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MOVEMENTS IN EUROPE.

Letters from Our Correspondents in London, Madrid and Florence.

The Wars in the Church of England.

Trials of Two Leading English Clergymen for Heresy.

The Factions in the Spanish Cortes and their Differences.

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ENGLISH NEWS.

The Late Lord Derby and his Successor—The Case of Dr. Temple—Views of Dr. Pusey, of Archdeacon Denison, and of the Religious Press—What Rugby Thinks—Trials for Heresy—Miscellaneous Topics—Validity of the Anglican Orders.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 30, 1869.

The great Earl was buried yesterday with all possible privacy. The Queen wished to send her representative to the funeral; the Lord Lieutenant of the country and the authorities of Liverpool, one half of which, like several whole towns in Lancashire, belongs to the Earldom, wished to pay a tribute to his memory, but all proposals were firmly declined by Lord STANLEY, the new Earl. His father had so earnestly desired that all display should be avoided, that he could not disobey the injunction. Still, it was a large funeral; so large that the pews had to be removed from the church; though there were only present the family, the servants, and those it was necessary to include. There were eighty of the principal servants. The town of Liverpool was fortunate in having only a few weeks ago placed in its noble Town Hall a beautiful statue of the great Tory, in his costume of Knight of the Garter—a statue which will hand down to future generations much of his heroic and chivalric character.

The new Earl is also a man of mark; but very different from his father, the impetuous party leader, whose voice was like a trumpet sounding to battle—a model English nobleman of the old heroic ages. Lord STANLEY can scarcely be called a Tory; and only his constitutional cold-bloodedness, and prudent moderation can give him the right to be called a Conservative. Still, if he chooses to lead in the Upper, with Mr. DISRAELI in the Lower House; the nation may be more inclined to trust them than the men who may seem to be going too fast and too far in the present Government. There is a pretty heavy gale blowing just now, and some dangerous reefs ahead. Mr. GLADSTONE has outraged half the Church by the appointment of a Bishop tainted with heresy, if not a heretic; he has outraged more than half of Ireland by refusing to extend an amnesty to the Fenian prisoners; he has to contrive a Land bill that will satisfy both landlords and tenants, those who have and those who want. The demand for compulsory and secular education is pressing him on one side, and for the ballot and household suffrage on the other. Needy artisans are demanding protection, under the name of reciprocity. The colonies insist on self-government, and then grumble when they are left to bear the consequences of their own misdeeds.

THE CASE OF DR. TEMPLE.

You may wonder how it is that the nomination of the Head Master of Rugby to a Bishopric should make such an excitement. Have we not had a Colenso among us? But a Colenso in South Africa, and a writer of the "Essays and Reviews" at Exeter, and in the House of Lords are different. Whatever the reasons, the fact that two great bodies of churchmen, the High and the Evangelical, are terribly outraged, is plain enough. Dr. PUSEY and Mr. GLADSTONE have been bosom friends. The High Church leader stuck to the Minister through thick and thin—but now he casts him off utterly. Better disestablishment than such an exercise of the power of the State.

Dr. PUSEY is very much in earnest. Two writers of the "Essays and Reviews" have been declared by the highest authorities in the Church guilty of heresy. One of the authors of this strange body of divinity wrote against miracles, another against prophecy, another tried to show that the Bible was wrong in its geology, a fourth denied its historic credibility, and so on—and now the author of the leading essay is to be made a Bishop and forced by the mere power of the Government on an unwilling diocese—one who Dr. PUSEY says, "If faith has anything to do with salvation, must have participated in the ruin of countless souls!" A Bishop should be "blameless, having a good report from those that are without," but Dr. PUSEY does not believe any dissenting body would have such a Bishop forced upon them. And here the Crown, under heavy penalties, compels a Chapter to elect and other Bishops to consecrate this rank heretic. Under such a baleful tyranny, Dr. PUSEY says, for himself, and the two great branches of the Church he represents:

"We have no choice, but to long, at any cost, for a severance from the iron hand of the State. The Church in the United States has grown steadily under all disadvantages from the time that the aid of England was withdrawn, and it was cast upon God. It was trampled in the dust, but gained strength by being crushed. Privations may but invigorate life, by the blessing of God. Corruption through our chief pastors must end in death."

The Dean of Ripon, the celebrated HUGH M'NEILL, entertains "an unfeigned horror" of the heresies of Dr. TEMPLE, but as he thinks those of Dr. PUSEY are still more dangerous, he declines to act with him on the same Committee—not even to repulse a common enemy. He had great hopes of Dr. PUSEY, when he wrote his commentary on the Book of Daniel, but when he came out with his *Eirenicon* he lost all confidence in Dr. PUSEY's sincerity, and has ever since considered him "more really dangerous to the best interests of our reformed Church than two Dr. Temples." He illustrates the matter thus:

"I see what I consider two poisoned cups. The one is labeled poison, the other syrup. The one honestly proclaims its warning; to drink of it is willfully suicidal. The other dishonestly conceals its deadly drug, enticing the unwary by a honeyed edge."

The Earl of SHAFTSBURY is not quite so hard on Dr. PUSEY, but he also declines to act on the same Committee. Here is the curious spectacle of members of the same religious communion so opposed to each other that they will not act together even to save their Church from a heretical Bishop. And the Dean of Ripon would rather have two heretics than one Puseyite. Archdeacon DENISON is as vigorous as usual in his denunciations:

"'Is there,' he asks, 'an Archbishop or a Bishop who has written to Mr. GLADSTONE, to tell him of the horrible scandal and the ruin which he is bringing on the Church of England by the nomination of Dr. TEMPLE? Is there a Bishop designate who has refused to be consecrated in such company?'"

But if the exercise of the royal supremacy, according to the caprices or principles of the Prime Minister for the time being, leads to such difficulties, what is the remedy? Disestablishment—a free Church in a free State, say Dr. PUSEY and the High Church Radicals. But this might be jumping out of the frying-pan into the fire. The Prime Minister usually selects some dull mediocrity no one cares about. The *Pall Mall* says:

"To appoint any leader of a party is equivalent to raising a yell of indignation from one-half or the other of the religious public. It is no wonder that a Minister shrinks from dragging his coat through a Donnybrook fair of infuriated parsons; and therefore the Church is left to sleep in peace under the benevolent sway of quiet rulers of the King Log pattern."

But if the Bishops were elected by clergy or people—

"There would be an Evangelical and a Ritualist ticket in every diocese, and the most energetic leader of the largest party would be elected. From every cathedral a vehement orator would be thundering defiance at half his brethren, and so far as his powers went sentence of banishment would be pronounced against all the dissentient clergy of the diocese. The battle which rages so fiercely at a lower level would be carried into the serene episcopal regions; and it is more than doubtful whether the Church would long survive the consequent quarrels without an open schism."

It is curious to see the divisions among those one would expect to be united for common defence. While Dr. PUSEY takes such strong ground against Dr. TEMPLE, the *Church Times* rather favors his appointment, and clearly prefers him to any of the "Protestant" party. The radical Ritualists look upon him as a clear-headed hard-headed intellectual man, who may be expected not to turn up his nose at incense, and who will give all parties fair play. If he does not believe much, he will not be a bigot. Dr. LEE and Dr. LITTLEDALE seem also to be at loggerheads on the disestablishment question. But I think no one can fail to see that all these contests are tending to one result. The Government of England will not much longer trouble itself with the appointment of Bishops, to whom, if they have any character at all, two parts out of three will have as violent objections as Dean M'NEILL has to Dr. PUSEY. The Church, like the Colonies, will be thrown upon its own resources, and we shall then see how long men who are poison syrup or poison undisguised to each other can keep up the pretence of corporate unity.

The *Times* takes, therefore, an Anglican and conservative view of the question. It holds that—

"The scandal and mischief—if it be so—of having Dr. TEMPLE on the Bench, are surely as nothing compared with the ruin which must befall the Church if all its contending sections were free to persecute and expel each other. Had the extreme High Churchmen had their way, no clergyman doubting baptismal regeneration could have remained within the Establishment; had the extreme Low Churchmen had their way, there would have been a secession of clergymen holding consubstantiation; had the extreme men of both parties had their way, some of the ablest and not the least pious of English Churchmen would have been driven into some other communion. After the elimination of these elements, a vapid and colorless orthodoxy might remain, but all that constitutes spiritual life and energy would have been lost to our Church."

This is the High Erastian view, and it is apparently the view taken by Mr. GLADSTONE, for, in the midst of all this clamor, he has calmly ordered the Chapter of Exeter to elect, and will order some of the Bishops to consecrate, the essayist and reviewer, Dr. TEMPLE.

And one of the most violent of these Protestants against the royal supremacy has made up his mind that nothing will come of it. Archdeacon DENISON says:

"From the first moment that I heard of the 'designation' of Dr. TEMPLE I was obliged to conclude, from many years' sad experience, that there would not be found any collective and corporate faithfulness in resisting it. I doubt, indeed, whether there are to be found so many individual instances of faithfulness as were found eight years ago. The Minister is said to be a Churchman. No man could possibly have done more to bring the synod of his province into the lowest contempt. But there is a greater offence than that of Dr. TEMPLE, or even that of the Minister who tramples upon the faith which he professes to hold. If Dr. TEMPLE shall be elected and consecrated, this will be 'the greater sin.'"

In the meantime the Rugbeans, old and young, stand up sturdily for their Head Master. Here is a letter from a young one, written to his father, who has sent it to the Press:

"I suppose you have heard the news about Dr. TEMPLE. It has been received just as if he had died. Three of the masters cried when they told their forms of it, and our master observed that we might ever be proud of saying that we have been under Dr. TEMPLE. I shall not care a bit for the school with a new master; no more will any one. I feel sure that there was not anybody in the school who ever disliked him. We cannot ever possibly have another anything approaching to him. I would not mind only having 10s. a term all the time I'm here if he would come back."

After that who can doubt Dr. TEMPLE's orthodoxy and fitness to be a Bishop?

TRIALS FOR HERESY.

At this moment two clergymen are being tried for heresy; an advanced Rationalist, Mr. VOYSEY, for denying the Incarnation and Atonement, and an advanced Ritualist, Mr. BENNETT, for teaching the Real Objective Presence, sacrifice offered by the priest, and Adoration of the Real Presence. The case, as all such cases are, will be carried to the court of last resort. But the decision of that highest court will not be in the slightest degree accepted by either party. If the Queen in Council declare these doctrines heretical, they will be preached all the more defiantly; if they are declared orthodox, the Protestant party will all the more violently anathematize them, and if Her Majesty in her wisdom decides that each party may believe as it likes, both will condemn her decision, and pray to be delivered from the yoke of an heretical Government. There is nothing for them but to fight it out, and the sooner the State withdraws from such a contest the better.

MISCELLANEOUS RELIGIOUS TOPICS.

In Liverpool two Low Church dignitaries, the Bishop and Dean of Chester, have been giving addresses in favor of the appointment of Deaconesses—women who are to engage in religious work in schools, hospitals and penitentiaries—only there must be no vows, no confessions, no peculiar costume. They must have the kernel without the shell. On the other hand, the Ritualists are thought by many to have a good deal of the shell and not too much kernel. I see a good many Anglican sisters, and they look very nice—but not much like nuns or Sisters of Charity. The *Pall Mall* has just published a review of the life of "Mother MARGARET," containing an outline of her career, which may illustrate my meaning:

"The daughter of Irish parents, she was born in London (as is supposed) in 1803. Left an orphan and destitute at nine years old, her schooling was scanty and imperfect, and never through life was she able to master the arts of either spelling or ciphering. Up to the age of 40 her source of living was domestic service. After this she gradually rose to a position of influence and power in her own community; and before her death had become the foundress of a congregation of the ancient Dominican Order, trained a hundred religious women, founded five convents, built three churches, established a hospital for incurables, three orphanages, schools for all classes, including a number for the poor."

If the Bishop of Chester can find among the domestic servants of Liverpool a few deaconesses of this sort, he will find them useful aids to his clergy in that hard field of labor.

An Archdeacon made a speech at Exeter the other day, which sounds rather odd so near 1870, and in a country becoming every day more governed by newspapers. He was speaking at an anniversary meeting of some Christian Knowledge Societies, in the report of which it was said that, though less books had been sold than usual the past year, they were of a better quality. The venerable Archdeacon considered this a good sign, and rejoiced in the decadence of "a light, feeble, frothy literature."

"I say this," said he, "especially with reference to newspapers. I hate newspapers. There were no newspapers in St. Paul's time; but had there been I believe he also would have hated them. I think they are some of the most injurious things possible; not because they spread abroad a parcel of rubbish, but because they are such feeble things. Then there are the magazines. A magazine to me is simply a rubbish hole, in which a large quantity of goods is stored up, but out of which you can't find anything that you want. Nothing in them is sorted ready for use. There is nothing solid in them. A man reading newspapers and magazines is very much like a Brahmin living on rice pudding, enfeebling his intellect, and lowering the tone of his mind. We ought to get people to read good solid books, which tell them something, instead of books which really tell them nothing—such, for instance, as TRISTRAM'S *Geology of the Scriptures*, instead of silly tales about 'Goody' this and 'Betty' that, who never lived. Speaking of these kind of tales, a man said to me once, 'Why I don't believe them—I am told they are not true, and I think it very wrong in you to give them to me;' but when I gave him JEREMY TAYLOR'S *Life of Christ* he read it for three years night and day, and never stopped."

The Archdeacon was right as a trivet; but how few would ever have known how right and wise he was but for these very newspapers that carry his wisdom to the four corners of the world!

The *Church Times* hails the practice of the invocation of saints, lately introduced among the Methodists in America, as "a step in the right direction." It was at a camp meeting, where Rev. J.S. INSKIP, with both hands raised, "invoked the spirits of WESLEY, FLETCHER, and all the redeemed in heaven, to help them accept the truth in all its length and breadth."

VALIDITY OF THE ANGLICAN ORDERS.

I will ask you to find room for only one more item of religious news, and I give that, as the Continental journalists say, with every possible reservation. The Catholic *Weekly Register* says a large body of Anglican clergymen have determined to submit to the approaching Council the question of the validity of Anglican orders. If the Council should decide that they are invalid, they will then pray to be received into the Roman Catholic Church, ordained as priests, and that those who are married may be permitted to so remain, but not to hear confessions. Many English Bishops, (Roman Catholic,) the *Register* says, will support this petition, and, if granted, the result will be an accession to the Church of Rome of an immense body of the very best among the Anglican clergy. This is the story; and, in the absence of any special information, I am in equal wonder that it should be true or published in a paper of such standing if not true. There are, no doubt, two or three hundred Roman Catholic priests in this country who were once clergymen of the Church of England, and, but for the marriage question, there would be many more—still, the idea of such a movement *en masse* is startling and almost incredible. But, if Earl SHAFTSBURY and the Evangelists succeed in driving the Ritualists out of the Church of England before disestablishment, we may see a still more formidable movement; and what is the object of the *Eirenicon* of Dr. PUSEY, and of the English Church Union but to carry over to Rome the great body of the English clergy? If the Ritualists do not embrace the opportunity the Council offers them, it will not be for lack of invitation.

MONADNOCK.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Ministerial Crisis—Quarrel and Reconciliation—Proceedings in the Cortes—General Prim on the Insurrection—Its Inception, Progress and Collapse.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1869.

A Ministerial crisis has existed ever since I closed my last, and not only so but a crisis too which has extended so far into the ranks of the so-called "majority" of the Cortes as to threaten to break up the whole of the political game now going on. The Progresistas, headed by Señor ZORILLA, the Minister of Grace and Justice, required a far greater saving in the estimates of the bishops and clergy than the thirty per cent. reduction proposed by the Unionistas under Señor ARDOUAZ, the Minister of Finance. Until some compromise was come to on this point the Unionistas refused to allow the question of the monarch to be settled, and threatened to oppose as much as possible the candidate on whom the choice of the Progresistas might fall. With respect to the choice of candidates there have been two meetings held of the five Deputies from each of the three parties, the Progresistas, the Unionistas and the Democrats; but they could come to nothing resembling an agreement. MONTPENSIER, Duke of GENOA, ESPARTERO and SERRANO, each found advocates, and they had to separate without coming to any arrangement. The split on the clerical estimates added to the disunion, and on Monday and yesterday there was every indication that what is called the "conciliation" would be completely broken up, and the struggle commenced which all parties seem to dread, viz., the settlement of the differences between these antagonistic factions, and the selection of the sovereign, to be the result of an appeal to arms—one section of the army taking sides against another section. Last night, however, through most energetic efforts, the quarrel was temporarily patched up, the Progresistas agreeing to postpone their clerical motions for the present, and to pass the Finance Minister's estimates; in return the Unionistas agreed to hamper the solution of the monarch question no longer, and to accept the candidate who receives the majority of suffrages at a private caucus meeting of the "majority" to-morrow night. At that meeting all the names will be discussed, and long before this letter is being read in New-York the Atlantic Cable may have wired you the name of the future King of Spain. The Duke of GENOA has the greatest probabilities, though MONTPENSIER's friends are very sanguine too.

THE CORTES.

The proceedings in the Cortes have had scarcely any interest. On Monday the Porto Rico Deputies introduced a motion that the Government should not legislate for Porto Rico by decrees but by votes of the Cortes. Yesterday they withdrew it, after receiving what they called "satisfactory explanations" from the Minister of the Colonies. Cuba has hardly been mentioned in the Press or in society the last three days, as all attention has been centred on the Ministerial crisis at home. To-day we learn that the iron-clad frigate *Zarogoza* is getting ready to sail for Cuba with all possible haste.

PRIM ON THE INSURRECTION.

General PRIM has presented a report on the Republican insurrection to the Regent, which, in the absence to-day of more interesting matter, I annex:

To His Highness the Regent:

SENOR: The Federal Republican insurrection which has just been conquered, and whose principal details I have to relate for the elevated consideration of your Highness, was organized for a long time, according to what I have been able to deduce, not only from the speeches of some who afterward placed themselves at its head in various points, but from important data discovered by the Government, which obliged the latter to prepare for resistance. Recognizing, consequently, the necessity of adopting urgent measures, I ordered from Vichy, where I was then taking the medicinal waters, that the forces operating in the high mountain districts of Catalonia, and which had been destined to the pursuit of the Carlist parties, should return rapidly to Barcelona, instructing the Captain-General to locate the troops in convenient points for the defence of the edifices necessary to guard, without waiting for any consideration whatever. I gave the same order to the Captains-General of all the other districts in which the insurrection was likely to count on most elements. These dispositions, which, with others opportunely communicated, obeyed a general plan, and had for their principal object to organize a material resistance, were rightly and energetically seconded by General GAMINDE, who with the promptitude which circumstances required, encountered and conquered the insurrection where it had its principal elements in his province. A resolute and vigorous attack, made at advanced hours of the night, sufficed to prevent the insurgents of Barcelona from being the hope of the Federal Republicans, and the base on which they would secure their future operations; but as the movement was installed, and many of the compromised persons in other parts did not learn in sufficient time what had occurred in Barcelona, they also rose in arms and divided into a multitude of parties, some of them 1,500 strong, traversing various populations and proclaiming the Federal Republic.

The insurrection being conquered in the capital of the ancient Principality, General GAMINDE directed against the insurgent parties various columns, and the brigade of PALACIOS and other reinforcements which had been sent to Catalonia from different points of the peninsula. While this was occurring in the Province of Barcelona a rising took place in Ampurdan, the principal focus of which was in La Bisbal, where 3,000 or 4,000 insurgents had fortified themselves with artillery. Brigadier CRESPO moved himself immediately toward that point with two battalions of small strength and two pieces of mountain artillery, sustaining a bold combat of some hours' duration, in which the honor of our arms remained secure, during which he took prisoner the principal leader of the insurrection, the Deputy CAIMO. But considering that he had not sufficient forces to renew the attack against an enemy superior in number and position, he commenced a retreat with his column, carrying off his prisoners and his wounded, without being attacked by the insurgents either on his departure from the pueblo or during his march. He was quickly reinforced by Brigadier CRESPO, and marched anew upon La Bisbal. When the insurgents perceived this movement they evacuated the city, and by dissidences among themselves, and above all through not choosing longer to obey their chiefs, among whom were the Deputy SUNER Y CAPDERILLA, they resolved in La Junquera to apply for indulgence, and to deliver up their arms in Figueras, which was done by the greater part of them. Thus the movement, which was ostensibly strong at the beginning, was dissolved of itself in a few days. Its principal chiefs fled into France, and with them many of the insurgents who did not choose to solicit indulgence. The City of Reus was one of the points where the insurrectionary movement appeared particularly well organized for resistance. Painful was it for me to have to order an attack against the illustrious city which gave me birth, and whose name I bear with pride in my title of Count (Conde DE REUS.) To avoid it as far as possible, I ordered a sufficient number of forces to force the insurgents to concentrate in Tarragona under General BALDRICH, giving him determined and detailed instructions respecting the points by which his columns should enter simultaneously, in order that when they were seen by the rebels the latter should convince themselves of the absolute impossibility of resisting them, and deliver their arms, thus avoiding the effusion of blood. Fortunately it was not necessary to appeal to the supreme arbitrament of force. The rebels abandoned the city, and the next day delivered up their arms to the number of about 2,000.

In the Province of Lerida, the brothers CASTEJON, Deputies of the Republican minority, offered resistance in the City of Balaguer with upward of 1,500 men. Brigadier FIGUEROLA, with only the battalion of Figueras and some companies of the Regiment of Cadiz, proceeded by forced marches to that point, in the neighborhood of which he took up positions and sustained a fire for four or five hours. Not being able to penetrate into the city with the forces he had, he preserved his position, and awaited in them the arrival of Brigadier MERELO, who had been detached to reinforce the troops of Catalonia, and who, being in Lerida, marched rapidly upon Balaguer, according to orders I gave him to join the Battalion of Figueras in a general attack if the insurgents persisted in their resistance. They, however, evacuated the place the following day. They were pursued without delay by Brigadier FIGUEROLA with the Battalion of Figueras, which was subsequently divided into small columns.

Brigadier SALAMERO, the military Governor of Seo de Urgel, by his energetic attitude, repulsed the rebel parties which the pueblos of Tuxent, Montella, Organa and others in the mountains tried to throw into that place. To the rapid and satisfactory result of this short campaign in Catalonia those brigades and columns contributed which were directed by General Baldrich, Brigadiers Figuerola, Palacios, Crespo and Lagunero, Colonels Gonzales, Targarona, Pieltan and Escoda, and Lieutenant-Colonels and Commandantes Lopez Cadoruiga, Foutela, Marti, Villamazares, Prats, Keller, Garcia and others, who, with the forces under their command, defeated and dispersed the insurgents in all the encounters they had with them.

The parties risen in the military district of Aragon, two of them commanded by the Republican Deputies, NOGUERO and PRUNEDA, who are now incarcerated in Saragossa, always fled from the pursuing columns, and were dissolved, they presenting themselves for indulgence in a few days. The insurrectionary movement in Aragon was concentrated in Saragossa, where, after twenty hours' fire, the brave and worthy General BASSOLS, seconded by his small but valorous garrison, conquered the insurgents and reëstablished order in the district under his command. At the commencement of the struggle, and thinking the garrison might need reinforcements, I communicated an order to Brigadier MERELO, who had just returned to Lerida from Balaguer, to direct his brigade to Saragossa without losing a moment. Overcoming all sorts of obstacles, he arrived at that capital the day after the conflict had begun, and in good time to render aid in the suppression of the insurrection before it was quite conquered by the brave troops of the garrison.

The movement in Ternel does not merit your Highness' attention, for, wanting in anything like importance, it dissolved itself on the mere announcement of the approach of troops to resist it.

The insurrection in Andalusia and Granada was formed by the almost simultaneous rising of a great number of parties headed by some Alcaldes and by the Deputies PAUL and GUILLEN. The latter was killed in one of the encounters with the troops.

The party which made repeated marches and countermarches in the Sierra of Ubrique, awaiting from time to time in advantageous positions the columns of the army sent after them, was commanded by the Deputy PAUL and the Republican chief SALVOCHEA, but in spite of trying with much tenacity to raise Jerez, where they had concentrated many armed men from the surrounding country, they could not do it, thanks to the energy displayed by Lieutenant-Colonel MIRANDA, Chief of the forces of the Army, Civil Guard and Carabineers, who from the very first moment caused the Republicans to understand the firm and unconquerable resolution he had to preserve order at all cost.

The chiefs of columns, Freixas, Bastos, Luque, Jaquetot, Guerrea, Salamanca, Carrascosa, Aznar, Villacampa, Maturna, Camino, Trujillo, Alderete and others, have given great proofs of activity, pursuing unceasingly and combatting with intrepidity the insurgent parties, wheresoever they encountered them. It was tried to cut off the important Pass of Despenaperros, notwithstanding its being occupied by some soldiers and Civil Guards. It was necessary to reinforce it from the moment that La Carolina, Bailen and other points had risen in arms. The authorities of Jaen also called for reinforcements to attend to especially the important point of Linares, where many laborers lived who remained tranquil in spite of the suggestions to depart from their duty made to them by the insurgent leaders. The Brigade of Burgos, composed of forces of the three arms, was immediately put in movement, not only to secure completely the Pass of Despenaperros, whatever might be the number of insurgents who might try to resist the attempt, but also, in case it was necessary, to run to any points in Andalusia and Granada, where their presence and assistance might be desirable. On the mere announcement of the movement of the said brigade, the rebel parties dissolved, and all those districts remained free from insurgents after some small encounters.

In the insurgent movement of Andalusia none of the great populations have taken part, a circumstance easily to be accounted for, considering that the authorities, ever vigilant and energetic, complied strictly and religiously with the instructions I had communicated to them.

Beyond, then, the natural agitation produced by the Federal Republican movement, there was not the least effort at insurrection within the great populations of Andalusia and Granada, nor any fear that order would be altered in any of them. The military district of Valencia has been one of the most moved by the late insurrection. The Republicans commenced by uttering the cry of rebellion near Murcia, to the number of some 600, but they were instantly dispersed by the column of Comandante ALDEA, and that Province remained free of insurgents.

In the Province of Alicante, other parties rose, one of which, headed by the Chief CARVAJAL, was surprised and defeated by Lieutenant-Colonel ARRANDO, and in a few days that part of the district was pacified. But the really important movement was that which took place in the City of Valencia, where the Volunteers of Liberty pronounced in open rebellion, and sustained the struggle in the streets and plazas with the troops of the garrison. The latter from their small number not having been able to generalize the attack, were ordered by the Captain-General to limit themselves to preserving the positions conquered, which were not distant from the base of operations, and whose defence might be sustained. Such being the state of things, it was necessary to send to Valencia forces in sufficient number to end the insurrection. In a very few days, overcoming all sorts of obstacles, there arrived at that capital 600 Civil Guards, under Colonel VILLANUEVA; the brigade of PALACIOS from Catalonia; the battalion of Cazadores of Alcantara, and the Madrid volunteers styled Cazadores de Prim; the column of Brigadier VELARDE, the brigade of BURGOS from Despenoperros; that of MERELO from Saragossa, and other bodies from different points. General ALAMINOS was appointed to the command of operations under the orders of the Captain-General. On the way the passage of Brigadier BURGOS was disputed in Alcira, but he defeated the insurgents and put them in flight after some hours of fire.

When sufficient forces were united in Valencia to overcome every resistance, due intimation was made to the insurgents to lay down their arms and surrender themselves at discretion, with the guarantee of their lives if they did so within two hours. This not being done, the enemy were broken by a slight bombardment, which caused few misfortunes. The columns of attack were directed by the Captain-General, his second in command and General ALAMINOS, and commanded by Brigadiers BURGOS, FERRER, PALACIOS, VELARDE, MERELO and Colonel VILLANUEBA. On their first movement the insurgents threw their arms down in the streets, some fled, others hid themselves and a vast number of them fell prisoners. Great was the defence organized within the city, and the perseverance of the insurgents in sustaining it worthy of a better cause. They did not abandon their posts notwithstanding the numerous forces which they saw arriving from all parts until the bombardment and the general attack, when they were convinced further resistance was useless. The small groups of insurgents in Galicia and Old Castile were completely wanting in importance, and although some 400 in Bejar proclaimed the Republic, the most compromised of them immediately fled to Portugal. Some of the insurgent parties have committed all sorts of excesses and crimes, and the pueblos of Ubrique, Vallo, Cortes and others, victims of assassination, sacking and incendiarism will ever preserve a sad remembrance of the ferocious and sanguinary instinct of those men who, instead of being the defenders of a political cause, appeared hordes of savages. The measures adopted by the Minister of War during the insurrection have given satisfactory results, especially those which had for their object the making the Alcaides of the pueblos situated upon the lines of railway responsible for their preservation within their respective districts. To aid them as much as possible, and to prevent the burning and destruction of bridges, I ordered groups of Civil Guards to be placed in different points, and at this moment the Corps of Ingenieros are studying the best and most economical system of constructing sheds and towers whence those important works might be defended and secured in case of future insurrections.

Some of the employes of the railways have not responded to the confidence looked for, and there are sufficiently powerful indications to make me suspect they favored the cause of the enemy by intentionally delaying the service of the transportation of troops.

It is impossible to deny the importance of the insurrectionary movement. According to approximate calculations over 40,000 men had risen in arms.

The army, Civil Guard, Carabineers, and Volunteers, have sustained some losses during the struggle, consisting of four chiefs, thirteen officers, and ninety-one soldiers killed, and nine chiefs, sixty-one officers, and 449 soldiers wounded. Those of the insurgents cannot be calculated with exactness, especially the losses by wounded. The insurgents taken prisoners during the various combats exceeded 1,300.

The foregoing satisfactory result, and an insurrection almost general, conquered in twenty days, is owing less to the measures dictated by me than to the good will, intelligence, endurance, skill and bravery of all ranks of the army, Civil Guard, Carabineers and Volunteers of Liberty, to the intelligent attitude of the navy, and to the indefatigable activity of the chiefs and officials of the War Office, directed by the able and energetic Sub-Secretary, General SANCHES BREGUA.

Such is the history of the Federal Republican rising, and of the military operations employed during the struggle.

Your Highness will receive with your usual benevolence, this simple exposition, which I have the honor to submit to the exalted consideration of your Highness, and from the which you may form a correct judgment of the events which have just occurred in this country.

God guard your Highness many years.

JUAN PRIM, Minister of War.

MADRID, Oct. 24, 1869.

MATTERS IN ITALY.

Approaching Meeting of Victor Emmanuel and the King of Austria—Changes in the Italian Cabinet—The Expected Addition to the Royal Household—The King's Plans—The Pope and Father Hyacinthe.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Oct. 26, 1869.

Although the royal decree is not yet issued, it is understood that Parliament will be convoked on the 16th of next month. A long time ago it was stated that a personal interview between the King of Italy and the Emperor of Austria would take place during the present year, and now at this late season it is on the point of being brought about. The invitation comes from the side of FRANCIS JOSEPH, and VICTOR EMMANUEL has promptly replied with a letter of acceptance. The place of meeting is not yet named, but it will probably be somewhere near the border of the two States. The Minister of the Italian Kingdom at Paris has lately been here, and these new movements excite attention. The question is asked, is something on foot with reference to the Pope's great Council, or do these diplomatic and royal talks have reference to other matters? The reunion at Rome is to bring to the test an important point, which is whether Parliaments and Sovereigns are to rule in ecclesiastical as well as in civil matters in their own States, or the Papacy is still to give the law. A conflict is imminent, if we have not a right to say that it has already begun. It is precipitated by the Roman authority, and upon the Jesuits will rest the responsibility of its results. Some of the more ardent friends of reform among the Catholics themselves rejoice that the Council is to be held, believing that Rome, in the madness of its bigoted devotion, will bring ruin on a cause founded in principles in conflict with the ideas by which modern society is governed.

CHANGES IN THE MINISTRY.

The Ministerial hitch of the past week has been got over by the nomination of the Marquis RUDINI Minister of the Interior, and the Commendatore VIGLIANI to the office of Minister of Grace and Justice, and these nominations have been confirmed by the King. The first of these is the thirteenth who has occupied the same post during the past eight years. This fickleness of Italian administration gives the clerical journals their best argument against liberal government, and they make the most of it. The Marquis RUDINI is a young man, as he has just reached his 30th year. He is a native of Palermo, and another added to the number of Sicilians of fine talents now serving conspicuously in one or another department of public affairs. Indeed, he has been for some time already a placeman under the Crown, with a responsible charge; the last and most important of which, the Prefecture of the City of Naples, he now abandons for the new post. He comes of an opulent and distinguished patrician family. His lively abilities have been developed by serious studies and foreign travel, and has acquired some literary reputation by the publication of a translation of several of the writings of MACAULAY. His political career began at the early age of 21, and the places which he has already filled with credit, give promise of greater future usefulness in public life.

Signor VIGLIANI, the Minister of Justice, is a native of Piedmont, is now 60, and has had considerable experience in affairs during one half of his life. He has taken an active part in the preparation of the present Civil Code of Italy, and is the author of several works upon law and legislation, and has received the ribbon of several chivalric orders from his own and other Governments. With these new elements introduced, the Ministry will go before Parliament at its opening, perhaps only to receive a rebuff, which may make it necessary to do over again, and for the twentieth time, the work of reconstruction.

THE KING'S PLANS.

Passing from the legislative to the royal prerogative, the newspapers announce that the King has already pitched upon a name for his grandchild, soon to be born at Naples, provided the issue should be of the male kind. If the birth should be attended with such good fortune, the child will be christened CHARLES EMMANUEL, Prince of Naples. It is the link which is to fasten the Southern Provinces more securely to the Italian Kingdom. The two Sicilies have given more than one-third of the population to the united nation, and that population would not be indifferent spectators of neglect at a time when an opportunity such as this offers for giving them conspicuous recognition. In fact, it is the determination to lend as much *éclat* as possible to this occasion of the birth of a possible heir to the Italian throne. It is even said that calculations have been so nicely made as to the moment of the event that the Emperor of Austria has made known his wish to have, on his return from Egypt, his promised interview with the King of Italy at Naples on the occasion; so that he may be able to give a double proof of his friendly feeling for his brother sovereign. For the rest, political motives now, as before, enter into every movement, and kingcraft, like statecraft in general, is called upon to exercise a lively wit to compass important ends.

ITALY AND CENTRAL EUROPE.

Not the least interesting of the topics now discussed here, at least to neighboring populations, is the various projects for uniting Italy to Central Europe by near highways of communication. Concessions have been made by the Swiss and Italian Governments for railroads over the Alps by the Splugen and St. Gothard passes, and as if this were not enough, other routes are marked out and steps taken to obtain necessary means. The prospect at least seems to be good that in the next ten years many "dumb waiters" will be substituted for the present long and tiresome staircases of the Alps. The Brindisi route to Egypt is growing in favor, in spite of the French and the clumsy management, and Italy, in time, will enjoy its advantages.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE ARMY.

From all that comes to one's knowledge, it is evident that the present Italian Minister of War General BERTOLE-VIALE, is displaying an intelligent activity for the improvement of the condition of the army. Attention is not confined to the acquisition of military knowledge and discipline, but a system of means is organized by which the army may become a school for elementary instruction. The great mass of young rustics, which the conscription obliges for six years to serve as common soldiers, on entering the army, are not able to read and write. The lower grade of officers, while pursuing studies in more advanced knowledge, are employed several hours in the twenty-four in giving instruction in the rudiments to the unlettered kinds of the rank and file. In fact, a classification somewhat like that of a common school system is introduced, and at adult age the neglect of the past is, as far as possible, made up by a utilization of time not taken up by strictly military exercise. The soldier is before long able to write a letter to his mother or sweetheart, and when his term is ended can go home bearing with him some of the honors of an academy graduate. It is thus that a monarchy, rigorous in its military exactions, is able to exhibit a degree of benevolence of much advantage to the humble subject, and at least a partial compensation for time lost in the army which might be turned to profitable account in the labors of the field.

THE POPE AND FATHER HYACINTHE.

As everybody expected would be the case, the Pope has already given notice that he will not any longer "exchange pulpits" with the eloquent preacher, Father HYACINTHE. This extreme sensitiveness to criticism is the point, we think, where the infallibility of the Holy Father breaks down. Is the Père HYACINTHE destined to become the Arnaldo da Brescia, the Savonarola or the Martin Luther of our day? It is quite time for France to furnish her hero in this line; for, if I am not in error, not a single one of the great reformers has come from *la grande nation*; although CALVIN, who changed his name, if not his nationality, was born in France. The priests shake their heads dubiously when Father HYACINTHE is named, for they know that he can flourish a torch which the engines now in use at Rome will not be able to extinguish.

THE COMING COUNCIL.

The army of ecclesiastics is beginning to file toward Rome, but in less than a month hence they will pass in platoons, and lay visitors will muster in greater numbers. The approach of Autumn has brought back to Florence the most of those who form the American colony, and as the throng of tourists increases the several congregrations got together on Sunday for worship are well filled up. Among Americans here during the past week may be named Rev. Dr. ELLIOT, of St. Louis; Mrs. FANNY KEMBLE BUTLER, and Miss VINNIE REAME, the sculptress, on her way to Rome. Florence and Rome dispute with each other which shall hold the visitor longest.

ANGELICO.

How Jeff. Davis Went Out to Cowhide a Wisconsin Boy, and How he Didn't Do It.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel, Nov. 8.

It is probably known to but very few of the present citizens of our State that Wisconsin has the high distinction of having given Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, Ex-President of the Ex-Confederate States, his first public whipping.

It should be remembered that Master JEFF. was educated for the army at the expense of the Government he so ungratefully betrayed, and entered the service as a lean, lank, imperious, overbearing Lieutenant, and was stationed at Fort Howard and Fort Winnebago about the years 1829 to 1831. In 1830 or 1831 he was stationed at the latter post, where the circumstances we are about to relate occurred. For a year or two previous a Buckeye boy named STEWART—a full-sized, well-built, muscular man, and as good-natured as an elephant—had been in the employ of Judge ARNDT, of Green Bay, in building what were called Mackinaw boats, with which most of the river transportation was done. At the time we are speaking of, STEWART was engaged in mechanical work at Fort Winnebago, where DAVIS was stationed.

JEFF., in the meantime, had become enamored of a pretty young woman of semi-aboriginal origin, or, in plain English, a half-breed, and was very jealous of any attentions bestowed upon her by others. From some cause or other the monster within him fixed his green eyes upon STEWART, and he swore by all the buttons on his coat that he would cowhide the miserable Yankee out of his skin. The idea of such a miserable wisp of skin and bones attacking such a built man as STEWART was preposterous enough, and his threats were regarded as mere Southern gasconade. But JEFF. evidently calculated, as he did on a later occasion, that the low-born plebeian would never dare to resist a high-born Southern, but would crouch and take all he might see fit to lay on, and so, providing himself with a good cowhide, he watched his opportunity.

The desired occasion was not long delayed. One evening, after the day's work was ended, as STEWART was walking in front of the fort, DAVIS came out and without ceremony began to lay it on. But he found, as he did in the rebellion, that there was two parties to the controversy. A blow or two was sufficient to arouse the lion, and STEWART, as he turned upon him, planted his left digits under JEFF's. right ribs, and his right ones under his left ear and knocked him end over end. STEWART was not a professional pugilist, and did not wait for his adversary to rise, but pounced upon him like a tiger, and, laying JEFF's. wrists side by side on his chest, held them both as in a vice with his left hand, and kept his right hand ready for further action. Poor DAVIS, half dead from the two sledge-hammer blows he had received, squirmed and twisted in vain. There he was, fast as if he had been in the iron arms of a guillotine and at the mercy of his adversary. By this time STEWART had become quite cool, and told DAVIS he deserved a good pounding; "but," said he, "if you will take back what you have said about me, and agree to let me alone, I will let you up without further injury."

No, he would never do any such thing. Then STEWART began to slap JEFF.'s face, first on this side and then on the other, and then repeated his demand for the pledge, and JEFF. again refused. Then he pulled his nose and twisted it, and slapped his face some more. In the meantime the garrison was all astir, and General, then Major, TWIGGS, the same that went over to the rebellion with his whole command of United States troops stationed in Texas, a giant of a man physically, standing about six feet six and of full proportions, but a confessed coward withal, came out and peremptorily ordered STEWART to let DAVIS up, an order which, as commander of the fort, he could have executed summarily if he had had the pluck to do it. STEWART replied that he would not let him up an inch till he apologized and promised to keep the peace, and said he, "Major, you can't make me do it; and if you want to take a hand in this fight, just try it on, and I will whip you and your whole garrison if you will bring out your men in squads of not more than six at a time." And then he went on manipulating JEFF.'s cheeks and nose and ears, and repeating his demands for "indemnity for the past and security for the future," while TWIGGS looked on in mute astonishment at the audacious pluck of the Yankee boatbuilder. Finally, the embryo rebel President, seeing no way of escape, either by bluster, main strength, or the interference of the Major, concluded to accept the situation, took all back and promised to treat STEWART as a gentleman, and was let up, remarking, as he went away, that he never received such blows from man or horse; and probably he never did again till another Buckeye boy met him in another wilderness. He said he felt as if he had been kicked by a mule. JEFF. should have remembered that lesson, and never again presumed, as he did in getting up the rebellion, upon a Yankee's holding still to be kicked.

The writer of this article did not witness this interesting fight, but was well acquainted with STEWART, and received the foregoing account of the affair from his own mouth soon after the occurrence, as well as from the lips of others who witnessed it; and the narrative we have given may be relied upon as substantially correct.

AN INDIAN TRADITION.

The Story of the Deluge on This Continent.

From the Detroit Post.

The following rather singular tradition which exists among the Papago Indians respecting Montezuma, their founder, and the deluge, has, we believe, never yet appeared in print; at least not in its present shape. It was related by Captain Con Ouan, an aged and intelligent member of the tribe, and was taken down from his lips by an interpreter for Judge HENRY T. BACKUS, of Arizona Territory, and formerly of this city. Judge BACKUS has visited many of the places mentioned in the legend, and has been an eye-witness of the quadrennial feast still celebrated at the cave. He represents the Papagoes as being nominally Catholics, yet clinging to their national traditions with great tenacity, and cherishing the memory of Montezuma with even more than saintly veneration.

The tradition of the deluge is interesting in its relation to the origin of the Indians of the country, and especially the ancient tribes who lived in the twilight of civilization, until the Spanish Christians annihilated them. Did they bring this tradition with them from the Asiatic Continent? Or, did they come in contact with the people of the old world, antecedent to any historical evidence of that fact, from whom they derived this tradition?

These are inquiries naturally suggested by the following narrative. Montezuma, it will be understood, is not the monarch of that name whom CORTES dethroned. It is the generic term of their rulers, like PHARAOH, CÆSAR, &c.

Before the flood men lived to a great age, so that they lost their teeth and crept about like children. After a time they would get new teeth, and walk upright again like men in the prime of life. Then it was that the Great Spirit created the mountains and peopled the earth on all sides. Then, too, animals talked like men, and were the first to tell of the approaching flood. About this time appeared Montezuma, who collected a large quantity of gum from a plant called *chuchi*, and with this gum, which is said to be insoluble in water, and with other materials, he built a large vessel, in which he took refuge, closing and sealing the door behind him. In like manner a cayote or prairie dog crept into a large cane stalk and closed the ends against the water. The flood came up to the highest mountains, and reached even the birds, which cried like men, with fright. When the waters came down, Montezuma and the cayote landed at Cerro Prietta, which mountain some believe to be Montezuma's vessel.

According to another tradition they landed in the centre of the earth, and, having come out of their vessels, Montezuma noticed the trail of a beetle, which he followed until he found the beetle fast in the mud. He then turned back, and meeting the cayote, they embraced each other in grief. Montezuma sent the cayote southward to find the sea, which it soon found and returned, when it was sent on the same errand to the northward, but returned unsuccessful. They then lay down to sleep, when Montezuma dreamed that he should form men and women out of clay, which he accordingly did, making two for each nation. Meanwhile the cayote sat behind him also making men, but the latter were ill formed, so that Montezuma ordered them to be removed. His own people multiplied rapidly, and built a large city on the north bank of a river, supposed to be at the mouth of Salt River, in Arizona, where the remains of large ditches are still visible.

Montezuma next traveled southward, followed by large numbers of people. In accordance with a dream, he thrust a rod into the earth, and water flowed thence, which is the origin of the springs at Santa Rosa and elsewhere. After a time the Great Spirit appeared to Montezuma as an old man, and asked to baptize the people, that they might live beyond the sky after death, but Montezuma became angry and killed the Great Spirit. Then the latter arose from the dead by night and repeated the request, when Montezuma grew angry again, declared that he would take his people to heaven by a tower, and killed the Great Spirit a second time, leaving him on the ground, where he was dragged about as a plaything for four years. He then returned to heaven, removing the sun further from the earth as he ascended.

After a long interval he descended again with the same request as before. At this time Montezuma was living at the Casa Blanco, or white house, close to the Pimo villages on the Gila River. The inside of this house was overlaid with pure gold. A third time he slew the Great Spirit, but the latter now becoming angry, threw a louse into Spain, which led to an invasion by the Spaniards. Twice did Montezuma meet and repel the invaders, but before the third engagement the golden ring flew from the finger of his daughter to the finger of the Spanish commander, and the silver ring of the latter flew to the finger of the former. Thus did she become leagued with the enemy, and when they were out of provisions she prevailed upon her people to throw them *tomales* instead of arrows, and thus they were fed at Montezuma's expense. After many severe conflicts the Spaniards were victorious, when the traitorous Princess demanded the hand of the commander in marriage. He agreed to this on condition that an eagle which he set free should alight on a prickly pear tree. The eagle did so, and the commander started to celebrate the marriage at the pear tree, being followed by a large train of Papagoes; but, under the pretext of getting violins, powder, &c., he traveled on and on until the Indians all deserted him.

Henceforth, as the story goes, Montezuma made no improvements, and his people were scattered over the country. He afterward deposited the archives of the Papago and Pimo nations in a cave near Santa Rosa, and ordered that they celebrate a feast there every fourth year, which custom is still observed. The nation gradually diminished, and Montezuma wandered about until the Indians have lost all traces of him.

Death of a Sioux who was the Friend of the White Man.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer, Nov. 7.

A private letter from S. J. BROWN, Esq., son of Hon. JOSEPH R. BROWN, dated Lake Traverse, Nov. 1, gives us the not unexpected news of the death of JOHN OTHERDAY, the well-known Sioux Indian, who was instrumental in rescuing sixty-two captives from the Sioux massacre of 1862. His death occurred on the 29th ult., of a disease called "Indian Consumption."

The death of this somewhat noted redman, whose Indian name was Am-pa-tu-to-koo-ka, naturally brings to mind the thrilling incidents in which he was a prominent actor. At the time of the outbreak he was living at Yellow Medicine, and it was through him that the whites at that place first heard of the intended massacre. He imparted the startling intelligence to Mr. GOODELL, the Government Superintendent of farms at Yellow Medicine, who at once went to work and collected all the families into a large warehouse adjoining the residence of Major GALBRAITH, then the superintendent of the Sioux Indians. When all collected, the party consisted of sixty-two souls, of whom forty-two were women and children, and the balance men, among whom were Mrs. GALBRAITH and family; NOAH SINKS, now of this city, and family; Messrs. GOODELL, GIVENS, PATENELL, FADDEN and their families, beside some six or eight other men. This was on Monday following the outbreak.

Toward evening of the same day they got news that the soldiers had all been killed at Red Wood, and all hope of assistance from that quarter was cut off. There was but one chance of escape, and that was one of a thousand. To stay where they were was certain death. They must fly, but where should they go? Hastily making what preparations they could, they left the warehouse and went down the bank and forded the river—men, women and children. When they reached the other side, Mr. GOODELL proposed going to Fort Ridgely. To this OTHERDAY objected, and stated that if the party persisted in going that way he must leave them. He counseled going across the country to Kandiyohi Lakes and Glencoe. His advice was taken, and the entire party arrived safely at Carver, long after they had been reported massacred. During this long, tedious and dangerous journey OTHERDAY'S advice, assistance and experience was invaluable, and no doubt was the means of saving the lives of the entire party.

OTHERDAY'S friendship for the whites isolated him from his people. He could not return to them again, as his life would have [illegible]feited. He was gratefully remembered [illegible] a liberal reward for [illegible] purchased a farm [illegible] curing a wife, he has [illegible] his death as above [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ACROSS AMERICA AND ASIA. NOTES OF A FIVE YEARS' JOURNEY AROUND THE WORLD, AND OF RESIDENCE IN ARIZONA, JAPAN AND CHINA. By RAPHAEL PUMPELLY, Professor in Harvard University, and some time Mining Engineer in the service of the Chinese and Japanese Governments. New-York: LEYPOLDT & HOLT.

Original books of travel from educated hands are less frequent with us than with the English, and it is odd as well as a pity that it should be so. Perhaps it is because of the very embarrassment of our riches in the way of immense territory and little known races that such books as those of DILKE, DIXON, and others, descriptive of our own scenery and people, come from the hands of strangers. In the present volume, in truth, there is far less about the American than the Asiatic Continent. What there is about the former—which consists of descriptions of the overland route to California, encounters with the Indians, &c.—happens to treat of what we are most familiar with from numerous recent accounts, so that the first few chapters have little of freshness or novelty. This, however, constitutes but the threshold of Professor PUMPELLY's narrative, and what he subsequently has to tell us, especially of Japan, has the interest that pertains to adventures in untrodden ground related by a cultivated and conscientious observer. Professor PUMPELLY reached Yokohama by way of San Francisco and Honolulu in February, 1862, his main object in Japan being to fulfill an engagement with the Government of that country as mining engineer. Yet, although the understanding on which he repaired thither was explicit, some time elapsed before any notice was taken of him or his companions by the authorities:

"Nearly a month had passed after our arrival in Japan before we heard directly from the Government. Mr. HARRIS had written to us that they were for some reason opposed to our visiting Yeddo. We found it impossible to account for the delay of the Government in assigning to us our duties, the more so that they were, from the time of our departure from America, paying at the rate of a viceroy's salary.

It seems that an unforeseen trouble had arisen in the minds of the authorities concerning the social position we were to occupy. In a country where rank, from the god-Mikado to the lowest tide waiter, tapers off in an unbroken perspective of princes and officials on one side, and spies of equal rank on the other, this question had necessarily to be settled before the first interview, by the etiquette of which our relative positions would be assigned. Were mining engineers and geologists mechanics, or were they officials? and if so, what position did they hold in the civil or military scale in the United States? In despair, the question was finally submitted to Mr. HARRIS, who very diplomatically and considerately told them that were Commodore PERRY (whom they knew) and ourselves at his house, he would treat us with the same consideration that he would the Commodore.

This settled the question, and we received a notification that the future Governor of Yeddo would come from Yeddo to call upon us. On the appointed day an officer arrived to announce the coming of the Governor, and soon after the loud jingling of the iron staff and rings of the street warden gave notice of his approach. He came with a large retinue of officers, all of whom, excepting his immediate attendants, remained outside. The Governor Kadzu-ya-Chikungono-kami, and his Ometzki, with three or four officers, seated themselves according to rank, with several scribes behind them on one side of the room, while we took seats opposite them, the Governor's interpreter being in the middle.

The Governor hoped we had recovered from the fatigue of our long journey; he had been told that we had met with head winds, and had made a stormy voyage. It was very kind in us to come so far to give the Japanese instruction in mining."

After this Professor PUMPELLY saw much of the manners and customs of the Japanese, which he describes minutely and in an attractive style. His first great difficulty was in mastering the language of the country, which is totally unlike any other. It is considered by philologists to stand quite alone, although a faint resemblance is traced by some to the Mongolian and Manchu. Others have sought to discern a likeness between it and South American tongues, that particularly of the ancient Peruvians and some of the existing Brazilian tribes. Attempts have also been made to establish analogies between the Japanese and the dialect found in use among the Californian Indians. But, as our author justly says, these resemblances are founded rather on coincidences in words than on grammatical structure, and the former have now far less weight with philologists than the latter. Although the original Japanese is held to have been unique, the introduction of the classical literature of China into Japan has caused the adoption in the speech of the latter country of many Chinese words. The proportion of these seems greater the higher the rank, and the official language contains so much Chinese as to be almost unintelligible to the lower classes. A condition of things as regards the national tongue and literature has thus been brought about similar to that which prevailed in England after the Norman conquest. The succeeding passage gives some idea of the construction of the Japanese language:

"Spoken by a Japanese lady, this language is as soft and almost as musical as Italian; but when sung under your windows by some half-drunken wight, who finishes each line with an explosive abruptness, suggestive of a punch in the stomach, it is anything but harmonious. The verbs are easily formed, a large part by the combination of auxiliary and intransitive verbs with nouns, prepositions, &c., as *wakaru*, understand—from the noun *wake*, meaning, and *ari*, to have; *sh'ta-n-iru*, stoop, humble, from *sh'ta*, below, and *iru*, to go. Every verb has a form of etiquette and a familiar form, each of which has an independent inflection. The polite form is obtained by suffixing the particle *mas* to the root, as *aru*, *arimas*, or more politely *go-z-arimas*—all three of them forms of the present tense of the verb to have. The verbs are not inflected as to either person or number. There is no distinction for gender in the grammar, though sex is indicated in some words by particles. The plural is formed, in nouns and pronouns, by suffixes, as *domo*, *tachi*, *watakushi*, I; *watakushidomo*, we. Nouns and pronouns are declined by the addition of suffixes, as *ten*, heaven; nominative, *ten-wa*, or *ten-nga*, heaven; possessive, *ten-no*, of heaven; dative, *ten-i*, or *ten-ni*, to heaven; accusative, *ten-wo*, heaven; ablative, *ten-de*. While in some respects there is great simplicity in the Japanese grammar, as in gender and number, in others it is very complicated, as in its verbs, and in the endless number of representative words used for different classes of objects in connection with the cardinal numerals."

Caste is in Japan almost as important as in India. The Government is practically a despotic feudalism, although our author agrees with others in the opinion that the people live happily under it. Of the curious system of checks in the official service we have already had accounts, such as of the Daimios being compelled to live half the time at Yeddo, while during the other half they are obliged to leave their families at that capital as hostages; of the duplication of officers, so that one is always a spy upon the other, and so forth. Professor PUMPELLY, by the way, says these spies are only "auditors," but as they are constantly on the watch all the same, their name seems really of little consequence. The style and order of the various castes are given by Professor PUMPELLY as follows:

"1. The Daimios, many of whom hold large territories in the administration of the affairs in which they are virtually independent, possessing despotic power over the lives of their subjects. These princes rank according to their revenues, which, estimated in kokos of rice, vary from 1,200,000 to 10,000 kokoas (£769,728 to £6,400.)

2. Hereditary nobility, not Daimios, holding their estates in fief from Daimios or the Taikoon, and obliged to furnish fighting men in proportion to the value of the estates. This class is, I believe, the hattamoto, at least those in it who are vassals of the Taikoon.

3. Priests of all sects.

4. Soldiers, vassals of the nobility.

The members of these four upper classes have, among other privileges, those of wearing two swords and Turkish trousers, and may ride on saddles.

5. Professional men, as physicians, Government clerks, &c.

6. Merchants of the higher class, who, although p[illegible]ing, perhaps, the greatest wealth of any [illegible] the empire, are looked down upon [illegible]ove them, from whose ranks [illegible] Still some of the great mer[illegible] wealth has accumulated [illegible]est considerable state [illegible]possible that some [illegible] position somewhat analogous to that of a Rothschild in aristocratic Austria.

7. This class includes smaller dealers, mechanics, artisans and artists.

8. Peasantry and day laborers of all descriptions."

There are some other subdivisions, but these are the chief ones, and include the great bulk of the population. The modes of life of this singular people, their religion, politics, social observances, food, virtues and vices, are dwelt upon by the author with a minuteness that will to many be extremely interesting, and which has certainly the effect of giving the reader a clearer idea of Japan and the Japanese than any other book of which we have any knowledge. Now that our Irish domestics who have so long ruled us undisturbed are to have Chinese rivals, it would be a great comfort—one, it is to be feared, not to be hoped for—to find the latter, in a single particular, resembling their neighbors of Japan, *e. g.*:

"In neatness I do not believe that the Japanese are surpassed by any people; and if 'cleanliness is next to godliness,' certainly the daily parboiling to which every one of the population submits himself may go far toward absolving them from other sins. Every house has its bath—a simple tub, large enough to allow one to sit down with the knees doubled. A copper tube passing through the water at one end, and having the bottom perforated for a draught, contains a little burning charcoal, which soon heats the bath. Toward evening this is warmed, and the household, beginning with the master and ending with the servants, take their turn.

Although every house has its tub, the towns abound in public baths, where, for a trifle, a more luxurious scrubbing can be had. And these public places are an institution of the country quite as remarkable as any other. There is a door marked 'for men' and one 'for women;' but this distinction ends after crossing the threshold, for, on entering, men, women and children are seen scrubbing each other, enjoying cold and hot douches, and making a perfect babel of the room with their loud chattering and laughter.

This custom, shocking as it seems to an European, appears to be perfectly compatible with Japanese ideas of modesty and propriety, and a Japanese lady of undoubted virtue finds nothing wrong in the practice. I shall long remember an incident which convinced me of the truth of this statement. During my stay at one of the mines on Yesso, where there is a hot spring, I went one evening with one of the officers of our staff to take a bath. The small spring house had an outer room for servants and miners, and an inner compartment for the officers and their families; but this division was only above the water, which ran from the spring into a box about three feet deep and eight feet long. As we entered the inner compartment we found the wife of the chief officer bathing with her children. Before I had time to withdraw the lady came out, and, politely offering us the bath, remarked, that as there would not be room for all of us, she would go with the children to the other compartment. The whole thing was done so gracefully, and without the slightest embarrassment on her part, that I began to wonder from what direction would come the next shock to preconceived ideas of propriety. *Honi soit qui mal y pense* is perhaps as applicable in a Japanese public bath as in the galleries of sculpture of the Vatican."

But although the Japanese are clean, they are not sober. Our author tells us that drunkenness is their ruling vice, and that it pervades all classes, though it is confined by the force of public opinion to the male sex. There is one exception to this—a festival that occurs on the third day of the third month, when all women may be as drunk as they please. At any other time a female of the lower class found drunk, exposes herself to a severe beating from her husband, and if above that rank, to death from his sword, public opinion in both cases upholding his act. In the evening few Japanese men are fit for business, and the whole country seems regularly to get tipsy after dinner. There is a fine field in Japan for Mr. GOUGH, and, with his humanitarian instincts, we need not be surprised, if in time, he avails of it. The technical parts of Professor PUMPELLY's book—the accounts of ores, mines, manufactures, &c.—are valuable, although, of course, less interesting to general than to professional readers. Among other bits of information we observe that familiar as the people of China and Japan have been for centuries with the use of gunpowder, they have never until now discovered its use in blasting. The author taught the process to his Japanese friends at the mines of Yurup, and after their first apprehensions they were apt pupils:

"Here we made the first application of powder to mining that had ever been attempted in Japan. The men learned readily the art of drilling, but could not be persuaded to take any part in the charging, tamping and lighting of the first hole. They would not even stay to watch the process, but left the mine in a body. They came back immediately after the explosion, fully expecting to find the works fallen in, and the rash foreigners buried in the ruins. Their delight was indescribable when they saw the result of the blast, which, at the cost of an hour's labor, had accomplished more than they were able to do by their own process in a day. After this they stayed to learn all about the tamping and lighting, and very soon went through the whole operation without assistance.

It is remarkable that the use of powder for blasting should have remained so long unknown in China and Japan, in which countries this explosive material has been used for other purposes since very early times. It was amusing, too, to find the Japanese Government in 1862 urging the same objections to its use in mines that were put forward under similar circumstances by the Governments of Europe two or three hundred years ago. It was not without some difficulty that we obtained permission to make the trial. The result was so successful that before I left Japan I was told that many princes had sent men to Yurup to learn the new process."

The fourteenth chapter of the book is a graceful and appreciative essay on Japanese art, written by Mr. JOHN LA FARGE. The fifteenth takes the reader from Japan to China. As we know considerably more of the latter country than the former, we naturally anticipate less interest in the perusal of this and the ensuing chapters. We are, however, agreeably disappointed. Professor PUMPELLY tells much that is new about China, and, as regards emigration thence to our own shores, not a little that is of timely consequence. He clearly believes in the Chinese as a valuable industrial element of population, and encourages us to put faith in them. After pointing out their success in Singapore and other places where they have built up a flourishing trade and amassed fortunes, he expresses himself thus decidedly:

"The Chinese alone, of all races, have shown themselves able to maintain vigorous moral and physical vitality in the unwholesome and enervating climates of the South. Wherever they go and are allowed a fair field, they turn their attention to the discovery and development of the resources of the land in every direction known to their experience, and with fully as much good judgment, energy and success, as are shown by the European. Indeed, they possess, in an eminent degree, the qualities that are essential in colonizers, especially that strongly-marked national individuality which enables them to retain the best characteristics of their race in the midst of the effeminate customs of the inferior natives. The ability to thrive in the most extreme climates is a remarkable characteristic of this people. We have just seen how well they resist the enervating and unwholesome climate of the tropics. The writer has also seen them—collected together from different parts of the Chinese Empire—pursuing, in considerable numbers, the different branches of their industry, on the confines of Tartary and Siberia, where the mean annual temperature is thirty-two degrees, (Fahrenheit,) and where the mercury sinks, every Winter, to sixty degrees below zero."

Further on Professor PUMPELLY mentions that during 5,000 miles of travel in this densely peopled land he never once saw a drunken Chinaman; a contrast with the habits of Japan far more striking than that between the people of English rural districts and those of France. He then proceeds to discuss at length the great question regarding the expediency of bringing Chinese in numbers to this country. His testimony on this head and the reasonable inferences drawn from his experience constitutes perhaps the most important part of Professor PUMPELLY's work. His conclusions are summed up substantially in the succeeding paragraph:

"The first question which naturally rises, is, in what can this people contribute to our material prosperity? It is not difficult to answer to this that by reason of their many-sidedness, their adaptability to all branches of industry, they can contribute more than any other foreign element in the first generation. They can supply labor for the house and field, for building railroads, for working in mines and factories, for every need on sea and land. Within the really impassable limits set by nature, they alone can render productive vast tracts of land, the cultivation of which is essential to the prosperity of our mountain territories. They can contribute largely to our wealth and that of the world by their saving of material, and by forcing us, through competition, to become more economical in this respect. They can advance greatly our material prosperity, not only by the product of their labor in working for Americans, but by their independent enterprise as capitalists. Indeed, the lowering of the price of labor in America, through Chinese immigration, taken in connection with the almost certain rise in price in Europe, appears to offer the best solution of the vexed question of free trade, by placing us on an equal or superior footing with Europe in the manufacture of those things which now require protection."

In his twenty-sixth chapter the author passes from China to "The Table Land of Central Asia," an interesting section, ably described. Thibet and the Grand Lama receive some attention, and this is succeeded by two chapters on Siberia, with which Professor PUMPELLY brings the present chronicle of his wanderings to a close. Space permitting we might well make further extracts and additional comments. Enough, however, has been said to give our readers a general notion of one of the most creditable books of travel that has ever issued from the American press, and, we hope, to cause it to be widely read. The maps and illustrations are good, and the publishers deserve praise for introducing the work in handsome style.

WONDERS OF THE DEEP. A Companion to Stray Leaves from the Book of Nature. By M. SCHELE DE VERE. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM & SON.

This book contains a dozen discourses, with two exceptions, on scientific topics, designed to be familiar and entertaining, but not, in this respect, wholly successful. It is always difficult to array science in any but her own severely simple vesture; and when the attempt is made to dress her differently, she generally looks the worse for her finery. The literary execution of the work in other respects is good, if the style is not, to our thinking, wholly appropriate. There is just enough, in fact, that is good and sound to make one read it through, yet it so frequently falls short of the mark that we lay it down with a vague feeling of dissatisfaction. However praiseworthy the volume may be in some essentials, (and it is certainly above the common run of books of this sort,) the author has clearly not done his subject full justice.

In the opening article on "Fables and Facts," there is too much of the former, and not enough of the latter. It abounds in marine myths, corresponding to the fauns, satyrs, and centaurs of the land, that is, tritons, mer-men and -maids, mostly of the impossible and horrible kind, after which sea-things, KINGSLEY's "water babies" appear probable, and certainly more attractive. Divers cetacea, mentioned but not described with entire accuracy, represent the "facts" in the chapter. The second is called "Odd Fish," oddly enough, seeing that it speaks of whales, which are not fish, but mammals; of "krakens," which are also not fish, but molluscs, (though called indifferently cephalopods and polypi!) and of that disreputable creature the sea serpent, which, whatever it may be, is certainly not a fish. The author has evidently not heard that the "original and only genuine" sea serpent was actually captured a few years ago on the coast of New-England. It was handed over to a select committee of learned men, who held an inquest, and finished by drawing up an astonishingly erudite paper, describing the creature in detail, and dubbing it in due form, with a two-headed Latin name. Unluckily for these gentlemen, the specimen subsequently fell into the hands of Professor WYMAN, who took occasion to remark very quietly that it was a black snake (*Bascanion constrictor*) with a diseased spine. (Cf. Pr. Ess. Inst.) It is as certain as anything else in zoölogy, that the sea serpent of popular tradition does not exist, and has not existed, since prehistoric times. What has been taken for his snakeship, is either a school of porpoises following each other in Indian file, or a hump-backed whale swimming just below the surface with its mouth open, thus presenting two convexities out of water, and so passing for two folds of the supposed serpent, or a peculiar kind of mammoth sea-weed, as discovered by an English naval officer in the East Indies.

"Pearls" and "Corals" furnish two very light articles—especially the latter. No chapter duly freighted with either wit or wisdom could have passed so easily over coral reefs. "Mine Oyster" is the best article in the book, in this, there are here and there touches of quiet humor that are not so evident in the other articles. "The Knight in Armor" means lobsters and their allies, prawns and crayfish. The author is a little out in his zoölogy here; where, as elsewhere, there is some sacrifice of sober fact to that love of the marvelous, which, if not felt by Professor DE VERE himself, he presumes upon on the part of his readers, and to which, perhaps unconsciously, he caters. "Light at Sea" does not treat of phosphorescence, as we hastily surmised, but of lighthouses; the article is remarkably uninteresting, and the "Lighthouse Stories" that follow are prosaic if not stupid. The "Earth in Trouble" is a particularly weak chapter upon volcanoes, &c.; "A Pinch of Salt," "A Grain of Sand" and "Mercury" are chemical and geological, somewhat after the method of MACE in his "Mouthful of Bread," but not exactly in his style. As an example of overdoing the thing, we give the following description of the action of sodium in water:

"Sodium floats like a very gnome of the mountains; and the little silvery globes in which it is ordinarily seen, swim merrily for awhile on the surface. But after a few moments they begin to glow and to shine like liquid fire, and now perform a dance so weird and wild that it startles us by its strange fantastic figures. The smooth surface of the water becomes the well-polished floor of a ballroom, on which the bright pearls of shining metal perform their quaint dance like enchanted princesses dressed in silver robes. If you attempt to hold the lovely little dames by force, they know at once how to escape from your violence," &c.

This may be rhetorical, but it is certainly a roundabout way of describing a little fizzle ending in a smart flirt. A good deal of the book is open to similar objections; it is too *ampoulé*. Again, we see *carolla*, *crustaceæ*, *cephalopones*, and similar small sins against strict propriety. Why cannot semi-scientific writers get their technicalities right? It is a little thing, to be sure, but when we go to court, let us go in court dress. An hour's private "interviewing" of some professional naturalist before publishing, would enable a writer to straighten out little kinks that otherwise go far toward lessening the usefulness and authority of such a volume. Take, for instance, that delightful book of GENIO C. SCOTT's, sound as can be on the art of fishing, wonderfully useful and entertaining, yet with ludicrous blunders in classification, and fearful misnomers, that might have been easily avoided by the simple method just indicated. SCOTT's technicalities are right often enough to make them a desirable feature of his work; yet wrong so often that we mistrust them altogether, and should be forced to recommend a student of ichthyology to pay no sort of attention to them. Our present author fortunately deals very little in technical names; but just this criticism is applicable to too many of his presumedly, and assuredly designed to be, scientific passages. To characterize his book in a word, we should say it is fair—better than many of its class—but by no means satisfactory, because a much better crop might have been harvested from so rich a field.

ARMS AND ARMOR IN ANTIQUITY AND THE MIDDLE AGES. Also a Descriptive Notice of Modern Weapons. Translated from the French of M. P. LACOMBE, and with a Preface, Notes and one additional Chapter on Arms and Armor in England. By CHARLES BOUTELL, M. A., author of "English Heraldry," &c. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.

The speedy translation of LACOMBE's historical and descriptive treatise is further evidence that the favor with which it was first received was merited. The character of the present edition, which forms a part of the *Library of Wonders*, is pretty well described in the title we have quoted in full. The translator has supplied an omission in giving a preface and notes, forming a criticism upon the original, as well as explaining his own work. We have not been able to compare the two, but Mr. BOUTELL expressly states that "the present volume is a translation, and not a paraphrase of the original French work." It is already known to those interested in the subject, that LACOMBE's work is, as was inevitable from its small size, and the extent of the ground gone over, little more than a sketch in outline of the theme. On this point we quote from the translator's preface:

"Evidently both an earnest student and an accomplished *connoisseur* of ancient art, a reverential worshiper of HOMER, and generally well read in classic literature, M. LACOMBE is by no means strong as a mediæval archæologist; nor has he any sympathy with either the arts or arms of the middle ages. On the other hand, when he proceeds to treat of periods that are less remote, his military views have led M. LACOMBE into an apparently unconscious sympathy with that famous Northern soldado, Major Sir Dugald Dalgetty, so far, at any rate, as concerns his profound admiration for GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS; still, from some of the Major's well-known sentiments concerning military service, the French author, as would have been expected from him, decidedly dissents. * * * As an artist and lover of art, M. LACOMBE is a devotee of the Renaissance, and, accordingly, warm and enthusiastic are his expressions of admiration for some of its wildest caprices and most fantastic follies."

As one is led to anticipate by these remarks, the author pays special attention, and devotes, perhaps, disproportionate space, to ancient arms and armor, as well to their decoration as to their construction and uses. We have in fact, only twenty-nine pages on modern arms, properly so called. The translator's interpolated chapter is a valuable addition, and his notes will be found of service. We can scarcely praise too highly the numerous and unusually well-executed illustrations that form a conspicuous feature of the work. If not exactly Bewickian, they have an excellence of another sort, not often found in wood cuts. The finish and extreme clearness in detail that distinguish many of them—the frontispiece, for example, is generally supposed to lie outside the special province of wood engraving.

STEPPING HEAVENWARD. By E. PRENTISS, author of "Flower of the Family," "The Susy Books," "Little Son's Sayings and Doings," &c. New-York: ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH & CO.

This is one of the best of the modern style of religious books for young people. There is nothing stiff and affected about its characters, there are no stereotyped religious phrases to bewilder or disgust the young, and a healthy sentiment, the outgrowth of a cheerful Christianity, pervades the whole volume. The young girl, the development of whose character and circumstances forms the story, is a type of multitudes of impulsive, bright, sincere maidens, who, with their varying moods of sunshine and tears, are on the whole happy themselves, and making those around them happy; and to whom time and the discipline of life brings a beautiful and dignified maturity.

A TREATISE ON NAVAL ARCHITECTURE AND SHIPBUILDING. Compiled from various standard authorities. By Commander RICHARD W. MEADE, U. S. N. J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

This handsome volume consists chiefly of selections from the writings of SCOTT RUSSELL, RANKINE, MURRAY, KNOWLES, FAIRBAIRN and other experts in marine architecture, and is intended as a text book for the students of the United States Naval Academy. Much labor has been expended on the work—for to join together and make a symmetrical whole of so extensive a scientific compilation is no easy task—and Commander MEADE deserves credit for the industry and discrimination which characterize his performance. Since the book has passed into a second edition, it is evident that its merits have been appreciated by those for whose use it is designed.

DIVISIONS IN THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. By THOMAS H. SPEAKMAN. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

This book reviews the causes which divided the "Friends" in 1827; discusses the present differences between those called "Orthodox" and their opponents upon speculative doctrines and discipline; and offers as a basis of reunion "an ignoring of all theological creeds and standards of belief," which principle the author of this volume—as the representative, we suppose, of the original body of Quakers—asserts "must constitute the corner stone of all true religious liberty." Such a negation will hardly be adopted by many as a secure foundation for either religion or liberty; and any union upon this basis would be an agreement to doubt and disbelieve all religious truth. The book is controversial in its style, which is not to be wondered at, even in a "Friend," since it was written in reply to a severe article upon the "Friends" by their orthodox brethren, with whom it seems they cannot "dwell together in unity" just yet.

THE LIFE OF GOD IN THE SOUL OF MAN; Or, The Nature and Excellency of the Christian Religion. By Rev. HENRY SCOUGAL, Professor of Divinity in the University of Aberdeen. To which is subjoined, RULES FOR A HOLY LIFE. By Archbishop LEIGHTON. Published by the Protestant Episcopal Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge, No. 3 Bible House, New-York.

HENRY SCOUGAL was a Professor of Philosophy and Divinity in the University of Aberdeen, in the seventeenth century; he was also a faithful and useful preacher. His discourses are full of thought, and discover a mind set upon spiritual things. The one which is embodied in this volume is admirably adapted, in connection with LEIGHTON's *Rules*, for a manual of private devotion and religious guidance.

NORTH AMERICA AND EUROPE AND THE NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN. Showing the Lines of Communication between the Continents. E. C. BRIDGMAN, No. 29 Beekman-street, New-York.

This is a map on MERCATOR's projection of especial value for the counting room or office. It shows all the countries and chief places of the continents without being too much cut up and the various routes pursued by vessels. Parts of South America and Africa are included, and the map is in shape and size, as well as in its other characteristics, a good and useful one.

ANCIENT STATES AND EMPIRES. For Colleges and Schools. By JOHN LORD, LL. D., author of the "Old Roman World," &c. CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO.

This work affords what from its limits is necessarily an outline rather than a history of the nations and prominent characters of the ancient world. The author disavows any claim to original investigation, and says that he has merely aimed to present the salient points, the most important events and personages of four thousand years, in a connected narrative. His labors begin with the Creation and end with the fall of the Western Empire; and even 645 pages are insufficient to treat the events of so vast a period with other than a light and sketchy touch. Nevertheless the work is well done and, for the object in view—which is, we suppose, an elementary educational one—it will prove useful. The best authorities, such as THIRLWALL, GROTE, RAWLINSON, NIEBUHR, MERIVALE and others, have been consulted for facts, but the style, arrangement and reflections of Dr. LORD's volume are his own, and are creditable to his taste and industry. We believe there are but few ancient histories for schools, and those out of use, that notice the important movements referred to in the Scriptures. This work supplies the deficiency, and will therefore prove acceptable to many who agree with the author in believing in the propriety of connecting those movements with the accredited ones of secular history, and who, like him, are disposed to ask, what is history without a Divine Providence?

LETTERS OF A TRAVELER; OR, NOTES OF THINGS SEEN IN EUROPE AND AMERICA. By WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM & SON.

This volume contains occasional sketches of travel at home and abroad, written at different periods, but forming no regular account of any particular tour made by the author. They describe a range of travel far exceeding the bounds set down by Dr. JOHNSON, and, beginning with France, of which we have Mr. BRYANT's first impressions, impart glimpses of interesting spots of the Old World, including Paris, Avignon, Florence, Pisa, Venice, and part of Switzerland.

After this we are called home, and accompany the author in his wanderings through prairies and plantations, and that favorite region to which Easter Sunday gives its name. Again we cross the sea, landing this time in England; after which Scotland claims some notice. With Edinburgh Mr. BRYANT seems to have been much pleased, as also with the Highland lakes and hills, with Stirling, with Bannockburn, where BRUCE defeated the armies of England, and with the banks of Ayr sacred to BURNS and his Highland Mary. Letters from Dublin and London precede others descriptive of a tour through the Netherlands, and again the author visits his own country and journeys westward. Cuba occupies a short space in the volume, and after another glance at London, the reader is taken to the isles girt round with mist and storm, where the Northmen once held unmolested their own liberty and laws. Of Shetland and the Orkneys, the scenery, the ruined castles, the ancient cathedral of St. Magnus, and the peculiar people who inhabit those regions, Mr. BRYANT gives interesting descriptions, perhaps the most so of any in the book, unless we except the account of Volterra, formerly one of the strongholds of Etruria, when Rome was in her infancy, now an almost depopulated town, situated on a mountain overhanging a deep ravine, where the indolent inhabitants seem to have nothing to do, but "starve, intrigue and quarrel." An excellent likeness of the author faces the title page of the book.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL. Complete edition. Boston: FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO.

This is one of the alluring little diamond editions, copies of which seem almost of themselves to glide into a reader's pocket. They are hardly to be recommended for continuous reading, but for reference these volumes are invaluable in point of compactness and general convenience. It is a pleasure to see Mr. LOWELL's writings more and more appreciated on both sides of the ocean as the years roll on; and, more than a pleasure, their increased circulation inspires a hope for the national future which has a just foundation; for Mr. LOWELL is one of the truest and most fearless assailants of our pet national weaknesses, and wherever his words are known they are sure, sooner or later, to do good.

Books Received.

—HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York, 1869. *The Romance of Spanish History.* By JOHN S. C. ABBOTT. With illustrations.

—T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, Philadelphia, 1869. *The Prince of Darkness; A Romance of the Blue Ridge.* By Mrs. E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

—University Publishing Company, New-York, 1869. *Memoirs of the War in the Southern Department of the United States.* By HENRY LEE, &c. A new edition, with revisions, and a biography of the author. By ROBERT E. LEE.

—J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Philadelphia, 1869. *Evidences of Natural and Revealed Theology.* By CHARLES E. LORD.

—S. M. BETTS & Co., Hartford, 1869. *The New World Compared with the Old.* By GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND. Illustrated, &c.

—CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co., New-York, 1870. *The Universe; Or, The Infinitely Great and the Infinitely Small.* By F. A. PONCHET, M. D. Translated from the French. Illustrated, &c.

—ORANGE JUDD & Co., New-York. *Agricultural Qualitative and Quantitative Chemical Analysis.* Edited by G. C. CAULDWELL, Professor of Agricultural Chemistry, &c.

—E. B. MYERS, Chicago, 1868. *The Templar's Manual: Containing a Full and Comprehensive System of Tactics and Drill, &c.* Fifth edition.

—FIELDS, OSGOOD & Co., Boston, 1870. *The Building of the Ship.* By HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW. With illustrations.

—FIELDS, OSGOOD & Co., Boston, 1869. *Miscellanies.* By W. M. THACKERAY. III. *The Book of Snobs, Sketches and Travels in London, Denis Duval*, and other stories. Household edition.

—FIELDS, OSGOOD & Co., Boston, 1869. *A Physician's Problems.* By CHARLES ELAM, M. D., M. R. C. P.

—CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co., New-York, 1869. *The History of Rome.* By THEODOR MOMMSEN. Translated with the author's sanction, and additions, by Rev. WILLIAM P. DICKSON, D. D., &c., with a preface by Dr. LEONHARD SCHMITZ. Vol. 1.

—SCRIBNER, WELFORD & Co., New-York, 1869. *Christabel, and the lyrical and imaginative poems of S. T. Coleridge.* Arranged and introduced by ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE.

—Ibid. *The Story of the Chevalier Bayard. From the French of M. de Berville and others.* By EDITH WALFORD.

—The American News Company, New-York, 1869. *The Life of Christopher Columbus: From authentic Spanish and Italian documents, compiled from the French of Roselly de Lorgues.* By J. J. BARRY, M. D.

—HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York, 1869. *The Polar World; A Popular Description of Man and Nature in the Arctic and Antarctic Regions of the Globe.* By Dr. G. HARTWIG, author of *The Sea and its Living Wonders*, &c.

—JOHN MURRAY, London, 1869. *The Parks, Promenades and Gardens of Paris, Described and Considered in Relation to the Wants of Our Own Cities, and of Public and Private Gardens.* By W. ROBINSON, F. L. S.

—Hartford Publishing Company, Hartford, 1869. *The Court Circles of the Republic, or the Beauties and Celebrities of the Nation, &c.* By Mrs. E. F. ELLET, with sketches by Mrs. R. E. MACK.

—CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co., New-York, 1869. *Ancient States and Empires, for Colleges and Schools.* By JOHN LORD, LL. D.

—OAKLEY, MASON & Co., New-York, 1869. *Life of Gerard Hallock, Thirty-three Years Editor of the New-York Journal of Commerce.* Illustrated, &c.

—J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Philadelphia, 1870. *Fruits and Flowers: A Collection of Tunes and Songs for Common and Sunday Schools.* By WILLIAM WALKER.

—J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Philadelphia. *Nursery Carrols.* Illustrated with 120 pictures by LUDWIG RICHTER and OSCAR PLETSCH.

—SHELDON & Co., New-York. *Stoddard's Combination School Arithmetic.* Do. *Stoddard's Primary Pictorial Arithmetic.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

Fanny Fern Remonstrates.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"Fanny Fern calls our attention to an article written by her in which she complains of the 'flippancy' which characterises the editorials of the New-York papers on the 'Woman Question.' She does not think that the writers show 'respect for, or appreciation of true womanhood.' Perhaps not—but example is more powerful than precept. Let us see how Fanny Fern herself elsewhere discusses this same 'Woman Question' in a little dissertation on 'shaving:'

'There is no man who would not rather be shaved by a woman than to have a great lumbering man pawing about his jugular vein, and poking him in the ribs to get up when another man's turn came. I don't say how his wife might like it, but I am very sure *he* would, and as to *his* wife, why, she could shave some other man, couldn't she?'

Is that the method of treating the subject which Fanny Fern wishes the public journals to adopt?"

Yes, Sir, exactly—if they or you copy a whole article, instead of a single line or two.

Are you fond of stories? You tell enough.

There was once a dame who named her dog "Moreover," because, she said, it was a Scriptural name. When pressed for an explanation, she turned triumphantly to this verse: "Moreover, the dog, came and licked his sores."

Do you see the point?

Meantime you needn't "stop my paper." I wouldn't lose it for sixpence. I get plenty of fun out of it over my coffee every morning.
Truly yours, FANNY FERN.
No. 303 EAST EIGHTEENTH-STREET.

Horses and Colts.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are two ways of speaking about anything—the scientific and the popular. It was in the latter sense I said that no European would call a three-year-old thoroughbred a colt. I never intended to imply that a scientific or technical writer would not call him so. The very terms of the Derby entries class the competitors as colts and fillies. But that a three-year old, fairly entered on his turf career, would no longer be denominated a colt by European turfmen, I still maintain, with all due deference to Mr. BONNER's authority. For instance, a Derby runner (in the Spring) might still be called a colt, especially if he had as yet no name, or his name had only been given him just before the race; but I don't think a St. Leger runner (in the Autumn) would be so called. Whether he would be described as such in an official report I am not prepared to say; probably he would be. But he would not be spoken of as a colt in ordinary "horse talk."

Strictly speaking, a colt is to a horse what a boy is to a man. Now, when does a boy become a man? We have our arbitrary legal test; but according to any merely physical test there must be considerable margin. Thus, if we say that the boy becomes a man when he has attained his full stature, this period varies as much as six years in different individuals. If we compare the respective duration of human and equine life, we see that a three-year old is at most equivalent to a boy of fourteen, perhaps only to a boy of twelve or thirteen, and under ordinary circumstances a horse is not anything like full grown at three years. But the peculiar regimen to which thoroughbreds are subjected so develops them, that at that age they frequently have attained their full height, though not entirely filled out and "furnished." If we had a special race of men, so developed by peculiar feeding and training that they were six feet high at the age of fifteen, (just as a Derby runner sometimes stands sixteen hands, one inch,) such persons, though boys from a physiological point of view, would doubtless be called men. We sometimes do find a youth of sixteen or seventeen above six feet in height; every one calls him a man. This accounts for the difference in popular phraseology. Scientifically and technically, Mr. BONNER is of course right. CARL BENSON.

When is a Colt not a Colt—A Professional Answer.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having seen Mr. ROBERT BONNER's gentlemanly and sensible letter in your columns, I beg to say a word or two on the subject thereof, viz.: When is an individual of the equine race a colt, and at what age does he become a horse? When first he sees the light he is a foal; as soon as he is weaned he is a weanling; at one year old he is a yearling colt, and if of the feminine gender, a yearling filly; at two years he is styled a two-year-old, always adding the word "colt" or "filly," and so on, until he is four years old. Shortly after this period he loses his milk teeth, and the moment he has cut his second teeth he is horse or mare; he or she is out of babyhood and passed the days of childhood, and though the horse grows in muscular development until he is seven years old, he is, nevertheless, a horse the moment he has cut his wisdom teeth.
M. M.

Sailors' Reading-Rooms in this City—What Advantages are Offered to Seamen.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an article in your issue of this date entitled "Sailors on Shore," the writer is in error in the statement that there is "no place where, from the 200 sailor boarding-houses, into which the bulk of sailors are gathered, they could be drawn during the day and evening, and feel themselves welcome and treated like men." While I would not lay a straw in the way of those endeavoring to establish an exchange and reading room for sailors, yet truth demands a public recognition of the constant and successful efforts of the many large-hearted and benevolent friends of sailors in this City. The New-York Port Society has three free reading rooms for seamen, open daily.

One of these is at the church corner of Catharine and Madison streets, open from 8 A. M. to 9:30 P. M. This room is well furnished with the various secular and religious papers, monthlies and quarterlies, together with an excellent library of over 500 volumes of well-assorted books, and stationery in abundance for sailors to write to their friends—all free of charge. An earnest Christian man is in attendance upon the room, who receives these sailors as gentlemen; is kind and cordial in his attention to them, and endeavors to make the place so pleasant and attractive as to draw them away from the many temptations to which they are exposed. Many sailors appreciate this effort for their good, and are in the habit of visiting the room daily when in port. That sailors appreciate this effort for their elevation and spiritual good is seen in the fact that since removing our reading room, some three years since, from the basement of the church to the ground floor, 9,574 sailors have registered their names upon our visitors' book kept in the room, and this is but a small portion of the whole number who have visited the room during this time.

In order to secure their visits here, a cordial invitation is extended to them every Sabbath from the pulpit, and our missionaries in their constant visits to boarding houses and ships, extend the same invitations. The Society has another large and commodious reading room at their Mission, corner Water and Dover streets, similarly furnished, open daily, and largely frequented by sailors. And still another at their Mission, No. 27 Greenwich-street, which is the constant resort of seamen on the north side of the City.

These reading rooms are kept open and furnished at considerable expense, yet we feel justified in the expenditure, believing it to be an important agency in our efforts to elevate the sailor and give him the Gospel. While much more might be done, and ought to be done for these toilers of the deep, and had we the means we would extend our efforts in this and other directions. Still, it will be interesting to the many friends of the sailor in this City to know that they are not left entirely destitute of a comfortable place of resort while in port where they meet with friendly instruction and Christian influences.
E. D. MURPHY, Pastor.
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1869.

Greenwich-street Elevated Railway.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please do the justice to this enterprise to say to your numerous readers that no legal right existed to extend the railway above Cortlandt-street, until the 1st of October, 1868, or about thirteen months ago, when Governor FENTON gave his final sanction to the plans for the extension as required by law.

Since then, with an intervening Winter, the work has been pushed to the general satisfaction of the stockholders, as evidenced by official votes at their meetings, and it will be hard to find an enterprise in this City where obstacles and opposition have been overcome more rapidly than in this case, and its friends expect that its approaching completion will silence the sneers and cavils which are always first heard croaking against new ideas before the great public voice is raised approvingly to drown them down.

It is well known among the *bona fide* friends of the enterprise that financial questions have taken up, at least, one-third of the thirteen months since the extension was legalized, and the work had to be delayed until the necessary capital was secured beyond question. But by recent reinforcements of first-class business men, who believe in the merits of the plan, it is hoped that this element of delay is overcome, and that the next sixty days will witness its opening to public use.

Since the accession to the treasurership of a native New-Yorker, of approved business capacity and standing, all financial matters have been satisfactorily arranged; and the well-known energy of the President, D. N. BARNEY, Esq., and the able Board of Directors acting in harmony with him and the engineer, are sufficient guarantee of success to at least one
TUESDAY, Nov. 9, 1869. STOCKHOLDER.

Coal Mining and its Mechanical Defects—American and British Systems.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I do not know if it is too much to assume of the American public that the Avondale disaster is still fresh in their minds. Judging from the little that has been said about it through the Press, beyond the mere reports, I should say it was. The engineering papers have taken no notice of the occurrence, except to bewail the calamity and express vague hopes that something—they don't seem to know what—will be done by somebody—they certainly don't know who—to prevent a repetition of such disasters. The daily Press published reports from the scene of the accident, made what few comments their limited knowledge of the question permitted, sought refuge in the perfectly safe assertion that things seemed to be badly managed in the mining districts, and then passed on to more important matters. The illustrated papers of course made their little sensational hit, gratified their readers by harrowing up their feelings with pictures of a worse realism than even GUSTAVE DORE's, and then the public sympathies were hurried off from Scranton to Wall-street, to share the joys and sorrows of the bulls and bears, the fact being utterly ignored that the losses entailed by the late gold flurry are really nothing, in a national point of view, as compared with those produced by that system of coal-getting, of which the Avondale disaster was merely a natural episode.

This side of the subject is the only one I propose to look at—the loss of money, and not the loss of life. There is not one precaution in coal working tending to diminish the danger of the miner which does not more than proportionally increase the profits of the proprietor, and as it is too much to ask of human nature to be honest, truthful or humane unless there is money in it, this is the only side which it "pays" the philanthropist, the economist or the man of science to regard.

I have had some opportunities for getting familiar with coal working in different countries, and it is as having some *connaissance de cause* that I venture to express my opinion on the subject. I have never seen a district where coal could be so safely, cheaply and abundantly mined in respect to thickness and lay of the seams, solidity of roof, ventilation and drainage, as the anthracite region of Pennsylvania. And I have never seen a district where coal was so badly mined, in respect to quantity, cheapness and the regulations and administration under which the winnings were operated.

In the Pennsylvanian anthracite mines, with which I am familiar, natural ventilation, obtained by "air holes," is, in nearly all cases, sufficient to keep the workings clear, so that open lights may be used in all parts of the mine; no timbering is necessary except in the gangways; the water is easily mastered by small pumps; in a word, the difficulties which in other districts seem inherent to coal mining, are not encountered. On the other hand, in nearly all instances the coal is raised by "slopes." Gangways are driven and coal wrought as soon as the slope is deep enough to work a single tier of breasts to the rise of the levels. The winding and main engines (one engine generally doing duty for both) are of just power enough to work the first lift, and the whole underground business is in the hands of the "bosses." The proprietors and managers have no practical knowledge of mining, and the so-called mining engineers are merely mining surveyors, and generally speaking only discharge the duties of the "draughtsman" of an English colliery. As to "viewers" the very name is unknown. In a word, through the combination of a widely diffused ignorance and the want of capital, work is ordinarily commenced with such insufficient installations that operations soon stop by their own limitation, and, in order to continue them, one of two things remains—either new openings have to be made, or the old slopes deepened, the disadvantages of the slope system increasing in geometrical ratio with every fathom of descent, while the mine is saddled for all time with the danger and inconvenience of leaving old workings over head. The want of power in the engines has to be overcome either by putting in new ones or by introducing retarding gear. In this way the working expenses of a mine are constantly increasing and the out-put diminishing.

The English system of mining is diametrically contrary to this, and its whole spirit may be summed up in a few words: Make all your installations perfect from the start. Put up adequate plant at once. Secure everything as you go along. Get to your furthest point and work toward home.

I do not mean to say that these principles are invariably carried out in England, but they are the admittedly correct ones, and a colliery is considered to be well or ill worked as it approaches or recedes from this standard. The advantages of this system are apparent. All the difficulties, except accidental ones, are met at the start, and work once begun is prosecuted evenly and uninterruptedly until every pound of coal is taken out of the royalty and brought to bank in its highest marketable condition. As the work proceeds it gets lighter every day, expenses diminish and profits increase, the hardest part is done first, and a degree of comparative certainty attained which would otherwise be out of the question.

Now, it is comparatively easy to point out defects; the essential thing is to show the remedy. This is here more difficult. To put our mines on the same footing as the English, we should require both the money and the men invested and engaged there. The want of large capital might, in some degree, be parried by concentrating the means on a single winning, and installing that properly, rather than gaspiller half a dozen by spreading a small amount of money over them all. At present capitalists have not the confidence in coal mining that would enable them to stay out of large sums of money for the one, two, three or more years necessary to get the pits properly installed. The want of men of both experience and science would be even more difficult to supply. The "viewers" of the Newcastle district have a training from boyhood which is unattainable in this country, where there are no precedents at hand for inspection. It would be quite useless to import such men to manage our mines, for but little of their knowledge would be available in our differently lying seams. The experience must be gained on the spot. But if capitalists should lead the way, the men would soon be forthcoming. The effort to obtain the highest excellence in the installations and workings of the pits, would gradually train up a body of practical, educated engineers, from whose hands we might expect justice to our noble coal fields. At the same time Government inspectors might be appointed to see that the few general regulations which legislation can enact for the safety of miners were carried out, and in this way a correct and profitable system of coal mining would be gradually developed. ST. ETIENNE.
TUESDAY, Nov. 9, 1869.

A Post Office Grievance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When private complaint of grievances fails, we must try public. In this northern region we are greatly annoyed by the irregularity of the mails, as to both letters and papers. While a person may be sure of passing from your City to this in thirty hours, our letters often take four or five days for the same journey. I get your SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES as it happens, and Tuesday's paper reaches me on Saturday evening, and so on generally. It is the same with letters, which sometimes leave New-York on Monday morning and arrive here on Saturday evening. The complaint is general and of long standing. The blame is ascribed to the Albany distributing office—a want of force there, or system, attention, honesty, or other cause. The result does no credit to our Post Office system, and vast annoyance to the community. Will the Postmaster-General attend to the matter?
THE PEOPLE.
MORRISTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1869.

The "Second Empire."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The gentleman who in yesterday's issue thought the term "Second Empire" ironically expressed, not only labored, but still labors under a delusion. In reply, let me ask him why the period from 1815 to 1830 was termed "the Restoration?" Or why the two last French revolutions were respectively styled that "of 1830" and that of "1848?" Common sense tell us that they are designated periods of time!

The "Second Empire" is also styled the "Restoration of the Empire," but the former is more frequently used, because were the word "restoration" employed, it would confound us as to whether we alluded to the Bourbons or the Bonapartes, the year 1815 or 1852—so that the term "Second Empire" is justly expressed, implying a *period of time*, as of old, the Roman Power was styled "the Eastern" and "Western Empires," to designate the place or position. LIGHT.

TELEGRAMS.

Funeral of George Peabody at Westminster Abbey.

Napoleon on the Infallibility of the Pope.

Ledru Rollin's Address Ridiculed in the Paris Journals.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN SAXONY.

Consummation of the Presbyterian Reunion.

GEORGE PEABODY.

Obsequies at Westminster Abbey—Imposing Ceremonies—Distinguished Personages Present and in the Procession.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The obsequies of the late GEORGE PEABODY, took place this afternoon. The funeral procession formed at the mansion of Sir CURTIS LAMPSON, in Eaton-square, the residence of the deceased. It consisted of a hearse and five mourning coaches. Among the mourners were General C. GREY, Her Majesty's Private Secretary, representing the Queen; Mr. MOTLEY, the Minister of the United States; BENJAMIN MORAN, Secretary of the American Legation; FREEMAN H. MORSE, American Consul at London; RUSSELL STURGES, Esq., and J. S. MORGAN, Esq. Following the procession were the carriages of the Queen, the Prince of WALES, Sir CURTIS LAMPSON, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London, the High Sheriffs of London and of the counties of Middlesex and Surrey, the Duchess of SOMERSET, the Marquis of TOWNSHEND, Lady FRANKLIN, Miss BURDETT COUTTS, and many others. The funeral *cortége* passed slowly through the streets, which were lined with silent crowds of spectators, to Westminster Abbey.

The venerable structure was completely filled with people, who had been admitted by tickets, and were all dressed in mourning. The choir was hung with black, and the sombre aspect of the interior was only relieved by the richly-decorated robes of the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs. Standing near the *sacrarium*, as the body was brought in, were Mr. GLADSTONE, Lord CLARENDON, the Dean of St. Paul's, Rev. THOMAS BINNEY, a dissenting minister, Dr. GEORGE EDWARD DAY and Mr. JOHN BRIGHT. A flood of sunshine poured through the windows of the choir at the moment the procession entered the building. The coffin, which was placed on a bier at the end of the choir, was plain and unornamented, and covered with a black cloth. On the lid was a brass plate, with an inscription giving simply the name of the deceased and the place and date of his birth and death. The Lesson was read by the Archdeacon of Westminster. As soon as the ceremony within the church was over the procession formed again, and advanced to a spot near the western entrance, where a temporary grave had been prepared and an excavation two to three feet deep had been made, the sides of which were lined with black drapery. Here the body was deposited, and will remain until it is transported to America. Lord JOHN THYNNE read the remainder of the burial service at the head of the grave. On the right stood the mourners, including the American Minister, and on the left were General GREY, Mr. GLADSTONE, Lord CLARENDON, the Lord Mayor, the High Sheriffs, and the clergy of Westminster and St. Paul's.

The solemnity of the occasion was profoundly felt by the vast assemblage. Many present shed tears during the choral service, which included the singing of the anthem, "His body is buried in peace, but his name liveth evermore." After the coffin had been lowered into the grave a floral cross was placed upon it. This act was witnessed in profound silence, and served to increase the emotion which pervaded the congregation. The people then passed around the coffin and took a last look at the features of the deceased. The Bishop of London will preach the funeral sermon on Sunday next.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 12.—The funeral of Mr. GEORGE PEABODY is being observed here to-day. Flags are displayed at half mast throughout the city, many buildings are draped and the bells are tolling.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—The funeral of GEORGE PEABODY was observed to-day by the tolling of the city bells and the display of flags at half mast.

An American Man-of-War to Bring the Body to the United States—A British Vessel Designated—The Funeral Observances.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The Government having received information that the English authorities intended to send the remains of Mr. PEABODY to the United States in a war ship, instructed Mr. MOTLEY to respectfully inform Her Majesty's Government that the United States would prefer to bring the body in one of their own ships. A telegram was also sent to Rear-Admiral RADFORD, instructing him to dispatch one of the best ships at his disposal for the remains, and bring them as quickly as possible to the United States.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The British Government will dispatch the remains of GEORGE PEABODY to America in the ship *Inconstant*.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

Position of the Bishop of Orleans—The Paris Archbishop's Pastoral Letter Inspired by the Emperor.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—Monsigneur DUPAULOUP, Bishop of Orleans, has issued a pastoral letter expressing approval of the proceedings of the Fulda Conference, but declaring in advance that he will abide by the decisions of the Ecumenical Council, whatever they may be. It is reported that the pastoral of the Archbishop of Paris, issued Nov. 7, opposing the adoption of the dogma of Papal infallibility without discussion, was inspired by the Emperor.

FRANCE.

Ledru Rollin and the French Electors—His Address Ridiculed by the Paris Journals.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—LEDRU ROLLIN refuses to return to Paris, though he has not withdrawn from the canvass for the Corps Legislatif. A deputation of electors has just returned from London with the acceptance by LOUIS BLANC of a nomination to the Corps Legislatif from Paris, in place of LEDRU ROLLIN. The latter, however, insists on maintaining his candidature, and has published an electoral address, which is ridiculed by all the Paris journals.

GERMANY.

An Effort to Abolish Capital Punishment—Action of the Saxon Deputies.

DRESDEN, Nov. 12.—The Saxon House of Deputies have unanimously resolved that the Government should endeavor to procure the abolition of capital punishment throughout North Germany.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The New Government Loan—Consols Depressed.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The delay in the announcement of the new Government loan for the purchase of the telegraph lines has a tendency to depress the price of Consols.

Kelly, the Fenian—His Identity with Martin in the Manchester Hospital.

DUBLIN, Nov. 12.—The *Irish Times* asserts that it has proof that KELLY, the Fenian leader, who was rescued at Manchester, was the man who died recently at a hospital in this city under the name of MARTIN, and whose identity was so doubtful.

ITALY.

Illness of Garibaldi—A Rheumatic Attack.

FLORENCE, Nov. 12—Advices received here to-day state that General GARIBALDI is quite ill with rheumatism.

An Addition to the Royal Family—A Son Born to the Crown Prince.

NAPLES, Nov. 12.—The Princess MARGHERITA, wife of the Crown Prince HUMBERT, has given birth to a son.

SPAIN.

The Duke of Genoa and the Throne—His Mother Opposed to it.

MADRID, Nov. 12.—The Duchess of GENOA is opposed to the candidature of her son.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Preparations for Opening—Capacity of the Canal—Refusal of Underwriters to Take Risks on Vessels to Pass Through It.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Advices from Alexandria state that the great bed of rock in the Suez Canal at Ismailia, seventy-five miles south of Port Said, which has hitherto been a hindrance to dredging, will be at once blasted out. This rock is eighty feet thick. The convoy at the opening ceremonies on the 17th will consist of eighty ships. As it is officially announced that large steamers can traverse the Canal immediately, the Empress EUGENIE has determined to make the trip. Notwithstanding this favorable news, the underwriters of this city mostly decline to insure vessels bound through the Canal.

CUBA.

The Captain-General's Inspection Tour Closed—Skirmishes Reported.

HAVANA, Nov. 12.—It is expected that Captain-General DE RODAS will return to Havana on Sunday from his tour of inspection. Numerous skirmishes are reported between the Spanish troops and insurgents.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

The Union of the Old and New Schools Consummated at Pittsburg—Jubilee Services—A Resolution to Raise a Five Million Dollar Thank Offering—Rejoicing Elsewhere.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 12.—The Assemblies met in their respective churches. In the Old School, a member who formerly strongly opposed a reunion, prayed that the hopes of its friends might all be realized and the fears of others utterly disappointed. The official report of the New School Assembly was read, showing that every Presbytery had voted affirmatively. HENRY DAY offered a resolution, reciting the basis, and declaring that, having been approved by over two-thirds of both Presbyteries, they solemnly declare the said basis of binding force. The same resolution was adopted in the New School Assembly. At 10 o'clock the Assemblies were finally dissolved by the Moderators, and a procession formed of the Commissioners. Both Assemblies proceeded to the street fronting the First Church, where, joining arms and headed by their Moderators, they marched to the Third Church, where a jubilee meeting was held. As the two lines united, the crowd testified their gratification by clapping their hands, &c. When the Commissioners entered the church, over two hundred ministers were on the platform, and the scene was a very impressive one. After prayer by Dr. BEATLY, a committee was appointed to send a telegram announcing the union to the Presbyterians of Great Britain and Ireland, care of Dr. BUCHANAN, Glasgow. Dr. JACOBS announced a hymn, and Dr. FOWLER read the Scriptures and said he regretted to break the silence; he would rather sit still and wonder at the astonishing work that had been accomplished. He referred to the wonderful unanimity exhibited, and the rapidity with which the negotiations had been effected. He inquired what had brought about the unanimity of opinion? It was not because one branch needed the other to support it from tottering, because neither body was ever so strong before. He recognized God's hand in the whole movement, and urged the Church to renewed zeal. Turning to Dr. JACOBUS, the two Moderators clasped hands, and the entire audience arose and sang,

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow,"

with joined hands. The effect of this act was most impressive. Dr. JACOBUS then said, "These Churches have been united. If any one has good reasons to offer why the Churches should not be united, let them state them now." Then addressing Dr. ELLIOTT, who was Moderator at the time the Churches separated, said, "Do you know any reason why they should not be united?"

Dr. ELLIOTT, arising—I do not.

GEORGE H. STUART—What God has joined together let no man put asunder.

Dr. FISHER offered a resolution calling on the United Church for a special thank offering of a million of dollars.

Dr. JOHN HALL seconded the motion and moved $5,000,000 instead. He said the union would help our young people to break in pieces the great golden image of mammon and fashion. He would use his hearty efforts to raise the five millions. The Moderator announced that for the present "thank offerings" can be sent to Hon. WILLIAM E. DODGE, New-York, and Judge STRONG, Philadelphia. He said he was at a loss for a symbol to express the idea of the union. He did not think it a marriage, because the bodies are too near of kin to permit such a simile. Rivers conveyed the idea of coming from different sources, whereas these were streams from the same fountain-head, and he could only liken it to the blending of the drops in the same stream. Hon. W. E. DODGE pledged his former Church to raise their share of the memorial fund. Senator DRAKE and HENRY DAY made brief addresses. GEORGE H. STUART, of Philadelphia, was called upon, and he expressed the hope that the day was not far distant when the united body would embrace every branch of the Presbyterian family of the United States.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, solemn communion service was held in the First Church. In the evening a meeting in reference to Foreign Missions was held at the same church. Addresses were made by JOHN HALL, W. E. DODGE and GEORGE H. STUART. The following telegram was sent to-day:

To Rev. Dr. Buchanan, Glasgow:

The two great Presbyterian Churches in America, this day united, greet the Presbyterian Churches of Great Britain and Ireland, and pray that they also may be one.

(Signed,) GEO. H. STUART,
JOHN HALL,
W. E. DODGE.

Many of the Commissioners have already left the city, and others are leaving to-night.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—The Presbyterians are jubilant over the reunion. They have displayed a flag over the Presbyterian newspaper office on Chestnut-street. The flag is of blue, the old Covenanters' color.

Insanity from Gold Speculation—The Rumored Boston Panic.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—A gentleman of this city, who recently left a respectable business and good prospects to engage in gold speculations, has been sent to the insane asylum. The rumors, current at a distance, of a financial panic in Boston are without foundation. The Hartford and Erie Railroad stock, which fell yesterday from 17 to 10, partially rallied to-day, closing at 12¾. Other stocks quiet, and the money market unchanged.

Suits Against a Provost Marshal—War Assessment of Rebel Sympathizers to be Tested.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 12.—Suits were entered in the Circuit Court to-day by ANDREW PARK, WM. G. CLARK, WM. T. CANSLY and LOUIS C. GURNER against FRANKLIN A. DICK, who was Provost Marshal of this Department under General HALLECK, for certain sums assessed on them during the war as rebel sympathizers, and collected by Colonel DICK, under General HALLECK's orders. The aggregate sum claimed by the above gentlemen is $27,802. It is probable that about one hundred similar suits will be brought; at least one of which will be taken to the United States Supreme Court, if necessary.

THE COOLIE SHIP MUTINY.

Further Particulars—Nine Persons Killed—Four Wounded—The Coolies all Blown or Frightened Overboard.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—The Tahiti *Messenger*, the official journal of the French Protectorate in the Society Islands, publishes a detailed account of the tragedy on board the French coolie ship while becalmed off Byron Island. When the revolt occurred there were about 300 Kanakas on board, who were on deck, receiving presents. The Captain and several of the crew were killed instantly. The mate and a portion of the crew escaped below, where they were besieged by the natives, and being but poorly armed, they resolved to blow off the upper deck. Accordingly a quantity of gunpowder was properly placed and fired. The explosion blew or frightened all the Kanakas overboard and shook the vessel like an earthquake. The sailors hastened on deck and found the sea covered with natives, making for the island. Following is a list of the killed and wounded of the ship's company: Killed—D. BLACKETT, Captain; J. CREST and J. B. LATHIN, passengers, and five sailors. Wounded—VICTOR WAHNEE, steward, and three sailors. Escaped—CHAS. M. STEWART, second officer, and five sailors.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Mining Interests and Prospects—High Prices at Prescott—Release of a French Smuggler—Quantrel, the Leader of the Lawrence Massacre.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.—Some important developments have been made in the "Comstock" lode, in Nevada, and there is much excitement in mining stock circles. Nearly all descriptions of silver mining stock have advanced. A memorial to Congress, asking aid for the Sutro Tunnel, has been signed by all the Nevada State officers and by many prominent citizens. Gold-bearing quartz has been discovered near Los Angeles; the surface rock abounding in free gold. Governor SAFFORD is visiting the northern part of the Territory. Rain had fallen throughout the Territory in sufficient quantities to benefit mining. Flour at Prescott is $36, in gold, per barrel; butter, $2 per pound; eggs, $2 per dozen, and other necessaries in proportion.

The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the release of the French ship *Malabar*, recently seized for violations of the Revenue laws, upon the payment of three times the value of the goods landed, and about $1,000 costs of suit. The Virginia City and Truckee Railroad will be completed on the 15th of November. A proposition to call a Convention to draft a new State Constitution is discussed by the California Press. QUANTREL, the leader of the Lawrence massacre, was tracked by detectives to this city, where he enlisted in the army. He was sent to Camp Scott, Nevada. An order sent for his arrest reached there too late; he and three others having deserted, taking the best outfit in camp.

Two Wrecks in the South Pacific—Death of One Passenger.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 12.—Advices from the South Pacific announce the foundering at sea of the English brig *Rona*, Captain W. H. HAYS, from Huahren, Society Islands, March 23 for San Francisco, with an assorted cargo. Soon after her sailing she sprung a leak, and was abandoned May 2 off Peripenes Island, which place the Captain and crew reached in safety. Another vessel, the *Saoma*, owned by Captain HAY, which sailed from Huahren about the same time as the *Rona*, on a trading expedition, was wrecked on Humphries Island on the 8th of April. Mr. PRITCHELL, late Consul to the Fejee Islands, was a passenger on board the *Rona*, and died of congestion of the brain on the 12th of April. His baggage and effects went down with the *Rona*.

ROBERT J. WALKER.

Meeting of the Bar of the Supreme Court in Washington—Resolutions Adopted—Action of the Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The members of the Bar and officers of the Supreme Court of the United States yesterday held a meeting in the office of the Clerk of the Court, Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON acting as Chairman, and D. W. MIDDLETON, Esq., Clerk of the Court, as Secretary.

Mr. JAMES M. CARLISLE moved that a committee be appointed by the Chair to draft resolutions appropriate to the occasion; and the following gentlemen were accordingly appointed as such Committee: Messrs. J. M. Carlisle, P. Phillips, L. J. Durant, William M. Evarts, T. L. Dickey, Assistant Attorney-General Benjamin H. Brewster and L. T. Merrick.

The Committee reported the following resolutions:

The members of the Bar and other officers of the Supreme Court of the United States here assembled have been called together by an occasion of deep concern, not only to themselves, but to the whole country. ROBERT J. WALKER, long distinguished among American lawyers and statesmen, a leader as well in the Senate as at the Bar, a Cabinet Minister at a period when the nation demanded the best talent of her sons, a patriot of tried constancy and devotion, has closed his useful and honorable career and sunk calmly to his rest, surrounded by his family and friends. His death, which took place in this city, on the morning of the 11th of November, inst., has deprived the country of one of its most valued citizens, the Bar of one of its most learned, experienced and accomplished members, and a large circle of friends of the ready sympathy and wise counsel of one whose attachments were as true and steady as they were warm and earnest. Therefore,

Resolved, That we deeply lament the death of our eminent brother, and that the Chairman be requested to communicate these proceedings to the Court.

Resolved, also, That a copy of these resolutions be communicated to the family of the deceased, with the assurance of our respectful sympathy.

The following order was issued to-day:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 12.—Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, formerly Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, was distinguished for patriotism and for varied and eminent public services. In recognition of these services, and as a mark of respect for his memory, business will be suspended in the Treasury Department on the day of his funeral.

(Signed,) GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

MARINE DISASTERS.

A Gale in the Mediterranean—Wreck of an English Steamer—Disasters on the American Coast and the Lakes.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—Dispatches were received by the Paris insurance companies, yesterday, announcing the complete loss of the American steamer *Leight*, in the Mediterranean. Later advices, however, show that she was an English vessel. She encountered a severe hurricane off the harbor of Oran, Algeria, and was driven upon the rocks and totally destroyed. As far as known there were no lives lost. Captains of vessels arriving at various Mediterranean ports make mention of the severity of the hurricane, and predict many other disasters.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—The schooner *Pilot*, Captain SMALLIDGE, of Mount Desert, Me., was wrecked on Tuesday evening on Anderson Rocks, off Star Island Shoals. Her crew and four passengers, including a woman and two boys, landed at Star Island. The disaster is attributed to a mirage, which was noticed by parties on the island, the Lighthouse appearing to be far off.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 12.—The schooner *Live Yankee* is a total wreck at High Island. The crew are safe, with the exception of the cook, who died from exposure.

THE WEST.

Senator Morton and Cuba—A Suit to Recover a Public Square—A Strange Affair in Lacrosse, Wis.—A Stranger Found Dead with Pistol Wounds.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 12.—An Indianapolis special and private dispatch from Senator MORTON denies the telegraphic report from Washington in reference to a conversation with President GRANT and Secretary BOUTWELL about Cuba.

A special dispatch from Jacksonville says: "The heirs of the late General MCCONNELL, who was murdered in February last, intend to bring a suit for the recovery of the whole public square in Jacksonville as soon as the Court House is removed therefrom, as by the terms of the deed to the county the ground reverts to the original owner whenever the county ceases to use it for county purposes."

Two gentlemen, named PARKER BLISS and CHARLES WILD, went from Winona, Minn., to La Crosse, Wis., and put up at the St. Charles Hotel. Yesterday morning WILD left for Winona suddenly, and BLISS not making his appearance next morning, their room was broken open and BLISS was found lying on the bed with a pistol in his hand, three bullet holes through his body and one in his heart. Suspicion of murder rests upon WILD, and he will be arrested.

Negro Notary Public in Chicago—A Defalcation and a Failure.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Governor PALMER has appointed Mr. JONES, of this city, a well-known and wealthy colored man, a notary public. This is the first time the political rights of negroes have been recognized in this State. J. A. SHAVER, Treasurer of Peoria County, Ill., is announced as a defaulter to the extent of $30,000. He lost this amount in speculations in whisky. His bondsmen will make good the deficiency. H. KENSINGTON, an old citizen of Fairburg, Ill., is reported as having failed, with liabilities amounting to $100,000. It is thought he will be able to settle at 75 cents on the dollar.

THE INDIANS.

Affairs in the Indian Territory—Santana's Death Doubtful—Chiefs for War in the Spring—Indians of Arizona.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 12.—Colonel SCHOFIELD, Assistant Inspector-General of the Department of Missouri, has arrived from Camp Supply, Indian Territory, which he left on the 3d inst., and reports all the Arrapahoes at their reservation near Fort Sill. Colonel SCHOFIELD does not believe the reported death of SANTANA. No news of such an event had reached Camp Supply when he left. It is stated that Medicine Arrow and some Cheyenne chiefs advocate fighting in the Spring, while Little Robe, of the Arrapahoes, opposes it.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—Arizona advices state that the Indians are troublesome near Prescott, committing depredations on Ash Creek. General WHEATON is organizing scouts for the Apache warfare.

FIRES.

A Petroleum Ship Burned at Danzig—A Block in Buffalo Partly Destroyed—Fire in Palmyra, Me.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—The Bremen bark *Cupido*, Captain LEITHOFF, with petroleum, from New-York to Danzig, burned to the water's edge at the latter city yesterday, where she had just arrived. The loss is heavy.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 12.—BAMBER's brick block, on Monroe-avenue, was partially destroyed by fire last evening. The loss is about $10,000, on which there is but a slight insurance.

LEWISTON, Me., Nov. 12.—A barn belonging to RANDALL MCCULLIS, of Palmyra, was burned last night, with forty tons of hay, sixteen head of cattle, two horses and twenty sheep. The loss is estimated at $3,000; insured for $600.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 12.—The warehouse of WILLIAM M. CASE, at Waukegan, Ill., was burned last night with its contents, mostly wheat and oats. The loss is about $25,000; insurance, on building only, $2,000.

THE TURF.

The Chickasaw Jockey Club Races—Fifth Day.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 12.—The fifth day's racing over the Chickasaw Jockey Club Course began with a race for the De Soto Stake, for three-year olds, two miles; subscription, $100, half forfeit; the Club to add $600. Ten entries. The race was won by Mr. BABCOCK's *Helmbold*, beating General BUFORD's *Versailles* in 3:44, 3:46.

The George Elliott Sequel Stake, for two-year olds, dash of one mile, subscription $25, play or pay, the Club to add $400. Fifteen horses were entered. The race was won by *Enquirer* beating *Hamburg*, *Lynchburg*, *Kildare* and *Madam*. Twelve paid forfeit. Time—1:48.

The Green Stake, for three-year olds that have never won prior to Aug. 1, mile heats; subscription $25, play or pay; the second horse to receive $100 out of the stakes; the Club to add $400. Ten horses were entered. *Morgan Scout* won, beating *Blacksmith*. Eight paid forfeit. Time—1:51½, 1:53, 1:56.

Helmbold was the favorite in the first race, *Hamburg* in the second, and *Morgan Scout* in the third. The track was a little heavy, and the weather rainy.

Thanksgiving—Services to be Held in Russian Chapel, San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The following telegram was sent to San Francisco to-day by the Russian Minister:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12, 1869.

Martin Klinkopstrom, Russian Consul, San Francisco, Cal.:

President GRANT having designated the 18th of this month as a Thanksgiving Day, I instruct you to have a thanksgiving service celebrated on that day in the Russian Chapel, inviting all Russian subjects to unite their prayers with those of the American people.

(Signed) CATACAZY,
Russian Minister.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad War—Suspension of Hostilities.

AKRON, Ohio, Nov. 12.—By an agreement of the attorneys of all the parties, the hearing on the motion for the appointment of the Master Commissioner as Auditor, restricting the powers of the receiver, increasing his bond, &c., of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, was deferred until next Friday, when it will be taken up with the motion to remove JAY GOULD from the receivership. All the motions will be heard in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge BOYNTON.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—In the Superior Criminal Court of Middlesex County yesterday, ALBERT S. JOCELYN, of Lexington, convicted of rape, was sentenced to the State Prison during life. One hundred and thirty-five men were discharged from the Navy Yard yesterday. They were attached to the Constructor's Department. The Engineer's and the other departments are to be cut down. The exhaustion of the recent appropriation is said to be the cause of the reduction.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 12.—Right Rev. Bishop WILLIAMS, and the clergy generally of the Diocese of Connecticut, will participate in the funeral ceremonies of the late Rev. Dr. COIT on Saturday.

LOWELL, Mass., Nov. 12.—HENRY LYON, a young man, has been convicted and sentenced to one year in the House of Correction for stealing baggage on the railroads. Other indictments are pending. A lady's trunk, containing $450 worth of wearing apparel, and several carpet-bags and baggage checks, were found in his possession.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—BENJ. GOLDSMITH, *alias* LAVINE, under arrest on the charge of burglary in this city, has been identified by officers from New-York as one of the robbers of $12,000 worth of jewelry there. LAVINE is in jail here awaiting trial, and after he is disposed of here will be handed over to the New-York authorities.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 12.—About two inches of snow fell here to-night. Mercury 37°.

THE ERIE STRIKE.

The Engineers Threaten to Join the Brakemen—Policemen Sent to Port Jervis.

The strike of the brakemen in the employ of the Erie Railway Company, upon its Eastern Division, promises to lead to a similar action on the part of the engineers. It will be recollected that these were first impelled to strike by the fact that they were obliged to run their trains with green brakemen. On Tuesday evening one of them named SAM. HOYT, who enjoys the reputation of being as competent an engineer as the Company has in its employ, made a speech expressing sympathy with the striking brakemen. For this action the Company has discharged HOYT. This action is causing much dissatisfaction among the engineers, and they allege that if the fact be as stated they will also assume a mutinous position toward the Company.

FISK has addressed a note to Chief FOWLER, of the Jersey City Police force, requesting him to detail twenty-five men to Port Jervis to preserve the peace there. The Chief sent the men yesterday morning.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 12.—The expected strike last night among the brakemen of the Susquehanna and Delaware divisions of the Erie Railway did not take place, and it is thought there will be no trouble.

ELECTION NOTES.

The official majority for GEORGE MORGAN, Democrat, for Senator in the Eleventh District, is 187.

We continue the publication of the official returns below:

BROOME COUNTY.

Sigel	4072	Nelson	2841
Greeley	4012	Allen	2844
Senator.			
Orlow W. Chapman	4112	Alanson Munger	2791
Assembly.			
Wm. M. Ely	4087	Wm. M. Mudge	2796

CORTLAND COUNTY.

Sigel	2820	Nelson	1647
Greeley	2781	Allen	1633
Townsend	2886	Champlain	1614
Chatfield	2887	Bristol	1612
Taylor	2891	Richmond	1608
Hayt	2887	Wright	1611
Conover	2868	Laflin	1611
Mason	2827	Lott	1582
Woodruff	2845	Earl	1566
Senator.			
Geo. N. Kennedy	2874	B. Davis Noxon	1610
Assembly.			
Charles Foster	2916	G. B. Capron	1568

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

Sigel	6136	Nelson	6095
Greeley	6310	Allen	5946
Townsend	6344	Champlain	5951
Chatfield	6348	Bristol	5953
Taylor	6321	Richmond	5953
Hayt	6347	Wright	5955
Conover	6332	Laflin	5963
Mason	6154	Lott	5797
Woodruff	6149	Earl	5901
Senator.			
J. B. Rider	6250	George Margan	5818
Assembly.			
1. Jas. A. Seward	3126	Edw. S. Phillips	1654
2. D. H. Mulford	3294	John E. Rose	3063

GREENE COUNTY.

Sigel	2215	Nelson	3153
Greeley	2224	Allen	3152
Townsend	2238	Champlain	3147
Chatfield	2237	Bristol	3148
Taylor	2236	Richmond	3149
Hayt	2238	Wright	3147
Conover	2164	Laflin	3212
Mason	2178	Lott	3123
Woodruff	2178	Earl	3123
Senator.			
John Lynn	2237	Jacob Hardenburgh	3147
Assembly.			
Daniel Ingraham	2212	H. Van Stenburgh	3142

LEWIS COUNTY.

Sigel	2566	Nelson	2559
Greeley	2527	Allen	2558
Townsend	2606	Champlain	2545
Chatfield	2607	Bristol	2545
Taylor	2620	Richmond	2534
Hayt	2606	Wright	2545
Conover	2607	Laflin	2544
Mason	2492	Lott	2489
Woodruff	2476	Earl	2504
Senator.			
Norris Winslow	2551	L. H. Brown	2577
Assembly.			
C. L. Merriam	2534	J. A. Pease	2595

ORLEANS COUNTY.

Sigel	2858	Nelson	1915
Greeley	2780	Allen	1930
Townsend	2860	Champlain	1920
Chatfield	2865	Bristol	1915
Taylor	2865	Richmond	1913
Hayt	2865	Wright	1915
Conover	2864	Laflin	1914
Mason	2774	Lott	1888
Woodruff	2775	Earl	1889
Senator.			
George Bowen	2869	R. W. Skeels	1911
Assembly.			
John Berry	2898	Geo. W. Peck	1878

OSWEGO COUNTY.

Sigel	6760	Nelson	4296
Greeley	6705	Allen	4756
Senator.			
Wm. H. Brand	6882	Chas. T. Fairchild	4665
Assembly.			
1. Benj. Doolittle	1490	No Dem. candidates.	
D. C. Littlejohn	3768		
2. W. H. Baker	1717	Abraham Howe	1915
3. John Parker	2041	Jacob Moore	1470

ROCKLAND COUNTY.

Sigel	1110	Nelson	1668
Greeley	1115	Allen	1671
Townsend	1109	Champlain	1677
Chatfield	1109	Bristol	1677
Taylor	1110	Richmond	1677
Hayt	1109	Wright	1677
Conover	1106	Laflin	1677
Mason	1062	Lott	1645
Woodruff	1062	Earl	1643
Senator.			
David S. Rowe	1106	Wm. Cauldwell	1678
Assembly.			
Wm. T. B. Storms	1123	Jas. H. Nelson	1619

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Sigel	7767	Nelson	2609
Greeley	7608	Allen	2598
Townsend	7892	Champlain	2579

SARATOGA COUNTY.

Sigel	5375	Nelson	5249
Greeley	5269	Allen	5296
Townsend	5376	Champlain	5256
Chatfield	5373	Bristol	5261
Taylor	5371	Richmond	5259
Hayt	5373	Wright	5260
Conover	5380	Laflin	5261
Mason	5090	Lott	5243
Woodruff	5088	Earl	5245
Senator.			
T. G. Younglove	4911	Isaiah Blood	5721
Assembly.			
1. George West	2600	Isaiah Fuller	2969
2. DeWitt C. Hoyt	2281	S. Ainsworth	2711

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

Sigel	1949	Nelson	1583
Greeley	1942	Allen	1578
Townsend	1964	Champlain	1580
Chatfield	1967	Bristol	1578
Taylor	1968	Richmond	1579
Hayt	1964	Wright	1581
Conover	1961	Laflin	1583
Mason	1827	Lott	1545
Woodruff	1826	Earl	1546
Senator.			
T. L. Minier	1833	Geo. W. Farnham	1591
Assembly.			
A. C. Kingsbury	1712	Wm. C. Coon	1778

SENECA COUNTY.

Sigel	2131	Nelson	2541
Greeley	2118	Allen	2553
Townsend	2154	Champlain	2546
Chatfield	2154	Bristol	2547
Taylor	2152	Richmond	2547
Hayt	2130	Wright	2569
Conover	2144	Laflin	2560
Mason	2095	Lott	2513
Woodruff	2097	Earl	2512
Senator.			
Chas. J. Folger	2172	James McLinn	2518
Assembly.			
John B. Avery	2211	Robert R. Steele	2470

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Sigel	2197	Nelson	2791
Greeley	2102	Allen	2831
Townsend	2137	Champlain	2838
Chatfield	2146	Bristol	2831
Taylor	2146	Richmond	2830
Hayt	2145	Wright	2839
Conover	2142	Laflin	2830
Mason	2084	Lott	2809
Woodruff	2083	Earl	2809
Senator.			
George Clark	2167	William M. Graham	2768
Assembly.			
F. S. Couch	2092	J. L. LaMoree	2849

TIOGA COUNTY.

Sigel	3403	Nelson	2572
Greeley	3380	Allen	2573
Chatfield	3276	Bristol	2670
Assembly.			
John H. Deming	3225	F. O. Cable	482

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

Sigel	3529	Nelson	2456
Greeley	3492	Allen	2219
Townsend	3570	Champlain	2435
Chatfield	3569	Bristol	2438
Taylor	3569	Richmond	2433
Hayt	3570	Wright	2435
Conover	3571	Laflin	2436
Mason	3463	Lott	2405
Woodruff	3467	Earl	2416
Senator.			
Orlow W. Chapman	3574	Alanson Munger	2429
Assembly.			
John H. Selkreg	3608	Edwin S. Ford	2355

WARREN COUNTY.

Sigel	1978	Nelson	2041
Greeley	1955	Allen	2042
Townsend	1992	Champlain	2039
Chatfield	1992	Bristol	2038
Taylor	1990	Richmond	2041
Hayt	1993	Wright	2038
Conover	1992	Laflin	2038
Mason	1877	Lott	1965
Woodruff	1877	Earl	1965
Senator.			
N. B. La Bau	1888	C. A. Norton	2160
Assembly.			
S. W. Clemans	1819	G. R. Martine	2148

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Sigel	4341	Nelson	2847
Greeley	4291	Allen	2846
Townsend	4349	Champlain	2849
Chatfield	4356	Bristol	2844
Taylor	4624	Richmond	2872
Hayt	4353	Wright	2845
Conover	4354	Laflin	2842
Mason	4289	Lott	2821
Woodruff	4174	Earl	2787
Senator.			
F. S. Thayer	3461	E. Smith Strait	2746

Assembly.

1. Thos. Stevenson, 894 majority.
2. Isaac V. Baker, Jr., 1,067 majority.

THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION.

	For.	Against.
Previously reported	51260	61804
Broome	3637	2883
Dutchess	5264	4942
Sullivan	1734	2774
Oswego	5428	4118
St. Lawrence	6694	2670
Cayuga	4586	3697
Saratoga	2419	4254
Schoharie		4308 maj.
Tompkins	2867	2533

THE JUDICIARY ARTICLE.

	For.	Against.
Previously reported	57725	48328
Broome	1169 maj.	
Dutchess	4948	4411
Sullivan	1710	2761
Oswego	6657	1689
St. Lawrence	1083	7289
Cayuga	5975	1250
Saratoga	811	3470
Schoharie		2113 maj.
Tompkins	3089	2239
Greene	2194	3634

PROPERTY QUALIFICATION.

	For.	Against.
Previously reported	64725	60174
Broome	2878	3687
Dutchess	4981	4997
Sullivan	2781	1751
Oswego	3531	5675
St. Lawrence	2359	7214
Cayuga	3870	4968
Greene	3291	1690
Saratoga	4029	3138
Schoharie	1723 maj.	
Tompkins	2508	3293

UNIFORM ASSESSMENTS.

	For.	Against.
Previously reported	40397	58834
Broome	1217 maj.	
Dutchess	4191	4775
Sullivan	1694	2683
Oswego	5443	2909
St. Lawrence	5082	3577
Cayuga	4788	2666
Saratoga	463	3595
Schoharie		2157 maj.
Tompkins	466	4543

WASHINGTON.

The Rumored San Domingo Expedition Officially Denied—The Movement for Annexation—General Babcock's Mission—The Iowa Senatorship—The Paraguay Investigation—The New-York Custom House—Cuban Belligerency.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The reported sailing of a naval expedition for San Domingo, which appears in some of to-day's New-York papers, is largely sensational, and is denied here on official authority. The *Albany*, which left New-York on Wednesday, was under orders to join the West India Squadron, which she will do after having landed General BABCOCK, special agent of this Government at the Island of San Domingo. General BABCOCK, who was sent to that island last Summer, and returned in August, left here on Tuesday last as the bearer of communications to the Governments of San Domingo and Hayti. What the nature of his instructions are is kept a profound secret here, though it is generally believed that his mission relates to the question of the acquisition of that island. The statement that a naval expedition is to take possession of the island is absurd, in view of the fact that that would simply be an act of war; and the report that it is to be surrendered to three commissioners is also absurd, when it is remembered that such surrender could only follow a regular treaty to that effect, which must have the assent of the Senate. It may not be generally known, but it is nevertheless a fact, that a direct proposition for the annexation of San Domingo was received last February from President BAEZ, and now lies in the State Department. It came to hand just as Mr. SEWARD retired, and the knowledge of this fact was at the bottom of the efforts in behalf of a protectorate, which were made in the House at the close of the Fortieth Congress. Mr. SEWARD's intention was to induce BAEZ and his Government to run up the American flag and declare their adhesion to this Government; whereupon we would send a vessel of war to protect them until annexation was complete. San Domingo is as anxious for annexation now as ever. Hayti does not appear so. It is desirable to secure the whole of the island, if possible, and it is suggested that the negotiations now going on have that purpose in view.

JUDGE WILSON AND THE IOWA SENATORSHIP.

Hon. JAS. F. WILSON, of Iowa, arrived here yesterday, his first return hither since he retired from Congress. He states that his declination to allow his name to be used in the Senatorial contest is positive and final. He will leave for Boston on Monday, to attend a meeting of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, being one of the Government Directors.

THE GEORGIA FAIR.

A large number of gentlemen from various States, principally New-York and Pennsylvania, will leave here to-morrow on a special train to attend the Macon, Ga., Fair. Among them are, from Pennsylvania, Judge Watts, Senator Cameron, William Calder, Mr. Coleman, Mr. Shortless, Mr. Knox, Judge Woodward and A. E. Kapp, President of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society; from New-York, Mr. Elwanger, of Rochester; Charles Bradon, editor of the *Rural New-Yorker*, and Solon Robinson. The Washington party will be composed of Commissioner Capron, Professor Henry, Commissioner Delano, Dr. Nichols and John W. Forney. Judge Porter, of Chicago, is one of the representatives of Illinois, who will also go with the above gentlemen.

PERSONAL.

Among the callers on the President to-day were Hon. IRA HARRIS, of New-York, Judge DENT, Mr. N. AUBIN, editor of *Le Pays*, Montreal, and Hon. W. M. EVARTS. Senator WILSON returned North last night.

THE PARAGUAYAN INVESTIGATION.

Judge ORTH's Sub-Committee on Foreign Affairs continued the examination of General JAS. WATSON WEBB to-day. Thus far, General WEBB's testimony is mainly documentary, embracing his dispatches to this Government, to the Brazilian Government, and his correspondence with Admirals GODON and DAVIS. Much of it relates to the question of blockade, in which General WEBB's position was resisted by one Brazilian Ministry, which he overthrew, and secured from their successors the concession that our vessels should ascend the river and communicate with our Minister to Paraguay at Asuncion. General WEBB speaks highly of the ability, intelligence and general conduct of Dom PEDRO, Emperor of Brazil.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.

Only four changes have been made in the force of the New-York Custom House during the last week, as far as the official information here shows. J. M. COYNE was appointed clerk at a salary of $1,800 per annum; D. R. LEDDY received a clerkship at a salary of $1,600; the compensation of SAMUEL W. MASON was increased from $900 to $1,200, and LEMUS MCMULLEN was dismissed.

CUBAN BELLIGERENCY.

Mr. LEMUS and several other gentlemen prominently connected with the Cuban revolutionists have arrived here. They are endeavoring to push forward the belligerent-rights-concession movement, and of course commend the course of Mr. BUTLER, who, among Congressmen, appears to take the lead in the matter.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

The cars of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company now leave for and arrive from the North on regular time, the obstructions to the track having been removed by the laborers of the Company. Soon after Judge OLIN granted an injunction restraining Mayor BOWEN from further obstructing the track.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments of Postmasters were made to-day: DANIEL B. JONES at Sycamore, Ill., *vice* JOHN W. BURST; GEORGE W. MCKEAN at Lexington, Mo., *vice* J. B. ALEXANDER. LIT MING COOK has been appointed interpreter to the Consulates of the United States in China.

CONVICTION FOR DEFRAUDING THE REVENUE.

The Internal Revenue office has information of the conviction at Louisville, Ky., of VON STEIN for dealing in counterfeit tobacco stamps, and he is sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary.

DEATH OF AMOS KENDALL.

Hon. AMOS KENDALL died this morning, having been in failing health for several months.

OBITUARY.

Amos Kendall.

Following closely upon the death of ROBERT J. WALKER comes the intelligence from Washington of the decease of another old and honored politician in that city. AMOS KENDALL died yesterday in the eighty-first year of his age. As in the case of Mr. WALKER his death had been expected for some time, still the news will for a moment thrill the public pulse, for it adds but another name to the list of those who, in the past few days, full of years have gone to their graves; men of national reputation who have been identified with the growth and prosperity of the country.

AMOS KENDALL was born at Dunstable, Mass., on the 16th of August, 1789. His father was a farmer in moderate circumstances, and until he was 16 years of age he remained with him and rendered such assistance as he was able to give in the management of the homestead farm. His opportunities for early education were thus extremely limited, but he managed, after a year's severe study and preparation, to gain admittance to Dartmouth College. He entered in 1807 and was graduated in 1811, bearing off the highest honors in his class, and this notwithstanding the fact that he was obliged to be absent for a large portion of his collegiate course engaged in teaching school in order to procure the requisite means to defray his necessary expenses. After leaving college, Mr. KENDALL studied law at Groton, Mass., with W. B. RICHARDSON, subsequently Chief Justice of New-Hampshire, and after being admitted to the Bar in 1814, he removed to Lexington, Ky., where he began the practice of his profession. Not finding his business as remunerative as he desired, he once more resumed teaching for a means of livelihood, and for several months was a tutor in the family of HENRY CLAY. He afterward settled for a brief period in Georgetown, where he was appointed Postmaster, and in the intervals of his practice took charge of a local newspaper, thus getting his first experience in the two callings in which his subsequent career rendered him well known. So well did he discharge his duties as a journalist that in 1816 he became a member of the editorial staff of the State paper at Frankfort called the *Argus of Western America*, and having identified himself with the Democratic Party in advocating the measures of the party, he proved himself to be one of the ablest political writers of his day. He also strongly advocated the cause of education in Kentucky. He was an earnest friend and supporter of the common schools, and it was through his instrumentality that a school fund was established in that State.

By his connection with the Press and his earnest advocacy of Democratic doctrines, Mr. KENDALL soon became a power in that party. He was an ardent admirer and firm supporter of General JACKSON for the Presidency, who, after his election in 1829, appointed him Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, and in 1835, gave him a place in his Cabinet as Postmaster-General. Immediately on entering upon the duties of this office he instituted a system of needed reforms; and, infusing the natural energy of his character into the management of the Department, he brought order out of chaos, so that in one year from the time he assumed charge he freed it entirely from debt, and placed its financial affairs upon a firm basis. In 1836 he was instrumental in carrying through Congress such bills as were necessary to produce a reorganization of the postal service, and the plan of carrying on the business of the Department which was used and introduced by him has undergone no material alteration from that time to the present. The office of Postmaster-General was retained by Mr. KENDALL until 1840, as President VAN BUREN, on succeeding General JACKSON, desired his counsel and advice. In that year he resigned, as he thought he could render better service to his party out of office than while in the possession of it; and since that time he had accepted no public trust, although strongly urged by President POLK to represent the country abroad as a foreign Minister. His later years have been devoted to professional and literary pursuits. He was for a time connected with the elder BLAIR in conducting the Washington *Globe*. In 1845 he assumed the entire management of the Morse Monetic Telegraph. In addition to his contributions to the journals of the day, he wrote a life of ANDREW JACKSON, which is yet unpublished.

Mr. KENDALL was a politician of the old school, and always a firm and vigorous supporter of the doctrines and measures of the party to which he professed fidelity. A strong writer, not easily led astray by the new issues which were being introduced by younger men, he confined himself to the principles of Democracy as handed down from JEFFERSON and JACKSON; and while actively engaged in political management, few men exercised a wider and more controlling public influence than himself. His advice and counsel were sought for by the leading men of his party, and his views indorsed by those who desired the success of the principles in which they believed. In fact, one of the peculiar characteristics of Mr. KENDALL was his thorough earnestness of purpose, united with a hearty belief in his political creed. A matter-of-fact man, serious, and but seldom inclined to jest, he regarded politics as a duty; and to those who came to him for counsel he gave advice freely, and in such a way as to sober those inclined to make light of the management of public affairs. The last appearance of Mr. KENDALL in public life was at the National Democratic Convention, at Chicago, which nominated MCCLELLAN for the Presidency. During the war he took no active part, but was supposed to favor the South, and many of the measures adopted to suppress the rebellion it was known did not meet with his approval. One who knew him well thus sums up his political career:

AMOS KENDALL was a very remarkable man. His political career was eventful, and for many years stormy. He was one of the links between the Revolutionary Presidents ending with Mr. MONROE and the generation of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, General JACKSON and MARTIN VAN BUREN. His active interest in politics comparatively ended with the defeat of Mr. VAN BUREN by General HARRISON in 1840. He might have come into renewed prominence in 1844 had Mr. VAN BUREN, to whom he was greatly and, like the senior FRANK BLAIR, faithfully attached, been nominated at Baltimore in place of Mr. POLK: not that Mr. VAN BUREN would have beaten Mr. CLAY, as their views on the Texas question were substantially the same—a fact which defeated Mr. VAN BUREN in the Convention—but KENDALL would have contributed the use of his powerful and practiced pen to the canvass. He subsequently devoted himself, with Professor MORSE and Mr. F. O. J. SMITH, of Maine, to the interests and rapid extension of the electric telegraph, first made a pronounced success in the Summer of 1844.

Mr. KENDALL contributed largely to breaking down the Administration of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. He and BLAIR, Sr., were together in the *Argus of Western America* at Frankfort, Ky. BLAIR had been the warm friend of Mr. CLAY, and KENDALL had his first employment in the West (he emigrated from New-Hampshire) as a tutor to Mr. CLAY's children. But BLAIR got himself into a false position with what was known as the "New Court Party" in Kentucky in 1824, was made Clerk to the new Court of Appeals, (which Court was set aside by the people at the succeeding elections,) and he and KENDALL both joined the JACKSON ranks and were in the very lead of the cry of "bargain and intrigue" against Mr. CLAY.

From Fourth Auditor of the Treasury under General JACKSON he became Postmaster-General, and so continued in the Cabinet of Mr. VAN BUREN. He had few superiors as a party tactician, and fewer equals as a trenchant and successful journalist. It is to his credit that he shared the fortunes of Mr. VAN BUREN after his rejection by the Democracy of the South and their subservient "dough-faced" allies at the North, and both lived to see their far-sighted convictions of the ultimate end of pro-slavery justified even in blood, and Mr. KENDALL survived not only the war for the supremacy of that Federal Union which his old friend, General JACKSON, had invoked the aid of the Eternal to preserve, but the consummation of it in a reunited and happy people.

VIEWS IN THE WEST.

Growth of Cincinnati—Immigration to Kansas, to Missouri, to Nebraska—Products of the Country—Material Prosperity and Growth.

THE BEECHES, Monday, Nov. 8, 1869.

During the recent political canvass in Ohio, under the auspices of Mr. PENDLETON, one of the points dwelt upon by Democratic orators was the unhappy and miserable state of the country. A party out of power is under the hard necessity of saying this, however much the facts may be against them. In the case of PENDLETON, he was pleading for more currency, when the country had the greatest abundance of paper money. He was complaining of taxes when Congress had just reduced the taxes largely. He was complaining of dullness and stagnation of business, when the country was full of the most abundant crops ever raised. The people were dull, because they had so much to do they had no time to talk or become excited. Well, you know the result of all this. The people laughed at him, as they laugh at the Wall-street gamblers. They cared as little for PENDLETON as they do for Mrs. Grundy's gossip about GRANT, and went on their way, rejoicing in an actual and solid prosperity. By the way, I may say that your prodigious gold excitement made no more impression on the central West, than a drop of water in the ocean. The people here looked upon New-York, as a spectator in the gallery does upon the pit of a theatre, when a drunken rowdy raises a row with the Police. Everybody knows that the good and honest people of New-York have nothing to do with these gold plays; but everybody feels also that there is something wrong in a state of business and of society in which such things can be done with impunity. Public decency is shocked; public morals corrupted; and public intelligence insulted, when, in the open daylight of New-York, gamblers in the gold faro bank can perform such monstrous tricks, and go unpunished. It is quite as shameless as "three card monte," and far more disastrous in its results.

If such things become common, there are some remote consequences which you may not dream of. Every great abuse of capital or credit is a blow at the stability of property and wealth. It shows the common mind, and especially the great body of laboring men, who are trying to get some relief from their social burden, that capital or great wealth is abused to the injury of society. It may not be very easy to find a remedy for these things; but, like all great inventions, it will come at last—even if it comes in the shape of the Jewish jubilee—restoring all lands to their original owners. But I shall discuss no such topic, but return to the condition of the West. I have been looking round in Cincinnati, and "interviewing" intelligent gentlemen traveling in the West, and the result of my observations and inquiries is, that the country is in a state of most unprecedented prosperity. Some reasons for this I can give you in a short space. To begin with Cincinnati. This is a great manufacturing town, and when the war came on it was grievously struck down by the loss of the Southern trade. Indeed, this loss began and increased two or three years before the war in consequence of the slave controversy. But as the war advanced there was an immense Government expenditure here, for there were many things, such as horses, cattle, clothing, bread and pork, which could be procured here only. Hence, the close of the war found Cincinnati greatly revived, and the revival has continued. Going through the city in various directions I found its manufactures active and prosperous, its trade recommenced with new vigor, its dwellings all occupied and the town spreading far over the hills. I took a street car about the centre of the town and was gone two hours without stopping, and never got out of the city or the houses. This was in one direction; but, if I had gone in another, it would have been nearly the same; and if I had taken the lines going over the Suspension Bridge I should have been long in traversing Covington and Newport. I mention these facts merely to show you that the metropolis of the central West is in a state of growth and activity, indicative of that which prevails throughout the Ohio Valley.

From conversations with gentlemen, who have traveled beyond the Mississippi, I find this state of fact: Kansas is and has been for years receiving a great immigration. The largest wave of Western emigration flows now to Kansas—some of it stops in Missouri; and, beyond doubt, you will in a few years find Missouri one of the largest and richest States in the Union. But Missouri was more disorganized and retarded than any Western State. It has been slow in recovering from that disorder. But Missouri is a State of 67,000 square miles of surface, and nearly the whole of it good land. Hence, its future is certain. Kansas is as large as Missouri, but the western part is not arable land; still, there is good land enough there for a large State. The immigration to Kansas has been largely increased by the Kansas Pacific Railroad, which followed the Smoky Hill route, and is now constructing to Denver. Properly, that road should have gone to New-Mexico, and thence to the Colorado and Pacific made the main line of the Southern Pacific. But in that comparatively barren country, it could not be made without a subsidy, which Congress unwisely, as I think, refused to grant. Sooner or later, the Government must aid a Southern Pacific Road, or it will not be made. The Kansas Pacific should be aided through New-Mexico, by Albuquerque, and the Memphis branch should have joined it, and proceeded on a common track line to the Pacific. However, we must wait for these things; and, in the meantime, the tide of immigration is flowing West over the Kansas Road. Then Missouri and Kansas will grow up together as great and populous States.

But you hear an immense deal about the Northwest, especially about Omaha and Nebraska. The trumpets, drums and fifes you hear from Chicago and its tributaries, are wonderful to hear! But there is some drawback on that region. A friend, who has recently been to Nebraska, says that the prices of property there are as high as they will be twenty years hence. He was at Lincoln, the seat of Government, where large capitalists are investing at $1,500 a lot. This is equal to gold in Wall-street at 60. But there men can hold on, and the result will probably be that they will retard the progress of the town, and finally sell out at less than they gave. At Omaha the fever of speculation has a good deal died away; for that has an elephant on its hands. A great bridge is building over the Missouri shore, and the Union Pacific Railroad will put their shops on the other side; so it is Council Bluff, and not Omaha, which is looming up for the future. I have the Council Bluffs *Bugle*, (everything is a bugle in that region,) advertising various things on Broadway and numerous streets and avenues leading thereto. Ho! for the West! Lands, however, are higher in Nebraska than in Kansas, with less prospect of value in the future. Hence Kansas will very probably keep the lead of the frontier States for many years. Such are some of the signs of prosperity in the West. But there are others of a general nature which all intelligent farmers observe, but whose influence is greater than is commonly apprehended. The first of these is the enormous crops of this year. Taken relatively to the whole country, the products of land are greater than have ever been known. The Bureau of Agriculture estimates the cotton crop at nearly 3,000,000 bales. The sugar crop is much larger than for several years past. The wheat crop is absolutely and relatively the greatest ever known. Wheat is selling in Cincinnati at $1 10 per bushel, reduced to gold this is only 86 cents—a price below anything known for many years. Corn fell off in some of the States, but the crop is still enormous, and new corn at Cincinnati is but 60 cents. When we come to minor things, vegetables and fruits are in the greatest abundance and at low prices.

Such is the material prosperity of the country; and when we come to add to this a general and almost universal state of good health in the country, I really do not see how you can have more material prosperity, and I think I have never seen greater. I readily grant that the moral and spiritual condition of society does not correspond with it; but it does not lie in the mouth of the people to complain of that. God does not make a depraved state of society; nor can any political government remedy it. The people make the morals and opinions of society for themselves, and there is no force in either the human or divine government used to constrain them. There is great indifferentism on religion; rampant infidelity abroad, and a great mass of sensualism corrupting the morals of society. But with all this there are good signs. There is the beginning of an awakening; there is a coming together of the really good; there is a vast light abroad; and there is coming what you will call a great evil, but which I think a great good—a great controversy—an agitation of the waters—a heaving up of the stagnant pools—a surging of the waves, on which shall float triumphantly the ark of Truth! I fear no agitations, for out of them comes the great truths of social science; out of them come the true progress of society. What a controversy we passed through, ending with the war! and what a grand evolution of ideas and of great liberty we have arrived at! All the time, all the money, and all the men were well lost to have destroyed the dogma of property in man and to have cut out the cancer which corrupted the Republic! So we may add this great, this mighty residuum of a mighty controversy, to the other great developments of prosperity. There are still a few people going about with the idea that a negro is not a man; or that he will die out by the cruelties of freedom, or that society has met with some great wrong by overturning the power of the slave masters. Such people may be safely left to themselves. They are harmless, and the lunatic asylums are not quite large enough to hold them. Time reveals all things, and restores satisfaction even to the wounded vanity of those who have been deprived of the privilege of trampling upon their fellow men.

Taken in all its elements and in all its broad circumference, this country, I repeat, is in a state of unprecedented prosperity. But how will it be with New-York City if it is converted into one great gambling house? How will it be if your laws and your Courts act only as the agents of corrupt corporations, of organized swindlers, of overgrown and overbearing wealth? It seems to me, looking on at a great distance, that you are approaching the *commencement de la fin*. What the *fin* will be I cannot guess. But it seems to me it is coming. It is no matter. In this great and wonderful West there are men enough and patriots enough to save the nation from folly and depravity.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

PROSPEROUS KANSAS.

The Marvelous Growth of the State—Its Beauty and Fertility—The Country Along the Kansas Pacific Railroad—Prospects of the Road and of the State.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SHERIDAN, Kansas, Sunday, Oct. 10, 1869.

"Sheridan," cried the conductor, as we came to a full stop after a ride of four hundred and odd miles westward from the Missouri River. And Sheridan it was; so we got out in the prairie town which the other day sprang up, an apparition of civilization amid the solitudes of the Great American Desert. Here, for the present, is the terminus of the Kansas Pacific Railroad—the fact which has brought Sheridan into being, giving it a population of some twelve hundred souls, and made it the distributing and receiving point for the large and swelling trade with all the magnificent country which lies beyond. It is to this point that come and from this point that go those long trains of wagons—above one hundred are needed every day to do the current business!—which bring from New-Mexico and Colorado their great shipments of wool and ore and hides, and carry back in return the varied results of Eastern product and manufacture. Accordingly, I choose Sheridan as a fit resting-place for some description of this traffic as it now is and in the vastly bigger promise which looms up in connection with the extension of the Kansas Pacific Railroad to Denver.

MARVELOUS GROWTH OF THE STATE.

In my last letter I grouped together some impressive statistics illustrative of the marvelous growth of Kansas in population and productive forces, and as I have now passed over the whole length of the Kansas Pacific Road, I feel warranted in saying that that outline was faint and inadequate. Not only are crowds of immigrants, singly and in battalions, flocking in to settle up the country and push the agricultural invasion further and further Westward, but all along the line of the railroad towns are dotting the prairies, and numerous new iron offshoots from the main trunk, extending to the North and to the South, are rapidly widening the area of settlement and swelling the traffic of the Kansas Pacific Road. And Kansas deserves the favor it is now finding, for certainly the Almighty never made a more beautiful country than meets the eye throughout its whole vast stretch. Her green prairies, "rolling like gentle swells of the ocean," starred and gemmed with flowers and threaded by dark belts of timber which mark the winding stream, are a joy forever. Central Kansas presents the aspect of exhaustless fertility. The jet black soil appears fathomless, for where the railroad has made cuts twenty feet deep, the same rich loam is found at the bottom. Still further west, where mountain slopes bound rich alluvial valleys, well watered and displaying a luxuriant vegetation, the country offers rich returns for the toil of the farmer; while the broad uplands of the great plains beyond, bedded with nutritious grasses, possess unlimited pastoral capacities. It is this universal availability of Kansas soil that constitutes the value of the Government's bounteous land grant to the Kansas Pacific Railroad, and which will assure the profits of the Company. In this it has enormously the advantage over the Union Pacific; for whereas the land grant to that corporation is, with the exception of a couple of hundred miles in the eastern section of Missouri, a mere barren waste that would not justify the expense of surveying, there is not a rood of ground along the line of the Kansas Pacific that is not susceptible of being turned to account either in farming or grazing. So, you see, the fertility of the soil forms the very best guarantee for the bonds. With this much of general description, let me now descend to some details of the ride through Kansas.

ALONG THE KANSAS PACIFIC.

You start either from Kansas City or from Leavenworth, both these places being termini of the Kansas Pacific Road. My own start was from Kansas City, a wonderful instance of railroad improvisation, and now the centre of seven railroads, all of which are tributary to the Kansas Pacific. It has already a population of 25,000. Thirty-three miles westward you reach Lawrence, which is the point of junction of the Leavenworth branch with the main line of the Kansas Pacific Road. I found the railroad interest here very active, and they are pushing out toward Galveston by the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Road, thirty-five miles of which are already completed. Next comes Topeka, which is twenty-eight miles above Lawrence, and on the south bank of the Kansas River. From this point the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad is stretching out rapidly to Emporia, in the Neosho Valley; this road is connected with the Kansas Pacific by a substantial bridge across the Kansas River. The ride westward to St. Mary's Mission (eighty-four miles from the Missouri) is through the centre of the "Pottawattamie Indian Reservation," a district of great agricultural capabilities, and, not only of great capabilities, but of great actualities, as you may readily believe when I tell you that I found the farmers rejoicing over a yield of fifty bushels of corn to the acre! Beyond St. Mary's Mission, Wamego, St. George, Manhattan and Ogden are all thrifty and flourishing towns, and, these passed, we come to Fort Riley, 135 miles west of the Missouri River. When the Kansas Pacific Road was commenced, Riley was the frontier post of this Trans-Missouri region, but, civilization having meanwhile pushed a hundred or more miles nearer the sunset, it is now simply a receiving depot and refitting rendezvous for the troops westward.

Westward from Fort Riley the railroad continues its course along the valley of the Smoky Hill River, at the confluence of which and the Republican Fork has arisen the town of Junction City. This is a very rich farming region, and has been receiving a very large accession of settlers. From Junction City, the Southern branch of the Union Pacific, another feeder of the Kansas Pacific, is stretching out southeasterly to Emporia, (sixty miles,) which it is expected it will reach by the end of the year. I understand that FRANCIS SKIDDY, DABNEY, MORGAN & Co., and other New-York capitalists, are interested in this road, which has a valuable land grant. Passing the thriving town of Detroit, amid a bountifully timbered region, you reach Abilene, where the valley of the Smoky Hill opens into a wide expanse of splendid grazing land.

THE TEXAS CATTLE TRADE.

The Texas cattle trade finds its most direct eastern outlet over the Kansas Pacific Railroad, and last year Abilene was the chief point of concentration and shipment for this trade. During 1868 over 50,000 head of cattle were shipped east from this point. This year, however, the cattle trade is divided between Abilene and Salina and Ellsworth, respectively twenty and fifty miles beyond, and the promise is that this season the shipments will be nearly double those of last—certainly not less than 80,000 head. I saw a number of large herds, of from 2,000 to 5,000 head each, grazing in the valley in the vicinity of Abilene and Salina, while awaiting transportation eastward. The laws of Illinois forbid the introduction of Texas cattle till after the first of October; but these herds will go forward during the Winter months, and as the New-York markets are now largely supplied from Texas your readers will very likely ere long be eating beef from these very cattle. I may mention, by the way, as an illustration of the elements of support which a great railroad *creates* for itself, that this Texas cattle trade sprang up in a manner the most unexpected by the projectors of the Kansas Pacific Railway; so that while, in point of fact, the Company in 1867 had no idea of the cattle trade as a source of revenue, it carried 50,000 head in 1868, and will probably carry close on 100,000 in 1869!

THE SALT INTEREST.

There is another important element of production which should be noted in connection with this region—I mean the salt interest. This central part of Kansas is in fact a great salt basin. At Solomon City (172 miles west of the Missouri) a large salt manufacturing establishment, the Central Salt Company, has gone into operation. This Company has put up extensive vats, and is producing salt of a very superior quality, by solar evaporation, at an estimated cost of twelve and one-half cents per bushel. This cheapness of salt will also give rise to packing establishments on a large scale for curing beef. At Kansas City three or four have been in operation for a year and are doing a large business.

THE MILITARY STATIONS.

Of the military stations west of the points just named, there are Harker, (218 miles,) where are large Government warehouses, and whence freight is distributed for the new Indian reservation and the forts in Arkansas; Ellsworth, (223 miles,) an unimportant post, where are stationed only sufficient troops to guard the Government property—the settlements around having rendered the presence of a military force here superfluous, (last year it was forty miles beyond human habitation) and finally Fort Hays, (290 miles west of the Missouri,) which is occupied by the Seventh Cavalry, under General STURGIS. In proximity to the fort the vigorous little town of Hays City, which commands most of the Santa Fe trade, is growing up. All the stretch of country between that point and Sheridan is open for settlement, and large as is the influx of population to this State, its broad prairies will, for years to come, afford ample scope and rich rewards to all who desire cheap and fertile farms. The intermediary belt known as the "Buffalo Range," is alone capable of grazing cattle enough to supply the demand of the entire Mississippi Valley, and presents a field for pastoral enterprise unsurpassed by any in the world.

EXTENSION OF THE RAILROAD.

Having thus sketched the character of the country and its productive resources as far as Sheridan, it will be in place to glance at the extension of the Kansas Pacific Road to Denver. This enterprise the managers have taken upon themselves, and in this they are wisely relying on the experience of the profitable investment they have found in the existing line, instead of soliciting Government subsidies. With the handsome balance sheet the Company is able to show, there can be no lack of private capitalists to furnish all that is required; and, in fact, the rapidity with which the work is now going on assures the completion of the additional 225 miles to Denver by midsummer of next year. The first 75 miles beyond Sheridan are now under contract, and of this stretch more than a half the grading is already done, while the cross ties and iron are being laid down, and by the end of this year the whole 75 miles to Kit Carson, at the crossing of the Big Sandy, will be completed. In addition to this the iron for the whole length to Denver is contracted for. Assuming this, therefore, to be finished, let us see what expectation of traffic the Kansas Pacific may reasonably entertain.

ITS PROSPECTS.

And, to begin with, there is the striking fact that with the existing purely local business the absolute net profits are larger than are required to pay all existing obligations, together with the interest upon the new loan of six and a half millions. In 1868, with many disadvantages, the excess of income over liabilities was $456,330. During April and May of the present year, the net earnings were $238,789 57, or almost double what they were for the same months of last year, while the net earnings for September and October are fully double those of the corresponding months in 1868. In the land sales of the Company a still more notable increment appears; for whereas the net receipts from this source throughout the whole of the year 1868, were $254,284 37, they were in the first six months of 1869 over half a million dollars! I may add that the land included in the mortgage which secures the new loan, amounts to three million acres lying in alternate sections within a range of twenty miles on each side of the road for 236 miles east of Denver; and that at less than the Government price for the retained alternate sections, this alone would yield sufficient to clear off the entire loan of six and a half millions. This grant includes the best grazing lands of Colorado, with a vast pinery and an exhaustless coal field.

NEW ELEMENTS OF TRADE.

But in addition to these existing resources, the completion of the road will bring into being many new elements of trade. Its construction to Denver must throw a large increase of business over the line, while most of this traffic will not only traverse the new portion but the greater part of the road as already constructed. There is the trade originating along the 225 miles to be built, including coal, wool, lumber, live-stock, hides and general produce, and the supply of the settlements thereupon from the East, together with the bulk of the freight of Colorado—the most central and inviting of all our mining Territories. This latter traffic is insured from the simple fact that the Kansas Pacific is the shortest route to Denver and the entire mining region from Chicago and every point in the United States south of Chicago. As a single illustration of the prospective Colorado trade, I may state that a month ago there was one shipment, by way of wagons from Denver to the western terminus of the Kansas Road, of 200,000 pounds of silver ore for England. If the transportation of these ores can be made profitable at such expense of wagon transit, the inference is that the shipment of the precious metals from Colorado will be almost unlimited when the railroad is completed to Denver. And this is but one item in the products of Colorado, for her resources in wool, hides, cattle and dairy products are susceptible of indefinite extension. It would be but fair to add also, that the surpassing advantages of the mountains and parks of Colorado as a place of Summer resort must make a large and increasing passenger traffic over this line, when completed. Moreover, the expenses of the road will be very considerably reduced on reaching Denver, for it will then tap the coal-fields and pineries of Colorado. The importance of this economy may be appreciated from the fact that at present nearly one-fourth the running expenses is for fuel, and that the coal of Colorado will save 75 per cent. of this outlay.

BUSINESS WITH NEW-MEXICO.

Another prime source of traffic will be found in New-Mexico. Already all the business of that region strikes this road here. As it is, the shipment of ores from New-Mexico is not inconsiderable, and the Cimmerone mines in the Raton Mountains, (where there is already a population of 3,000,) send everything by this road. But the predominant trade of the New-Mexican region will be cattle, hides, wool, &c. The capacity of that Territory for the growth of wool is almost unlimited. I learn that many ranchmen there have from 30,000 to 50,000 sheep each, and herds of 10,000 are very numerous. New-Mexico, in fact, is the finest sheep-grazing country in the United States. Already the shipments of wool and hides from that Territory over the Kansas Pacific are very heavy, averaging 250,000 pounds a month, with capacity of indefinite increase. The shipments of cattle from New-Mexico are also very heavy, rivaling those from Central Kansas. "Cheap beef" is one of the problems of our modern civilization; and it is very certain that for the next fifty years this prime desideratum will be produced on the plains of the Buffalo Range, and the Kansas Pacific Railroad will be the principal avenue by which it will reach the East.

VALUE OF THE GREAT RAILROAD.

If from these facts the inference be drawn that this great trunk line has indeed brilliant prospects, the inference will be the result of sober statistics and not of any coloring of mine. I have, indeed, from personal examination, been led to the conclusion that the enterprise is a splendid one, and offers irrefragable guarantees to those who are pushing it to practical realization; but I have not touched on matters that are at all beyond the scope of actual observation. I have not mentioned the fact that this road is one of the branches of the Union Pacific Railroad, and is by act of Congress entitled, on making the connection with the main line at Cheyenne, (through the medium of the Denver Pacific Railway, now graded and under active construction under the charter of the Kansas Pacific Company,) to a full share of all *continental* traffic, "without discrimination as to rates, time or transportation." I have not mentioned its large Government business, and at the same time the enormous saving which this road is effecting to the Government by substituting settlers for soldiers. Nor, finally, have I alluded to the relations of this road with the future Southern trans-continental railroad through New-Mexico and Arizona, of which the Kansas Pacific will for over four hundred miles of its length be a part. The new bonds are secured by a mortgage upon the whole line of road, 663 miles from the Missouri River to Denver—a first mortgage on the western 236 miles, and a lien following that of the United States upon the present line, and by a first mortgage on the Government land grant of three million acres. With such elements of security, your New-York capitalists who are aiding the development of this great continental enterprise, need not fear that their investments are of the kind that either moth or rust can corrupt or thieves break through and steal.

W. S.

IMPORTANT SUIT DECIDED.

The Case of the United States vs. E. B. Ward—Verdict for the Plaintiff for $63,090 50 the Full Claim.

From the Detroit Post, Nov. 6.

The case of the United States *vs.* E. B. WARD, which was commenced in the United States Circuit Court on Tuesday, Judges WITHEY and WILKINS presiding, and has occupied the attention of that Court since, was concluded yesterday afternoon, with a verdict for plaintiff for $63,090 50. This was the third trial of this case. It was first tried in June, 1864, when the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for $22,541 98. This verdict was set aside by the Court, and a new trial was granted. It was again tried in June, 1866, when the jury were unable to agree upon a verdict. It appears that in the years 1856-58 the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway Company imported a large quantity of railroad iron, the duties upon which amounted to upward of $100,000. It is proper to state here that there was a dispute as to the exact amount due, the Government claiming duty at twenty per cent., while the Company held that the duty was only fifteen per cent. But in order that the iron might become available to the Company at once, the United States allowed it to be taken out of warehouse on the Company giving good and sufficient sureties for the payment of the duties. The sureties were Captain E. B. WARD and NELSON P. STEWART, and they were to be paid $10,000 per annum for their services as sureties. The iron was used by the Company, and the sureties became responsible to the Government that the duties would be paid. Shortly thereafter STEWART became insolvent, and WARD, as the only remaining surety, was responsible for the whole amount. The Railroad Company was in an impecunious condition, and was only able to pay to the Government trifling sums from time to time, amounting in the aggregate to about $6,000.

In 1860 the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway Company ceased to exist, its rights and franchises having been made over to the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company. The new Company recognized the claim of the Government, and carried it upon their books. As WARD was responsible to the Government for the claim, it became important to him that the matter should be settled up as speedily as possible, and he therefore urged the new directors to settle in some way the claim. Finally a verbal arrangement was made in 1863 between Captain WARD and the directors, the exact character of which is disputed. On the strength of this verbal arrangement Captain WARD called on the agent of the Government—ALFRED RUSSELL, United States District Attorney—and made a proposition to compromise the claim of the Government. Mr. EMMONS, attorney for the Company had previously counseled with Mr. RUSSELL, and it was agreed to be a doubtful matter whether the Government could legally enforce its claim upon the new company. Captain WARD proposed to pay $35,000 cash in full for all claims of the Government. Mr. RUSSELL said he had no authority to decide the matter, but would write to the Secretary of the Treasury recommending him to accept the proposition. He did so write, and the Secretary of the Treasury, a month later, accepted the compromise, and fully ratified it. At the time of the interview Captain WARD placed his check for $35,000 in the hands of Mr. RUSSELL, and the former delivered to him the bonds, with the understanding, however, that if the settlement was not ratified by the Secretary of the Treasury, the bonds were to be returned and the money was to be refunded.

On the day following this interview C. C. TROWBRIDGE, President of the Railroad Company, addressed a note to Captain WARD, in which, referring to a previous conversation on the subject of the duty bonds, he was authorized to say that if he (Captain WARD) could procure a settlement and canceling of the bonds for a sum not exceeding $80,000, that sum to include his services and any claim he might have against the Company on account of the bonds, the Company would pay that sum. And this sum they did actually pay.

The United States claims that this whole sum of $80,000 was placed in the hands of Captain WARD to be paid to them, and brought this suit to recover $45,000. Captain WARD claims that he was authorized to make the best settlement he could with the Government, and this sum of $80,000 was for that purpose and to pay his claim of $10,000 a year for being on the bonds, and also his services in procuring the settlement.

The case was very closely contested by able counsel upon both sides. The jury remained in their room in consultation about six hours, and then brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for $63,090 50, being the full claim of the plaintiff, with interest from March, 1863. The case will probably be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

Richard Hildreth and the Harpers.

From the Cleveland Herald.

In the midst of publishers' quarrels and charges of meanness made against each other by rival publishers, it is pleasant to note one act of generosity by a great publishing house, which has not found its way into the papers. Six years ago RICHARD HILDRETH, the historian, then 56 years old, and broken down utterly by a lifetime of literary drudgery, arrived with his wife at Florence, from Trieste, very poor, and with a fatal sickness upon him that rendered him a crazed and troublesome patient. His wife and son accompanied him and applied to hotel after hotel for shelter, but were repulsed at each place, none wanting a dying man on their hands. At last the party came to the "American Pension" of Mrs. CHAPMAN, and, like a good Samaritan, she took them in. In her house, tenderly cared for to the last, died RICHARD HILDRETH, and was buried in the Protestant cemetery in Florence. He died so poor that no monument, even of the most simple kind, could be raised to his memory. A few weeks afterward his wife died in Naples of cholera. Last Summer a Clevelander was in Florence and stopped at the American Pension, where he learned the story and heard the regrets of the good landlady because there was no tomb to the memory of HILDRETH. The Clevelander immediately wrote to HARPER & BROTHERS, relating the facts, and in reply came a check for a generous amount to cover all the expenses for a fitting tombstone. HIRAM POWERS, hearing of the circumstances, volunteered to superintend the work, and before leaving Italy the Clevelander had the satisfaction of seeing in the beautiful Protestant cemetery of Florence, where the grave of ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING is marked by a handsome monument bearing her name as the only inscription, another monument, classic and simple, over the grave of RICHARD HILDRETH, bearing the brief record of his name and the date of his death. The prompt liberality of Messrs. HARPER & BROTHERS in responding to the suggestion deserves to be noted.

OUTRAGES IN SUMTER, S. C.

Proclamation by Governor Scott—Martial Law Threatened.

Whereas, information has been received at this Department that portions of the County of Sumter, in said State, are infested by bands of lawless and unprincipled men, who, under pretext of suppressing illicit traffic in cotton, have willfully and maliciously set fire to and consumed the storehouses of citizens, and openly avow their determination of perpetrating similar outrages upon the property of others, unless the threatening notices served upon them by these wrong-doers are promptly obeyed; and whereas, these unlawful parties are regularly organized, armed and mounted, and disguised in fantastic costumes, prowl about at night in bodies too strong to be confronted or arrested by the peace officers of the county, and this in derogation of the laws, in violation of the peace and good order of the community, and the jeopardizing of the lives and property of its citizens.

Now, therefore, I, ROBERT K. SCOTT, Governor of the State of South Carolina, do hereby issue this, my proclamation, enjoining and directing all Magistrates, Sheriffs, and other officers of the peace, in said County of Sumter, to be faithful, vigilant and active in the upholding of the laws and in the discharge of their duties, and especially in ferreting out and bringing to punishment the perpetrators of these nefarious outrages; and I would earnestly invoke the aid of the law-abiding citizens of the county, of those who have an interest in its reputation and prosperity, that they will discountenance and discourage all measures and proceedings tending to violence and insubordination, and especially to those which would substitute for the peaceable process of the law the torch of the incendiary.

Incendiarism at all times and all places is a crime of the gravest magnitude, but its terrible teachings make it doubly dangerous in a community like ours. If those who pretend to possess the wealth, the intelligence and the morality of the community resort to it under the pretence of enforcing the law, or punishing dishonesty, they must not be surprised if others, not so favored, smarting under a pretence of injustice and wrong, by which, perhaps, they have been defrauded of the hard-earned proceeds of their labor, and their families deprived of food, clothing and shelter, (and such cases are not unfrequent), should resort to the same summary process for redress. The protection of law being withdrawn from property, and a self-constituted and irresponsible body of individuals assuming to themselves the power of pronouncing upon the guilt or innocence of individuals alleged to be dishonest, but too frequently because they are personally or politically obnoxious to their accusers, the floodgates of anarchy and crime are at once opened; antagonistic associations will be organized, and the community become the prey of hostile factions, primarily excited by revenge, but which will eventually be characterized by plunder and license, and the exhibition of the worst passions of human nature. The lurid glare of the midnight torch will light up many a peaceful neighborhood to scenes of devastation and plunder, and to atrocities at the mere allusion to which humanity shudders, and which every good citizen, every lover of his kind, all who value and honor the reputation and prosperity of the State, should ardently deprecate, and devote their most strenuous exertions to prevent and to punish.

It is my duty and determination to use all the means at my disposal to put a stop to proceedings that may lead to such deplorable results, and with this purpose I have summoned to the aid of the peace officers of said county the armed police of the State. Should this be insufficient in arresting and suppressing these illegal proceedings, however much I may regret the necessity, I shall place the County of Sumter under martial law, and invoke the entire power of the State in reëstablishing the supremacy of the law.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed at Columbia this eighth [L. S.] day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and in the ninety-fourth year of the independence of the United States of America.

ROBERT K. SCOTT, Governor.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

How he Looked, Dressed and Acted in his Youth.

From the Springfield (Ill.) State Register.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS first came to reside in Springfield, Ill., some time in April, 1837. He had already served one term in the Legislature, and had then recently been appointed by President VAN BUREN, Register of the Land Office of that place. At the date above mentioned, he was a little, active, wiry fellow, about five feet, and weighed not more than 110 pounds. He had a beardless, boyish face, dark blue lustrous eyes, a short, thick neck, square shoulders, and a large, round, bushy head, which somehow seemed much disproportioned to the size of his frame. He dressed plainly and rather slovenly, for his wardrobe was scanty, and finances at a low ebb. Altogether he presented quite a youthful, and, at first view, unprepossessing appearance. But he was uncommonly quick and vivacious in conversation, and had an exuberant flow of animal spirits, which rendered him a delightful companion. Of a peculiarly social turn, he soon made the acquaintance and won the heart of every citizen of the town; and, what is more, like THEMISTOCLES of Athens, he knew them all by name. He attended all the local political gatherings, was present at all the village frolics, and took part in all manly pastimes of the day. He is said to have been especially fond of wrestling, and could throw a man of twice his weight. He paid assiduous court to the elderly dames, and danced with their young and interesting daughters; but in threading the mazy meshes of Terpsichore he never was considered an expert.

He went about with his pockets crammed with newspapers, pamphlets and other political documents, and when called upon for a speech was ever ready. If an opponent was to be demolished, there was no man so competent to the task; and he always carried the record with him to substantiate whatever charge he made. He was gifted in a rare degree with those peculiar qualities of head and heart which secure to their possessor the ascendency and the leadership in all matters of public concern. Even at that early period of his fortunes, his Democratic supporters considered him a prodigy of political wisdom, consulted him as they would an oracle, and predicted for him a high destiny. But the more aspiring among his Whig acquaintances, being jealous, perhaps, of his rising reputation, ridiculed his pretensions. Mr. DOUGLAS was then just entering, as it were, upon his brilliant and unexampled public career, and was himself scarcely conscious of the possession of those amazing powers of intellect which qualified him for acting such a distinguished part in national affairs.

The Election in Buffalo—Increasing Strength of the Germans.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

One lesson may be learned from the election returns in this city, and it is a lesson which, we presume, will not be lost on our local political managers of either party. It is that there is an "irrepressible conflict" between the two leading portions of our population. The Milesian element is bitterly hostile to the Teutonic element, and the latter reciprocate the feeling with equal, if not greater, intensity. The Germans, indeed, are the strongest already, and show stronger with every recurring election. Their hostility to the Irish, and how potent the feeling is in affecting the result, is curiously illustrated on the vote for Overseer of the Poor. The Democratic candidate, an Irishman, ran very largely ahead of his ticket in the Irish districts; and yet that preponderance was overcome by the Republican candidate (a German) in the handsome lead he made on his ticket in the German district, securing his election by the enormous majority of 1,800, which is at least 1,500 above the average of the Republican vote in the city!

Copper Region of Tennessee.

From the Report of S. D. Morgan to State Fair.

In reporting on class "H," of the articles exhibited at your late fair, consisting of minerals, chemicals, &c., I have the pleasure to state that though the variety was not great in point of numbers, yet there were exhibited several specimens of minerals and their metallic products of very great interest; interesting, because of their making known in part the immense riches that Tennessee possesses in her vast and varied mineral resources—a variety embracing nearly all that are essential to the comfort of man, and they in quantities unsurpassed, if equaled, by those to be found within any space no greater than that covered by Tennessee on this or any other continent.

Among those of greatest interest were the magnificent specimens of the various copper ores found in what is known as the Ducktown Copper Mining region of Polk County, in the southeastern portion of the State, where there are already in operation several smelting, as well as an extensive refining furnace, for reducing the ore to pure metallic copper in large quantities.

Of the ores exhibited were those from the "Union Consolidated Mining Company," and from the "Burra Burra Copper Company," both companies being represented by J. E. RAHT, Esq., chief manager of them.

The copper region has hitherto been partially described by different geologists and experts—but more recently by Professor SAFFORD, in his very able report on the geology of Tennessee, which has been just published.

I venture to assert, however, that the people of Tennessee never realized so fully the vast wealth of the copper regions as they did while viewing the splendid specimens of ores and metallic copper that lay before them in the "Mechanics' Hall" of the State Fair. Large blocks of "black oxide" lay side by side with the brilliant "yellow sulphuret ore" in huge masses of several hundred pounds each.

Gratifying as it was to look on these rich specimens of ores, it was no less interesting to watch the various changes they had to pass through before being brought to the state of pure copper. Here we have exhibited what is known to copper smelters as "first matt," "second matt," "concentrated matt," "black copper," "pig copper," and last by the refined and pure "ingot" in its finished state, those being the different names given to the metal in its various stages of transition from the crude ore to the refined metal.

Besides the ores alluded to, we have exhibited large and beautiful specimens of their product, pure copper in the form of ingots, cakes and bars, adapted to the use of the founder, for rolling into sheets, or drawing into wire, bolts, &c.

When it is known that these two companies alone produce, of refined copper, not less than two million pounds per annum, and expend in its production several hundred thousand dollars, you will readily understand why it is that I attach so much importance to this growing interest, and why, if it were my province here to do it, I would urge our Legislature to foster it to the fullest extent of the power they possess. If this be done, and a railroad be built connecting the mining region with the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad at or near Cleveland, as is contemplated, so as to allow the ore of these mines to be transported to the coal, it would be difficult to estimate to what extent the productive capacity of the State would be increased. Certainly the amount would be estimated by the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

PHIL. SHERIDAN.

Personal Recollections by an Officer of His Command.

From the Sacramento Union, Oct. 30.

One sultry day, while SHERIDAN, seated upon a log by the roadside, was attentively observing the passing column, a pail of ice-water near him attracted the notice of a trooper trudging along on foot. Wiping the perspiration from his bronzed forehead with his coat-sleeve, he brusquely accosted the General, omitting even the customary salute: "Can I have a drink of that ar water?" Remembering the severe etiquette with which officers of the regular army are wont to surround themselves, I feared the soldier might meet with a rebuff. "Certainly, Sir," said SHERIDAN; "certainly," at the same time handing him a draught and adding a word of encouragement, which caused the tired soldier to go on his way rejoicing. Thus did he endear himself to those on whom he had ultimately to rely in the carrying out of his plans and winning of his victories. Whenever he had occasion to reprimand a soldier for any dereliction of duty, his reproof was always couched in the most courteous language, and never savored of harshness. If a trooper, tempted by a stream of running water, left the column for the purpose of filling his canteen or watering his horse, and afterward urged the animal to too great a speed in endeavoring to overtake the same, SHERIDAN had only to say to him in the mildest manner, "Walk your horse, Sir; walk your horse," to prevent a recurrence of the offence. If it became necessary for him to pass the column while in motion, he never crowded nor jostled any one, but worked his way carefully along the flank on that famous "black" which afterward rendered him such good service on the road from Winchester to Cedar Creek. Incidentally we may add that this animal was a remarkable one of its kind, possessing wonderful powers of endurance. Scarcely one of the horses of SHERIDAN's staff could keep pace with him while he walked, without striking the trot.

Any service which contributed to the general result SHERIDAN did not regard as degrading, even to the Commanding General. Thus, for hours I have seen him, with his Chief of Staff, holding an insecure plank in its place until all his cavalry had passed over the bridge. On another occasion, while watching the movements of a party engaged in destroying a lock of the James River Canal, I could detect a sympathetic inclination of his body corresponding to the oscillations of the gate as it yielded to the axes and levers of the destroying party. His fertility of resources in overcoming obstacles was remarkable. Every command operating independently should have attached to it an officer of the Corps of Engineers; I do not remember that SHERIDAN had such an officer on his staff. In the Spring of '65, an officer having been sent out from Petersburg with a pontoon train for the purpose of bridging the Dan and Staunton Rivers, in order to facilitate the movements of SHERIDAN's troopers in the direction of North Carolina, reported that, in some unaccountable manner, SHERIDAN had got across both rivers, and only availed himself of the pontoons on his return.

In regard to contemplated movements SHERIDAN was extremely reticent; with the exception of his Chief of Staff he seldom confided his plans to any one, and, as a consequence, they were seldom betrayed.

While raiding across the country he moved his command with so much celerity that it was almost impossible for the rebel authorities to keep informed of his whereabouts. Thus, in the Spring of '65, when reported in Richmond at night as moving on Lynchburg, on the following morning dwellers by the river side would be astonished by the sight of his advance guard, sixty miles nearer Richmond!

The affection existing between SHERIDAN and the men serving under him was unbounded and reciprocal. In alluding to his mounted corps, he always made use of the expression, "my cavalry." In his report of the battle of Five Forks, he says he would have been glad to have had the Sixth Corps, which served under him in the Shenandoah Valley, with him on that occasion, had it not been too far away. His influence over the soldiers, under prosperous or adverse circumstances, was marvelous beyond comprehension. I believe I do not overrate in saying that his appearance on the field was equivalent to a reinforcement of 10,000 muskets.

At the commencement of the battle of Winchester he rode along in front of the infantry lines, talking familiarly with the men, encouraging them in the performance of duty, and adding, in a confidential tone, "We are going to whip EARLY to-day."

Whenever GRANT dispatched SHERIDAN upon any special service, he had the satisfaction of knowing in advance that, if within the range of possibility, his instructions would be carried out, for SHERIDAN never allowed himself to be disheartened by the most untoward event; and when disasters accumulated and defeat seemed imminent, he was only stimulated to put forth still greater efforts. I never saw him wear a perturbed look but once. At Trevillian Station, in the Summer of 1864, he routed the enemy's cavalry on the first day, only to encounter a larger force of infantry, sent up from Gordonsville by rail at night. All efforts to dislodge them from a position taken up behind a railroad embankment were ineffectual, though charge after charge was made, with almost superhuman valor. Late at night SHERIDAN withdrew his cavalry, and retired across North Ana. In the early dawn, as he stood by the roadside watching his cavalry filing past him, I could see in his flashing eye and compressed lips indications of a determination presently to reverse the situation—he the pursuer, EARLY the pursued, which was so signally realized at Winchester and Cedar Creek.

Possessing an unmitigated hatred for the enemies of his country, he never dignified the rebel tatterdemalions opposed to him with the name of soldiers, although they fought with a courage which could not fail to command respect, and with a zeal worthy of a better cause. His most complimentary allusion was to characterize them as militia. If, while on the march, the "advance" encountered serious opposition from the enemy lurking among the pines, SHERIDAN would say to one of his staff with some show of irritation, "Ride over to General —— and tell him to drive those people out of the woods." Once routed, they were allowed no respite in their flight; at every ravine was to be seen a broken-down wagon or abandoned caisson, while the road for miles would be strewn with tar buckets, camp kettles, cooking utensils, and other cumbersome paraphernalia of the rebel Quartermaster and Commissary Departments. In the Shenandoah valley—EARLY put to flight at Five Forks, PICKETT's division captured or annihilated—SHERIDAN was always to be seen in the van, rushing after the enemy with the speed of the wind. Scarcely had LEE begun his flight from the rebel capital when SHERIDAN appeared upon his flanks as his evil genius, swooping down upon his train from every cross-road and by-path, unloosing his mules, dismounting his artillery and overturning his baggage wagons. With half his army employed as train guard, he could scarcely ward off these constant attacks, until, on arriving at Appomattox Court House, on the eve of April 8, he was relieved of all further anxiety concerning his train by the sight of the heavens lighted up by a great conflagration.

So absorbed was SHERIDAN in time of battle that neither shot nor shell, however close its proximity to him in its flight, could ever disturb his equanimity.

At Meadow Bridge our men were thrown into some confusion by the bursting of torpedoes under the horses feet. Aside from enjoining steadiness on the part of the men, SHERIDAN paid no attention whatever to the affair. At Cedar Creek, a solid shot, passing only a foot above his head, failed to attract from him the slightest nod of recognition.

I never saw SHERIDAN more in his element than at Appomattox Court House, on the 9th of April, 1865. In the countenance of every soldier I could see the confident expectation that we were to win a great and decisive victory on that day; yet none of us realized that the end was so near. SHERIDAN's features likewise wore a wonderful look of animation as the long lines of Federal infantry swept over the hills, encircling the army of LEE. A hundred pieces of artillery in position on the surrounding heights were frowning upon the devoted army of Northern Virginia, and everything betokened a terrific struggle; when suddenly the stillness of the Sabbath succeeded the roar of artillery and rattle of musketry, and an Aid-de-Camp rode along the lines bearing the joyful intelligence of a cessation of hostilities, and of a desire on the part of LEE to treat for terms of surrender.

Even then the indefatigable cavalry commander directed that the caissons and cartridge boxes of the men be replenished with ammunition, as a contingency against the failure of the two Generals in coming to terms. Happily, the occasion to use it never arrived.

That SHERIDAN was a difficult commander to serve under may be readily inferred, for realizing the value of moments of time, and the necessity of prompt and energetic action, he exacted from his subordinates all that human agencies could accomplish; and if any one failed, or tardily performed the part assigned him, he did not hesitate to remove him summarily from his command. Whether in any of these cases he may or may not have erred, it will be charitable to consider that he acted from the best of motives, namely, the success of the Union cause. On the other hand, those who distinguished themselves on the field he rewarded with rapid promotion, and with every other favor it was in his power to bestow.

In conclusion, let us refer to the battle of Cedar Creek, for it was here that he gave convincing proof of his genius as a military commander. The sudden surprise of the morning and the bayoneting of the Eighth Corps men in their tents, must be recalled to mind. In a short time the entire Union army was worsted and forced back a mile beyond Middletown. At noon of Oct. 19, the situation was appalling. Said a soldier afterward: "I thought at the time that no one short of the Saviour of mankind could ever convert that defeat into a victory." Only the day before I remembered having dispatched a letter to friends at the North, expressing a belief in our ability to cope successfully with our adversaries; I wished at the moment that I had the accursed letter in my pocket. On the rebel side there was joy and exultation; on our side gloom and despondency.

At this juncture SHERIDAN appeared upon the field, having ridden up in hot haste from Winchester. Never before did so much depend upon one man; for with him alone rested the safety of thousands of precious lives, the preservation of his army, and the security of the Federal Capital. Yet he was equal to the emergency. Making his way to General WRIGHT's headquarters, he inquired eagerly after the situation, and received the despondent answer: "General, I fear the battle is going against us." "What!" said SHERIDAN, his face turning livid with indignation, "EARLY whip my three corps of infantry and all my cavalry; he cannot do it. Before night we we shall have all our camps back again, and EARLY will get the worst whipping he ever had!" "SHERIDAN has come!" leaped from lip to lip along the line, and the men, no longer retreating, seemed inspired with sudden courage, as though by the advent of one man victory was already assured. For two hours there was a lull in the battle, while the stragglers returned again to their commands. Then SHERIDAN prepared to carry into execution the plans he had already formed. First, he sends CUSTER with his division of cavalry to the extreme right, with instructions to hurl his cavalry upon a limited portion of the enemy's line, to vex, harass and distress it, until he shall succeed in creating a panic, when SHERIDAN, with the rest of his forces, will see that this panic shall communicate itself along the entire line. The plan, simple in its conception, was successful beyond the expectation of the Commanding General himself. The signal having been given, CUSTER, ordering his men to draw sabre, hurled his entire division with irresistible fury against the rebel left, sabering the men without mercy, and trampling them under foot. The Sixth Corps sprang forward as if impelled from the cannon's mouth. The other corps vied with it in impetuosity. It seemed hardly creditable that the men who were so badly beaten in the morning were the same who made that magnificent charge in the afternoon. The enemy opened on the charging column with fifty pieces of artillery. With surprising precision shells were hurled into the solid masses of infantry, scattering and lifting mangled corpses high in the air. The Federal batteries likewise were not idle. Across the hills and down the pike they closely followed. SHERIDAN, seeing one posted in an advantageous position, turned to one of his aids and said: "Ride down to Captain ——, and tell him to fire faster, faster!" The message having been delivered, the detonations were almost without interval. Only once did our men falter, when subjected to a murderous fire from the enemy posted behind a stone wall. The survivors pushed on and dislodged them with the bayonet. The enemy no longer made a stand. The panic stricken men were alike indifferent to the threats and entreaties of their officers. A miserable rabble, they threw themselves into the stream, and crossing, hurried on through Strasburg into the mountains with SHERIDAN's troopers close upon them. Over forty pieces of artillery fell into our hands. The cavalry were occupied until a late hour of night in securing these trophies. An officer of my brigade, fearing a recapture, rode back to SHERIDAN's headquarters, when the following dialogue ensued:

CAPTAIN—"General, I have come back to ask for a brigade of infantry to help hold the captured artillery, of which, I believe, we have at least twenty pieces."

SHERIDAN—"I don't believe it. Who are you?"

CAPTAIN—"Captain BRITTON, of the First New-York Dragoons. General, I believe we have over forty pieces."

SHERIDAN—"Captain, you shall have two brigades. Can any one of my staff furnish this officer with something to drink?"

CUSTER having come up shortly afterward to report his wonderful success, SHERIDAN caught him in his arms, embraced him, and then wrestled with him with all the playfulness of a child. We had nothing to eat that night, nor the next day, for our supply trains were far to the rear, but, strange to say, we were not hungry. If we had suffered a defeat I have no doubt we would have been afflicted with a voracious appetite.

SHERIDAN has already won for himself a place in history as well as in the affections of the people. If he should ever revisit this coast, without doubt, he would receive such an ovation at the hands of the people as no other man ever received.

F.

How Much for the Elephant?—A Circus Under the Sheriff's Hammer.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Nov. 10.

By order of the Common Pleas Court, Sheriff WEBER, acting as receiver, sold, yesterday, the entire effects of Dr. JAMES L. THAYER's Circus, including horses, wagons, wild animals, &c. At 2 o'clock P. M. a crowd of two or three hundred persons had assembled, and the Sheriff commenced his work. Ten performing horses were first offered, and sold at prices averaging about $150 each. Mr. ADAM FOREPAUGH became the purchaser of the trick pony *Doctor*, paying for him the handsome sum of $930. An elephant, small in size, but dignified in appearance, was next led forth, and immediately became the observed of all observers. Bidders seemed to be very shy about making offers, however, and finally his diminutive majesty was knocked down to Mr. FOREPAUGH for $1,275. An old showman, who was present in the crowd, remarked that "that there little animule ought to have fetched $5,000," and walked off, indignant at the sacrifice.

Four fiery and untamed lions were next offered, and after some lively bidding, were awarded to OSCAR H. NORMAN, at $8,000. The "kings of the forest" did not seem to be much affected by the novel process of being knocked down—to the highest bidder, of course—and blinked lazily at the crowd through the iron bars of their cage. A few timid persons inquired whether the cage was perfectly secure, and looked fearfully upon the tawny beasts, whose massive jaws and powerful limbs seemed waiting only for the opportunity to burst forth, wild with resistless rage and fury. Mr. FOREPAUGH and Mr. NORMAN were the principal purchasers, the former investing $4,200, and the latter $9,055. The sales will foot up to about $15,000.

A Dying Man in a Difficulty—His Coffin Too Small.

From the Honolulu Gazette, Sept. 29.

A certain native living in Koolau has been sick, and, apprehending that his end was near at hand, sent into town for a coffin, so that his friends might be prepared to give him proper burial. In due time the coffin arrived, upon seeing which grave doubts arose in the sick man's mind as to whether it would fit. No means to decide the question appearing so conclusive to him as a "personal test," he tried himself and could not get in; the thing was too narrow! He soundly berated his messenger for his stupidity, in not getting a coffin suitable for the purpose, and lost no time in saving the capital invested, so far as possible. Knowing of another man sick like himself, who also expected to die, he entered into negotiations with him at once, and succeeded in disposing of the useless (to him) article, at a loss of only $4. Our readers will appreciate the above, when we state that this provident gentleman is the honorable member from Koolau, who in years past has caused no little mirth on account of his eccentricities. We sincerely hope that the venerable and eccentric gentleman's fears will not be realized, but that he may, instead, long live and make us all laugh many more times.

Arrival of German Laborers in New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Nov. 7.

There have recently arrived in New-Orleans, from the West, about 1,000 skilled German laborers, who have at once been sent to the Teche and other portions of the State, where their labor is so greatly needed. The cost of transporting these laborers, we learn, is but $12 per head, the railroad (Illinois Central) charging $6 to Cairo, and the steamers $6 from Cairo to this point. Of course this does not include rations, which, we presume, may be reckoned at about fifty cents per day.

It is asserted that our planters can readily obtain from the West any amount of skilled and reliable labor at very reasonable rates, and the large arrivals referred to above prove that their eyes are being opened to the fact. In every way these white and intelligent laborers are preferable to Asiatic importations, and it affords us pleasure to note the setting of the tide of emigration from the West to the South. Our lines of transportation, and our Southern people should encourage it, for the South needs millions of sturdy yeomen to till the fertile fields and to convert our wilderness into agricultural paradises. To the laboring men of the West the South extends a hand of welcome. Here they will find a soil richer than any they ever dreamed of, and cheap land and people with whose customs they can readily assimilate.

THE CITY SCHOOL TAX.

Adoption of Estimates for Educational Purposes Yesterday.

GREAT REDUCTION FOR 1870.

Over $1,000,000 Saved to the Taxpayers.

Important Debate in the Board of Education.

A special meeting of the Board of Education was held at its rooms, corner of Grand and Elm streets yesterday evening, the main object of the session being the consideration of the Educational Tax Budget for 1870. The President, R. L. LARREMORE, Esq., occupied the chair, and there were present Commissioners Brennan, Lewis, Wood, Sherwood, Sands, Duryea, Bell, Smythe and Gross.

Numerous communications from ward trustees, as to repairs on schoolhouses, &c., were presented and referred.

Commissioner BELL, from the Finance Committee, then presented, on behalf of that committee, the budget for the year 1870, being the amounts agreed upon in committee as necessary for carrying out the educational operations for the coming year.

Our readers will recollect that, some time since, the TIMES foreshadowed the reduction of expenditures which the Finance Committee have now agreed upon. A Special Committee, of which Commissioner SANDS was Chairman, reported an estimate of necessary expenditures for 1870, which estimate has been slightly modified by increasing it in the sum of $90,055. As matter of reference we here give the estimates made by the Sands Committee, as also the amounts finally agreed upon by the Finance Committee, which were, yesterday, adopted by the Board of Education.

	Sands' Committee.	Finance committee.
For salaries of Teachers in ward schools	$1,600,000	$1,600,000
For salaries of Janitors	85,000	87,000
For incidental expenses of ward schools, to be in payment of repairs to school buildings, incurred by the several Boards of Trustees	30,000	40,000
For fuel in ward and evening schools	80,000	80,000
For gas in ward and evening schools	10,000	12,000
For support of evening schools, salaries, &c.	80,000	90,000
For support of normal schools, salaries, &c.	10,000	10,000
For support of colored schools, salaries, &c.	40,000	40,000
For rent of school premises, hired for the purpose	40,000	45,000
For salaries, Superintendent and five assistants	19,000	
For salaries Superintendent of Buildings, Engineer, Inspector of Fuel, Messenger, Janitor, &c.	11,420	61,000
For salaries of Clerk to Board of Education, Auditor, Assistant Clerks, Clerk to City Superintendent, labor in the depository, receiving and delivering books and other supplies	28,525	
For shop account, wages, expenses, &c.	2,000	6,000
For printing, binding, stationery, revenue stamps, postage stamps, cleaning and repairs for the Hall of Board of Education	20,000	20,000
For corporate schools, annual apportionment, including appropriations to Commissioners of Charities and Correction, as per statute law	70,000	75,000
For repairs of pianos in ward schools	1,000	1,000
For necessary repairs to public school buildings	40,000	40,000
For supplies through depository, books, &c.	125,000	125,000
Total	$2,291,945	$2,382,000

N. B.—The amount authorized to be raised by existing laws for support of public schools for 1870 is $3,512,214 13; the amount applied for by the Board for 1870, $2,382,000; thus saving $1,130,214 13.

The report of the Finance Committee having been read, Commissioner GROSS said:

MR. PRESIDENT: I move to make the estimate of expenditures for the year 1870 at least $2,500,000, as in my opinion it will require the utmost watchfulness and strictest economy to meet all demands on our exchequer with that amount. The expenditures in five preceding years, closing with 1868, have been as follows:

1864	$1,787,000	1867	2,939,000
1865	2,298,000	1868	3,179,000
1866	2,454,000		

The increase of expenditure over each preceding year was:

1864 over 1863	$337,000	1867 over 1866	485,000
1865 over 1864	511,000	1868 over 1867	240,000
1866 over 1865	156,000		

Total increase in five years.........$1,730,000
Average increase per year.........346,000

If, agreeably to this financial management during the last five years prior to 1869, your estimate would be made, it should be $3,525,000. But you are not only of the opinion that no increase of expenditure for the ensuing year is required, but that you can do away with the $400,000 spent in purchasing sites and erecting new buildings during 1868 to 1869. Dispensing with the average yearly increase of $346,000, your estimate would stand as indicated by the amount expended for 1868, namely, $3,179,000. Deducting from this amount the saving in sites and new buildings, $400,000, you would still have $2,779,000 for the year 1870. This estimate would already show a reduction in prospective expenditure, if based on past experience, to the amount of $746,000; to wit, $400,000 in sites and new buildings, and $346,000 in the prevented annual average increase. If, then, these $2,779,000 are still further reduced and brought down to $2,500,000, as proposed by me, you have, if compared with former administrations of our public schools, not only a clear saving of over $1,000,000, but have placed yourselves in a position requiring the utmost circumspection and most rigid economy to carry you through. Pinching your estimate down below two and a half millions would, to say the least, not only affect the expanse and efficiency of the system, but in all probability enhance the necessity of a deficiency to be carried over into 1871, bearing proof of the shortsightedness of this Board. Such a deficiency of several hundred thousand dollars would, moreover, create so unpleasant an impression among the people as to obliterate from their minds your otherwise just claim to economy, efficiency and honesty. Be cautious, and leave a margin in your estimates. The one I propose is assuredly small enough. It would have been much safer to make the estimates for 1870, $2,775,000, and, if possible, to carry over a balance into 1871. It would have been more creditable, too, than a deficiency, no matter how small or how justifiable. Permit me to glance at a single item in your proposed budget for 1870, to show the fallacy of a calculation. I heard it stated that $1,000 should be allowed for pianos and repairing of such. What can you do with this trifle? I shall tell you. If you have twice tuned all the instruments used in the schools the sum is exhausted; if you have a dozen worn-out pianos properly repaired, the $1,000 are gone: if you buy two middling new pianos only, the amount is likewise consumed. And you call that an appropriation for pianos, and too, in the face of the fact that a large portion of the instruments now used in the public schools are miserable, good-for-nothing, rattling boards, fit only to destroy the musical taste and hearing of the pupils? Mr. President, I renew my motion to make the estimate of expenditures for the year 1870, at the lowest, $2,500,000.

Commissioner SANDS said: On the 6th of October a Special Committee, to which this matter of the budget for 1870 had been referred, reported, and its report, signed by every member of the Committee, placed the amounts necessary to be raised at nearly the same figures as have been reported by your Finance Committee. The report was based on actual estimates. Your Committee was governed by no narrow views; on the contrary, they desired to make generous provision for educational purposes, and their report was unanimous as to what was the proper financial estimate. Since then the Finance Committee has reported and concurred, in the main, with the views of the Special Committee. These two Committees comprise most of the members of the Board. I do not think the gentlemen composing these Committees are willing to go back on their former action; nor is there any reason why they should change their opinions in this matter. The estimates proposed for adoption are adequate to every proper expenditure for educational purposes. We all know how frequent have been charges of waste and extravagance in expenditures for school purposes. Now we have reduced the estimates and propose to make a saving on the expenditures of former years so far as can be done, taking into consideration the increased demand for school accommodations. In this we will meet the wishes of the people. Let us show by our action that we mean reform in this department of municipal finance; that this new Board is in earnest in inaugurating a system of economy, especially when there are no fears to be entertained that our schools will suffer because of the reduction to be made in taxation. I hope the amendment will not prevail, but that the report of the Finance Committee will be adopted as read.

President LARREMORE (Commissioner WOOD in the chair) briefly addressed the Board in favor of Commissioner GROSS' amendment, the burden of his argument being that the Committee had not rightly estimated the number of children who would attend school. The average attendance for the coming year, in his opinion, would not be less than 90,000 pupils. But the Committee, in order to supply all the educational demand should have based their estimate on 110,000 pupils. Considering the amount asked for altogether too small, he should support the amendment.

Commissioner WOOD spoke briefly in support of the report of the Committee, after which the question was taken on Mr. GROSS' amendment, and lost—7 to 2.

The question on adopting the report of the Committee was then put, and the report was adopted—8 to 1. Ayes—Commissioners Brennan, Lewis, Wood, Sherwood, Sands, Duryea, Bell and Smythe. Nay—Commissioner Gross.

The Board then adjourned.

OUR PAVEMENTS.

Stone, Wood and Paste—More About the Concrete Failure—How the Work of Plastering the Fifth-Avenue was Authorized.

It is quite evident that the art of paving streets has not yet been brought to the point of perfection, but the experiments which have recently been made give us reason to hope for great improvement on the old foundations for artificial thunder, which still make our streets such a bedlam of deafening sounds. But for streets where heavy traffic is carried on, nothing has yet been devised to take the place of stone. The new pavement on Broadway is, perhaps, the noisiest ever contrived, but it has at least the merit of retaining its surface, and looks as though it might last until the day of MACAULAY'S New-Zealander. Much of the stone pavement in the City is, however, in a very dilapidated condition, and it is a very important question whether any better material is to take its place. To say nothing of the down-town streets, where the removal of filth and rubbish from the surface, such as it is, is almost beyond the wildest expectation of the inhabitants, many of the cross streets in the most respectable quarters up town are covered with cobble stones of irregular shape, apparently thrown together at random and left to be trodden into the dirt. In some of those streets—take for example Fifteenth, east of Union-square, and Twenty-fourth, west of Sixth-avenue—riding in a carriage is an exercise too violent for a physical frame not endowed with extraordinary powers of endurance.

The experiments with wooden pavement have been sufficiently successful to give assurance that with such improvements as may well be expected, it will be found quite serviceable on streets where the travel is comparatively light, provided it is kept clean, so that puddles of water and mud do not stand for weeks upon its surface, as is sometimes the case at present. Water is a "sore decayer" of your wooden pavement, and something more than tar is necessary to resist its effects.

But the latest experiment in pavement cannot be regarded by the most lenient judgment as anything but a failure. It was hailed at first as affording relief from the din of the streets, and giving a smooth surface for carriages, and all were eager to find it a success. But as soon as the streets on which this plaster for all the defects of bad pavement had been spread, were opened to travel, it was found that the hoofs of horses and the wheels of carriages soon disfigured this fine surface, and a few weeks of alternate wet and dry weather was sufficient to leave it a ragged and filthy covering for the old stone pavement. This stuff has been put down on Fifth-avenue, the great thoroughfare of daily travel to the Central Park, all the way from Washington-square to Fifty-ninth-street, and although it took the people but a short time to find out its worthlessness and raise their voice against its being extended into other streets, the work has gone steadily on, and now Seventeenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Thirty-first, Thirty-sixth, and Thirty-eighth streets are covered, through a considerable portion of their length, with an expensive (to the City, at least,) coating of pebble stones, gravel, tar and other vile and unknown ingredients. The great defect of this substance appears to be the coarse and spongy nature which causes it to grind to powder under heavy travel, and be blown about in blinding clouds in dry weather, and to cover the street with slippery mud on wet days. It is also far from impervious to water, and when soaked is easily cut to pieces and displaced. The surface on Fifth-avenue is already one of shreds and patches. Gullies are worn to the stones in many places, and large areas are filled with holes and irregularities. The intersection of Fourteenth-street with the avenue may be taken as a specimen of the effects which travel has upon this so-called pavement. At that part but two small patches of the originally smooth crust remain unbroken. The rest is crumbled and ground to pieces, and presents a surface vastly inferior to the old pavement which it covers.

It has been a matter of curiosity with many people to know on what authority the contrivers of this nuisance continue to inflict it upon the public, and how the bills therefor are paid. Those who take up the investigation of this question would experience some surprise if they had not reached a state of mind where any conduct of our City officials ceases to produce any such sensation, on stumbling upon the fifth section of the last Tax Levy, which appropriates the sum of $250,000 for street "paving and repairs, and for covering the street pavement of Fifth-avenue from Washington-square to the Central Park, and for converting the City Hall Park into a plaza, and for repairing cobble-stone pavements with Fisk concrete fillings and coverings." Here then is the provision whereby the money which should be devoted to important improvements is expended in daubing our streets with this compound, which was proved after a week's trial to be totally wanting in all the qualities constituting a good pavement. That a concrete surface may yet be attained sufficiently durable for ordinary street travel is quite probable, but that it will be made of "Fisk concrete coverings and fillings" is out of the question.

Meeting of Petroleum Brokers.

A meeting of petroleum brokers was held at the Commercial Exchange, on Thursday, for the purpose of organizing a regular Board, and also to consider the proposition of dividing brokerages with the Philadelphia commission houses where sales are made from New-York to that city. A large number of brokers were in attendance.

The subjoined measures were adopted:

1. That a committee of three be appointed to visit Philadelphia, to confer with the commission merchants in that city on the subject of dividing brokerages.

2. That no broker shall, under any circumstances, accept less than 11-20 of 1 per cent., the acknowledged brokerage for making a sale; and that should any broker belonging to the Board be found doing business for less, he shall be heavily fined, or expelled, according to the decision of the Committee.

Police Trials.

Commissioner MANIERRE yesterday examined a number of charges against policemen for neglect of duty and violations of the rules, none of which were of any public interest. There were several cases of alleged improper conduct, which were adjourned. Of those tried the most important was that of Officer JOHN HARRIS, of the Fifteenth Precinct. An affidavit was made against him, in which it was stated that AARON F. YOUNG, car detective of the Eighteenth Precinct, was standing in the rear of Wallack's Theatre, when he was accosted by HARRIS, who called him a thief, and applied other opprobrious epithets to him. HARRIS denied that he had addressed YOUNG in any terms of reproach, and the case was referred with the contradictory evidence to the Board.

Large Damages Claimed Against the Pacific Railway Companies.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN has commenced a suit against the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, in which he claims the sum of $300,000. He has also brought a suit against the Union Pacific Road, in which he says that he is entitled to recover a similar amount. The cases came before the Supreme Court yesterday, Mr. Justice INGRAHAM, presiding at Chambers, on a motion made by the defendants for an order to transfer them to the United States Circuit Court, in pursuance of certain provisions of recent acts of Congress. The argument of the motions was postponed to next week. Mr. TRAIN having served no complaint as yet upon his opponents, it is not apparent what the actions were brought for.

The New Offices of the City Comptroller.

Comptroller CONNOLLY and his clerks yesterday took possession of the handsome and spacious offices prepared for them in the new Court House. The offices are located in the northwest corner of the building. They comprise four rooms on the basement floor and three on the floor above. In the large room on the basement floor are located the Bureau of Arrears and the Clerk of Street Openings. Adjoining this is a private room for Deputy Comptroller STORRS and his assistant, and east of this is another large room occupied by the Collector of City Revenue and the Superintendent of Markets and his clerks. A small room on this floor will also be used for the storage of maps of street improvements and assessment lists. On the floor above are the Comptroller's business and private offices, his Secretary's office, and one for Deputy STORRS and his assistants. The Auditing Bureau and Bookkeepers' Department are also here. Adjoining this is a large apartment in which all the financial business relating to the County will be transacted. The venerable Stock and Bond Clerk, Mr. DYCKMAN, also has a desk here.

The offices are large, lofty, well lighted and ventilated. The walls are plain, but the ceilings are handsomely frescoed and gilt. The desks are of black walnut; the gas fixtures of bronze and gilt. The arrangement of the various departments is such as to facilitate business, and to afford all necessary accommodation to the public who are fortunate enough to have claims against the City's financial bureau.

The offices vacated by the Comptroller will be enlarged by the addition of another story, and will then be taken possession of by the Register's Department.

A HORRIBLE MYSTERY.

The Remains of Three Infants Found in a Chimney—Excitement in Twenty-Eighth-Street.

Coroner SCHIRMER was yesterday summoned to No. 162 East Twenty-eighth-street, by the Police, to investigate a terrible and most shocking mystery. It appears that the tenants occupying these premises, which are in a most respectable neighborhood, near St. Stephen's Church, have ever since their entrance been annoyed by a noisome odor, especially on the lower floors. Frequent examination failed to explain the cause, and it was finally supposed to be caused by the decaying bodies of poisoned rats. The range in the basement of the building had not been used during the Summer months, and when placed in requisition a few days ago, it was found to be fouled in the "choke" or sheet-iron covering of the throat of the chimney, and as the fire would not burn readily, the services of a tinsmith were procured. No sooner had the workman removed this flue, or cover to the range, than his senses were met by an overpowering stench of rotting flesh, and on his recovering from his surprise the man was horrified in discovering the baked and calcined bodies of three infants, probably not more than two months of age.

The discovery greatly excited the inmates of the house and the people of the neighborhood. The Twenty-first Precinct Police on learning the facts at once took action, and Captain THORN placed an officer in charge of the premises to await the action of the Coroner. When that functionary arrived on the scene he found the house surrounded by an excited crowd of people, who by frequent repetition had so elaborated the scanty facts at their hands, that a most terrible and thrilling tale met the ears of each newcomer.

Coroner SCHIRMER and his deputy, Dr. CUSHMAN, found themselves wholly unable to proceed with an investigation, owing to the agitation of the occupants of the premises, who seemed to believe themselves objects of suspicion. After a cursory examination of the remains, as they lay in a huddled heap on the floor, as they had fallen when the tinsmith removed the "choke," the Coroner directed the Police to remove them to the Morgue for more critical examination, and he proposes to take the necessary steps to-day.

The remains of the infants had become so withered and cleaned by time and the recent heat from the range that they would almost fall into dust when touched or handled. The skulls of the two were, however, almost perfect, the hair on one being very long and fine for so young a child. A hand was also perfect, and a few of the members were in a state of tolerable preservation.

The mystery surrounding the discovery of these remains cannot be fathomed at present, owing to the want of any evidence upon which to found a theory. It appears that a Mrs. WRIGHT, who was ostensibly a dressmaker, occupied the first floor and basement of the house for some time prior to the 1st of last May, and some very queer stories were circulated in the neighborhood yesterday regarding this woman, though their truth could not be ascertained. Indeed, the discovery of the bodies in their strange hiding place may have had a great influence upon the minds of susceptible persons possessing active imaginations. Dr. CUSHMAN could not yesterday give any opinion regarding the question whether the children had been placed in the receptacle alive or dead, and it will appear to be a difficult matter to decide. The case is a very peculiar and startling one, and affords another instance of the many strange episodes of metropolitan life.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE BURGLARY.

Arrest of a Broker for Receiving Stolen Property.

It will be remembered that on the 9th of October last the office of the Dutchess County Insurance Company at Poughkeepsie was entered by four burglars who got away with a large amount in bonds and securities, and that upon their arrival here all but one escaped, and none of the stolen property was recovered. The one who was captured was promptly taken to Poughkeepsie where he was tried and convicted. Ever since the Company has been active in search of their lost property, and a few days ago received a telegram from ALBERT HATCHFIELD & Co., No. 34 Pine-street, making certain inquiries about the bonds. Mr. LEGRAND DODGE came to the City, and was informed by the firm that they had purchased from EDWARD E. KENDRICK, No. 5 Court-place, five City of Poughkeepsie bonds, class No. 15, numbered from 46 to 50, and valued at $5,000. These bonds being identified as a part of the stolen property, Mr. DODGE caused KENDRICK to be arrested on a charge of receiving stolen property, and he was yesterday arraigned before Justice DODGE at the Jefferson Market Police Court. The accused claimed to have received the bonds innocently in the regular course of business, but he was held for examination.

POLICE SQUABBLES.

Arrest of a Chatauqua County Fugitive—Extraordinary Subsequent Proceedings.

Thursday evening Sheriff ANDREWS, of Chatauqua County, N. Y., called upon Captain WALSH, of the Fourteenth Precinct, and desired the arrest of a man known to him as LUKE EGAN, who had committed a burglary in that county, and for whose arrest a reward of $1,000 was outstanding. The person desired was decoyed to the noted Florence Saloon by the efforts of Captain WALSH, and there arrested by Officer JUDGE and taken to the Fourteenth Precinct Station House, where he was locked up, and the Sheriff told to call at 9 o'clock in the morning, when the prisoner would be taken before Justice DOWLING, and that, when the warrant was indorsed by that Magistrate, the accused could be taken to Chatanugua County. Instead of applying at the appointed hour, the Sheriff appeared at the Station House a little after 7 o'clock A. M., yesterday, and demanded the prisoner. The Sergeant declined to surrender him, in the absence of Captain WALSH, whereupon the Sheriff hastened to the Central Police Office and made complaint that a prisoner, for whom he had a warrant, was detained from him in the Fourteenth Precinct Station House. Superintendent KENNEDY immediately issued a telegraphic order for the prisoner, who had given the name of JOHN CRAWFORD, to be brought to the Central Police office, and, upon his arrival, ordered him to be immediately taken from the county. CRAWFORD was taken from the building in a carriage, accompanied by Sheriff ANDREWS, Detective TULLY, of the Central Police, and another officer, said to belong to the Fourteenth Precinct, and, it is presumed, is on his way to Chatauqua County. Superintendent KENNEDY based his action upon a presumed danger of a *habeas corpus* intervening to release CRAWFORD unless the utmost haste was used in getting him beyond the jurisdiction of the New-York City Courts. The affair has created some excitement in Police circles, chiefly because of a stormy scene between Superintendent KENNEDY and Captain WALSH, at the time the prisoner was taken before the former.

Suicide by an Auctioneer.

Mr. GEORGE COOK, aged 52 years, a well-known auctioneer, doing business at No. 108 Liberty-street, committed suicide yesterday by cutting his throat. The misguided gentleman left his home, No. 215 East Thirty-fourth-street, in his usual health and spirits, and arrived at his office at 9 o'clock. A few minutes after he proceeded to an outhouse in the rear, and, failing to come back, was searched for, and was found in a dying condition, having used a razor with fatal effect. It appears that the deceased had become much depressed in mind in consequence of business difficulties. Coroner KEENAN held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

An Impostor.

A person pretending to represent some of the companies of the Fire Department, has recently collected considerable sums of money as subscriptions for target excursions, on the claim that the donors are protected from fire. There are no target companies connected with the Department, and no collections, for the benefit of either companies or individuals in it, are allowed without the written consent of the Commissioners. Parties applied to are requested to cause the arrest of the applicant.

Tobacco Frauds.

Further testimony was taken before United States Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, in the case of CULLMANN, BUCKNER, MUNDAY and LIPPMANN, charged with removing unstamped tobacco to a place other than a bonded warehouse. Evidence was furnished by CHAS. EHRNBERG to the effect that the defendants used a false Inspector's brand, and that they removed the heads off of barrels which had been properly stamped, after they had been sold, for the purpose of placing them in new barrels.

A Singular Suit for Slander.

In the Superior Court, before Judge JONES, yesterday, the case of RICHARD JAMES *vs.* WILLIAM W. STREW was decided. The plaintiff in this case, who was the colored janitor of the Metropolitan Gas Company's office, corner of Forty-second-street and Broadway, sued the defendant for slander in calling him a thief. In the basement of the Company's building was a door leading to a passage way, from which there was an entrance to the kitchen of the hotel, which is a part of the same building. The plaintiff had been in the habit of receiving victuals from the private table of a Mr. KENNEDY and his family who boarded at the hotel. The defendant, who is the landlord of the hotel, discovering this attempted to put a lock on the door leading to the alleyway or passage, in doing which some words arose between plaintiff and defendant, in which the defendant intimated that he (the plaintiff) had been stealing from his hotel. It was clearly proven that the plaintiff had permission to take the food which he had taken; and on the part of defendant it appeared that he acted on what he then believed to be true information, and his words were not the result of malice.

The jury found a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $75 01. The one cent was added to the sum of $75 so that the finding would carry costs for the plaintiff.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Movements of Republicans—General Apathy and Disgust.

The primary meetings of the Republican Party of this City have been appointed to be held on Monday evening next, when delegates are to be elected to the Convention to make nominations for Aldermen, Assistant Aldermen, Police and Civil Justices for the December election. There appears to be a total apathy in the party with reference to the primaries as well as to the candidates who may be put in nomination. The truth is that Republicans, and all others opposed to the rule of the Tammany Ring in this City, have about come to the conclusion that it is useless to go to the polls or to take any part in future elections. They say they have no assurance that their votes will be counted after they are deposited in the ballot box, and it is almost a certainty that no Republican or opponent of the Ring will be returned elected, whatever be the number of votes he receives. Hence thousands have made up their minds never to vote again in this City or Brooklyn until some popular revolution shall drive from power the thieves and plunderers who have control of the two cities, and who, in order to perpetuate themselves in power, have corrupted the ballot and rendered elections by the people a farce.

This, unfortunately, is the prevalent feeling among Republicans, which one hears expressed on all sides; but, independent of the fact that no citizen has a right thus to shirk his duties as a citizen, and surrender to a band of conspirators, however formidable, a close inspection of the vote cast at the recent election will show that the case is not so hopeless as might at first sight appear. The combined opposition to Tammany shown in the recent vote ought to inspire the courage of honest men, and incite them to renewed exertion. As was well said by the *Citizen*, a few more such victories will be the death of the Ring.

In the present state of feeling, however, there is no anxiety among Republican politicians to get a nomination at the coming election; in fact, it is difficult to find men who will consent to run.

Among the forty-two Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen there are not more than three or four candidates even talked of. Among these are STEPHEN ROBERTS, present Assistant Alderman, who is spoken of as a candidate for Alderman in his district, (the Twenty-first,) GEO. W. CREGIER for the Seventeenth District, and EUGENE WARD, present Alderman, for the Ninth District. CHAS. COOPER is also mentioned as a candidate for Alderman of the Twenty-first District, and GEO. H. THURBUR for Assistant Alderman.

For Police Justice it is probable that Justice KELLY will be renominated in his district, and, if he consents to run, may stand some chance of an election. Alderman COULTER will run in CONNOLLY'S district, and if he has as good luck as he did when he beat both the Tammany and the Republican candidates for Alderman, he will be the next Police Justice from that district. WM. H. WELCH, Ex-Police Judge, will probably be the candidate in the new district, (Ninth,) and Mr. H. DE CAMP the candidate for Civil Justice in the same district. Ex-Judge QUACKENBUSH, it is said, will get the nomination for Police Justice in LEDWITH'S district. WM. H. BULL is a candidate for renomination to the Civil Justiceship of the Seventh District.

This comprises all the names that have been canvassed by the Republicans for any of the sixty offices to be filled at the December election. If the Ring permits them to have two out of the sixty they will be lucky.

Republican Nominating Convention.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican General Committee (Twenty-third-street) on Thursday evening, Nov. 11, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Executive Committee authorize the respective Assembly District Organizations, if they deem it expedient, to elect or appoint delegates to the several Conventions to nominate candidates for civil and Police Justices, Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, and School Trustees.

RAILROAD IMPROVEMENTS.

Innovations on the New-Jersey Railroad—A "Stable" for Sleeping Cars—Telegraphic Signals.

The New-Jersey Railroad Company have recently erected at their terminus in Jersey City, opposite Cortlandt-street, a large building that is used for a purpose hitherto unknown to railroad managers. It is a "stable," or cleansing house, for sleeping cars. The building is about 200 feet in length, with three tracks upon which trains can be run in, and a long platform running through its entire length. The platform is fitted up with racks and scaffolds and crossbeams, and upon these the interior furniture of the sleeping coach is placed immediately upon the arrival at the depot. The arrangements for dusting and airing the blankets and cushions are extensive and complete, and the sleeping car, before it leaves the building, is put through a thorough course of washing and cleaning, and goes out thoroughly renovated. Hitherto the practice has been to sweep the car, simply while it stands in the depot. The new system gives it a more thorough cleansing, rendering the car more comfortable to passengers who are under the necessity of using it as the vehicle for a lengthy trip. A dozen sleeping coaches are run into the building daily to be washed and cleaned. The Company have issued a new time table, which goes into effect on Monday. Under this arrangement the drawing room and sleeping cars will leave New-York as follows: 8:40 A. M. and 12:30 P. M., drawing room cars for Washington; 8:50 A. M., sleeping cars for Cincinnati; 5 P. M., sleeping cars for Cincinnati and Chicago; 9 P. M., sleeping cars for Cincinnati and Louisville; 9:20 P. M., sleeping cars for Washington.

The prevention of accidents has been aided by a system of telegraphic signals between stations on the road that has not hitherto been used upon other roads. By this plan no train is permitted to leave a station until the train preceding it has left the station next advanced. Operators are placed at each station to give notice to succeeding trains. This course has been found necessary to prevent collisions, for one hundred trains daily are run over the road from Jersey City, and although the track is double, every precaution is needed to prevent accidents. The Company have also placed at a short distance from each end of its drawbridges an alarm signal that serves to stop the approaching train, in case the regular signals have failed to do so, even at the cost of destroying the locomotive. A heavy iron plate is lowered nearly to a level with the track by the opening of a drawbridge; and, in case of fog, if other signals do not apprise the engineer of danger, this arrangement is sure to do so by knocking down the smokestack and the engineer's cab.

On the 1st of January through ticket offices are to be opened in the large iron building now in course of erection by the Company at the foot of Desbrosses-street. The buildings at the foot of Cortlandt-street will then be torn down, and more elegant and commodious structures substituted.

The Shipowners' Association of New-York and the Lighthouse Board—A Sensible Petition to Congress.

The following petition, which speaks for itself, was drawn up yesterday, and is now lying in the rooms of the Shipowners' Association of New-York for signature:

To the Honorable the Senate and Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

The undersigned shipowners and others respectfully represent that prior to 1861 there was established a lighthouse on Body Island, N. C., which was destroyed during the war, and which has never been replaced. In the opinion of your petitioners it is vitally important in view of the dangers of navigation in the vicinity of Body Island, N. C., that there should be at least two lighthouses established on the said island, in order that masters of vessels navigating these waters may be safely guided past the dangers which surround Cape Hatteras. Your petitioners therefore respectfully but earnestly request that an appropriation may be made to enable the Lighthouse Board to reëstablish these lighthouses, as well as all others that may have been destroyed during the war along the coast of the United States.

Opening of a New Presbyterian Church.

Presbyterians residing near the southwest corner of the Central Park will be pleased to learn that a new house of worship will be opened on Sabbath morning next in Fifty-sixth-street, near Broadway.

This edifice has been built by the Central Presbyterian Church, and will accommodate about five hundred people.

The congregation also own lots adjoining, on Fifty-seventh-street, upon which they intend building a larger house of worship when the increase of population in the vicinity shall seem to demand it.

The location is one of the most desirable in the City, being upon a wide street and near the entrance of the Central Park.

The Central Church was organized in the year 1821. For many years the congregation worshipped in Broome-street. The first pastor of the church was Rev. WILLIAM PATTON, D. D. He was followed by Rev. Dr. WILLIAM ADAMS, who, in 1853, lead out a colony to establish the Madison-square Presbyterian Church.

In 1853 the Central Church formed a union with the Bleecker-street Church, and Rev. A. A. WOOD was chosen pastor. In the year 1864 Rev. Dr. WOOD was followed by Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, who remained pastor of the Church until June, 1868. The present pastor, Rev. JAMES D. WILSON, was installed in February last. About three years ago the congregation sold their church in Broome-street and moved up town. Since that time they have been worshiping in West Fiftieth-street.

Within the past few months the congregation has largely increased, and now enter into their new and beautiful house of worship with cheering prospects.

Base Ball—The New-York Convention.

The fourth Convention of the New-York State Base Ball Association was held at the Assembly Chamber, at Albany, on Thursday, no less than forty-odd clubs being represented. The utmost harmony prevailed. Mr. R. DENNIS, of the Auburn Club, was chosen President, and Messrs. STERLING, of Brooklyn, and VAN HORN, of New-York, Vice-Presidents. The present Secretaries, Messrs. OXENFIELD and KELLY were reelected, and Mr. MURGAY, of the Gotham Club, was chosen Treasurer. The following were appointed delegates to the National Convention in Boston, viz.: Messrs. TASSIE, VOORHES, WILDEY, CONANT, DOWLING and CANTWELL.

Custom House Appointments.

The following appointments have been confirmed:

Inspector at $4 per diem, T. G. WHYTTAL, *vice* W. H. TREDICH, removed; Custom House fireman, at $720 per annum, GEO. BARROW, *vice* JAS. SARGENT, removed; clerk at $1,600 per annum, J. K. DODGE, *vice* N. P. IRVING, deceased; storekeeper at $4 per day, G. W. BUNGAY, *vice* J. R. DODGE, promoted.

The Custom House will be closed to business on Thanksgiving Day.

The County Canvassers.

The Canvassers continued their session yesterday, and got through a large amount of work. Their labors will not, it is thought, be completed before the end of next week. Fewer errors than usual have been found in the returns.

Americans in Paris.

List of Americans registered at the office of BOWLES BROTHERS & Co., No. 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris, for the week ending Oct. 28, 1869: New-York—Mrs. Gideon T. Tucker, George Wilkes, Mrs. Alex. Rumrill, Miss Sarah E. Rumrill, Miss Jennie B. Rumrill, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Hurlburt, Captain Geo. L. Browning, Miss May L. Browning, W. W. Leland, E. M. Hitchcock and wife, C. B. Hackley and wife, Mr. Scipio L. Leslie, J. Sevier, A. W. Hearn, Mrs. H. W. Danatt, Miss Julia Danatt, Mrs. Newland, Miss Patchin, J. Sherwood, Mrs. Sherwood, Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Dodge, Miss Annie Curtenius, Mrs. Fanny Barrow, Mrs. J. B. Allen, O. C. Read. Boston—Mrs. E. W. K. Eaton, S. Gardner and wife, C. B. Gardner, Mrs. E. F. Eddy, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Ireland, Miss P. S. Bowers, Mrs. Geo. Livermore, C. C. Livermore, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Bullock, A. G. Bullock, Miss Bullock, Miss Fanny Bullock, Dr. C. F. Winslow, A. W. Spencer, E. W. Bigelow, H. M. Peyser. Philadelphia—Miss E. M. Gordon, Aug. Heaton, M. Weaver and family, John C. Sims, Jr., J. F. Tobias, Miss Kate Tobias, J. S. Tobias, W. D. Bell, J. A. Wright, C. E. Hawley. Chicago—Dr. S. R. Haven and wife, Mr. Luddington and family, Mrs. E. Cunningham, Miss J. Cunningham, Miss E. Cunningham. St. Louis—Mrs. S. A. Collier, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Collier, M. D. Collier. Cincinnati—S. S. Moore, L. S. Worthington, Walter Smith and family. Cambridge—Chas. Vaughan, F. W. Vaughan, W. A. Everett, Miss A. W. Abbot. Massachusetts—J. W. Clark and family. Montreal—Mr. and Mrs. Chapman. Rome—Miss Foley. Brooklyn—G. D. Lanwan and family. Peoria—A. McCoy. Beverley—Miss H. L. Rantoul. Michigan—Z. Chandler. Cadiz—R. F. Farrell. Detroit—E. G. Bagart. San Francisco—Mr. and Mrs. Hort, J. T. Swift and family, Mrs. L. L. Arnold. Dayton—A. C. Barney. Leavenworth—M. J. Parrott and wife. United States of America—J. W. How and family, Miss Sarah Clarke. United States Navy—Commodore J. L. Worden.

List of Americans registered at the banking house of DREXEL, HARJES & Co., No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, for the week ending Oct. 27, 1869: Philadelphia—Wm. Sartain, Ch. Pepper, Mrs. F. G. McCauley, Mrs. C. C. Stratton, J. T. McCauley, F. C. McCauley, P. A. Nugent, Miss Julia S. Heyl, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Godey, L. M. Whilldin, Miss E. A. Evans, Miss M. Wurts, E. W. Pailher, Theo. Dorney Haehnlen, Mrs. Mary R. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Johnson, J. Topliff Johnson, W. J. Caner, R. Muckle, Miss E. M. Gordon, Daniel Neal, James A. Wright, George S. Wright, Mrs. J. F. Tobias, Miss Kate Tobias, J. Seneff Tobias, Augustus Heaton, Mr. and Mrs. Morton McMichael, Miss McMichael, W. McMichael, Wm. R. White, Eliza Lafferty, Mr. and Mrs. Sam. C. Perkins, D. B. Batione. New-York—Mrs. J. Ricketts Lawrence, Mrs. C. B. Hosack, L. M. Schott, Mrs. M. Calhoun Richards, Miss Maggie Topham, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Tillinghast, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. S. Gardner, Mrs. A. M. Waller, D. P. Morgan and family, C. B. Hackley, Mrs. C. B. Hackley, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Bruen, Frank H. Lord, J. S. Utley, Mrs. E. A. Quintard, Nicholas Fish, W. H. Howell, Mrs. M. E. Burns, Miss M. Burns, W. M. Van Schaick. Brooklyn, N. Y.—Mrs. C. H. B. Laing, Kumbel Wilson. Washington, D. C.—Mrs. M. J. Coston, Franklin Coston. Boston, Mass.—C. B. Gardner, Mrs. Gardner, Mrs. E. F. Eddy, J. W. Clark and family, A. W. Spencer. Baltimore, Md.—Geo. C. Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. G. Gildersleeve. Newark, N. J.—Mrs. Wm. D. Kinney, L. E. Condict. New-Jersey—Rev. John P. Mackin, F. R. Wilkinson and family. New-Orleans—Wm. T. Davis, L. Hanau and family. Pittsburg, Penn.—C. F. Spang and family. Wilkesbarre, Penn.—S. Leonard Thurlow, Julia A. Chapman, Mrs. General Thomas and family. London—J. S. Morgan. Cannes, France—Mr. Barbe. Rome, Italy—Captain F. P. Luard, Captain Mullins.

List of Americans registered at the banking office of Messrs. J. W. TUCKER & Co., Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, for the week ending Oct. 28, 1869: New-York—W. Y. Mortimer, Mr. Cooley, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. B. Crocker, Miss Fellows, D. P. Morgan and family, J. D. Russell and family, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. L. Andrews, Miss Ella Crane, P. E. Worcester, Wm. Pair, C. Moon, Mrs. F. Dwight and daughter, Stanley Dwight, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Butler, Mrs. Wm. H. Cary, Miss Alice B. Cary, Miss Julia Butler. Brooklyn, N. Y.—Charles L. Silver. Albany, N. Y.—Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Worcester. Boston—W. O. Moseley, Jr., Isaac W. How and family, J. S. Paine and family, Chas. B. Gardner. Newburyport, Mass.—Charles W. Moseley. Worcester, Mass.—C. H. Bowker. Washington—A. D. Gillette. Cincinnati—John Hagarty, C. F. Southgate. Herville, La.—Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Adams. United States—Samuel E. Ridge. Massachusetts—Mr. and Mrs. Alex. H. Bullock, Miss Bullock, Miss Fanny Bullock, A. Geo. Bullock. Ohio—L. M. Giddings. United States Navy—Commodore John L. Worden, D. B. Batione.

Singular Railroad Accident—A Train Runs into a Closed Tunnel.

From the Binghamton Republican, Nov. 9.

An accident occurred at the Nineveh Tunnel, on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, last evening, at about 6:30 o'clock, resulting in the injury of the engineer, a brakeman and two or three passengers.

The particulars are as follows, briefly: The passenger and freight train which left Oneonta at 1:45 P. M. yesterday, arrived at the tunnel, near Nineveh at 6:35 P. M.—after dark—and the doors of the tunnel being closed, the trains plunged through. The doors had not until last evening been closed at all. They are three inches in thickness and strongly braced with iron. The object of the closing was to prevent freezing inside.

The effect of the concussion was to carry away the house on the engine; and the engineer, Mr. H. H. LEWIS, was knocked down almost senseless in the tender, while a brakeman, named MULLIGAN, was also knocked down. LEWIS' head and shoulders were considerably bruised. The wonder is that he was not knocked off the train and under the wheels.

As the train passed by the doors, the windows in the passenger car were demolished, and three or four persons were hurt by the splinters and flying glass. We have not learned their names. They were not very badly injured. The engineer did not fully recover his consciousness until the train had passed through the tunnel, and nearly to the station on this side.

Captain C. F. Hall in Cincinnati—He Makes a Speech to the Merchants.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Nov. 9.

Captain C. F. HALL was on 'Change yesterday, was promptly introduced by the President to many of our merchants, and then, formally, to the Chamber. In the course of his remarks in response, Captain HALL said:

My old friends of my old home, Cincinnati: I feel unable to respond, satisfactorily to myself, to the sentiment of my old friend, your President, Mr. GANO. But I will express, in my own humble way, how thankful I am that I am restored once again to my old home. Ten years ago I left you, to determine, if possible, if any members of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN'S expedition survived. For ten years—lacking two years that I have passed in this country, in the meantime—I have prosecuted this search, and have satisfied myself that not a survivor is left of the gallant 120 men of FRANKLIN'S party. They are all dead, even to the last man, the heroic CROZIER. After tracing CROZIER in four different directions, I followed him down in to near Chesterfield Inlets, within about a week's travel of Fort Churchill, and then satisfied myself that he was dead. He had fallen in with the people of King Williams' Land, and had fared worse with them than he would have done with the other tribes of the Esquimaux. He could produce nothing, and, being simply a tax on them, they allowed him to starve to death. There would have been survivors of that expedition had the natives been of the same character as those I have been with. But those of King Williams' Land are a selfish people, and they are not so much to blame for that, for the very life they live makes them so. Now that this great doubt is dispelled, I am prepared to do further work in the Arctic regions, for geographical discovery, and that alone. From the eightieth degree to the ninetieth degree, is simply a journey of six hundred miles, that we have been trying to make for 300 years. I am now acclimated, and, in my life with the natives, clothing myself and eating and drinking as they do, can bid defiance to King Cold. I have been colder in Cincinnati than in the Arctic regions, as I can live on raw meat and drink oil as long as anybody, and there are plenty of these in that country. It is idle to attempt to take there with you provisions to last you for such an excursion. The man who attempts such a trip must live with the people and as they live. I can show you notes that I have written, with naked hand, with a temperature seventy degrees below zero. I desire to start out again on another expedition, for I propose before I die I will plant that foot (stamping his left foot,) on the north pole. [Applause.] That's the goal of my ambition. England and France are talking about such an expedition, but I know that I can conduct a party in the expedition from the eightieth degree to the ninetieth degree, and that is what I desire to do."

Seizure of the Rebel Ram Atlanta at Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Press, Nov. 9.

Yesterday afternoon Special Deputy Collector HUCKEL and Surveyor GOODRICH, acting under authority received from Secretary BOUTWELL, repaired to the shipyard of Messrs. NEAFIE & LEVY, and there took possession of the ram *Atlanta*, for an alleged violation of the Neutrality laws. Deputy Collector HUCKEL placed a Custom House officer on board, and instructed the commanding officer of the revenue cutter *Moccasin* to furnish every assistance required to prevent any infringement of the Neutrality laws.

The *Atlanta* has been for some at Messrs. NEAFIE & LEVY'S yard undergoing very extensive repairs, and it has been rumored that her intentions were to help the struggling patriots of Cuba. Within the last week an armament of four 100-pounder Parrott guns has been put on board, and it is supposed that this warlike demonstration was the cause of the seizure alluded to. The *Atlanta* was originally an English Clyde-built steamer.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 12.

By Judge Ingraham.

Allen *vs.* Irving National Bank; motion granted on payment of costs of term and costs of motion.

Howard *vs.* Wright; motion granted.

Mariex *vs.* Schoennagi; motion denied without costs, and with leave to renew on other papers.

Vose *vs.* The Florida Railroad Company et al.; motion denied.

Tyler *vs.* Harrington; motion denied with $10 costs, with leave to renew on explaining matters in plaintiff's affidavits and paying the costs of motion.

Emmons *vs.* Alling; motion granted without costs.

Engelke *vs.* Engelke; see memoranda of decision.

The Same *vs.* Same; motion granted for alimony at $5 per week and $50 counsel fees.

Britton *vs.* Skehan; motion denied.

Ludwig *vs.* Goldschmidt; motion denied with $10 costs.

Gillespie *vs.* Gillespie; motion granted.

Van Beuren *vs.* Valk; motion denied, but bail reduced to $10,000.

Kennelly *vs.* Crombie; motion denied.

Foster *vs.* Townsend Manufacturing Company; motion denied; costs to abide the event.

Barton *vs.* Barton; motion denied, with leave to renew.

Sarah A. Farnham *vs.* Charles T. Farnham; report confirmed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 12.

By Judge F. J. Fithian.

Cynthia T. Stafford *vs.* John Preston; motion granted and cause referred.

Frank E. Angier *vs.* Frank House; motion granted and cause referred.

Thomas A. R. Webster *vs.* Frank E. Howe; motion granted and cause referred.

John J. Waltermire *vs.* Charles Hayman et al.; motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

Philip McMahon *vs.* Thomas Hanlon et al.; motion granted.

Elizabeth Gonzales *vs.* New-York and Harlem Railroad; extra allowance of $250 granted.

Ocean National Bank of New-York *vs.* Stephen Cambreleng; motion denied without costs.

Samuel B. Rogers *vs.* Moses A. Hoppock; motion granted without costs.

Ocean National Bank of New-York *vs.* Stephen Cambreleng; motion for commission granted without stay.

Edwin P. Merritt *vs.* Samuel B. Knapp; defendant allowed to amend on payment of $25 costs.

John T. Howard *vs.* Isaac T. Smith; motion to amend granted on terms, with costs.

Hermann M. Boss *vs.* the Royal Insurance Company; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 12.

By Judge Brady.

Berkey *vs.* the German Reformed Protestant Church; motion granted; cause to be put down for Monday, 15th inst.

Trivolo *vs.* Trivolo; order of reference granted.

Blumenthal *vs.* Larrabee; see memorandum.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 210.—*Kennedy, Receiver*, vs. *Gibson et al.*—Argument concluded.

No. 211.—*Henry Carpenter, plaintiff in error*, vs. *Jas. Dexter, Executor.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois. This was an action of ejectment brought by Dexter, as executor of one Jones, to recover possession of certain lands in Bureau County, Illinois. The plaintiff claimed under a patent from the United States to one Davenport, and produced deeds to show succession of title down to the father of his testator, the land having fallen to the latter as heir. The defendant produced a certified copy of the same patent from the United States. A copy of a deed purporting to be made by Davenport, the patentee, to one Dewitt, traced the will down to Jones, father of plaintiff's testator, and from Jones to himself producing deeds of conveyance. Dexter to rebut the proofs of the defendant produced evidence to show that the deed purporting to be from Jones to others, through whose color of title it passed to the defendant, were forgeries. The trial resulted in favor of the plaintiff, and the defendant appealed to this Court urging error in certain rulings of the Court below as to admission of evidence, as ground for a reversal of the judgment there. The case was submitted on printed briefs.

A. Gamson for plaintiff in error; W. C. Gandy for defendant.

No. 214.—*The United States* vs. *Antonio Rocho et al.*—Appeal from the District Court for the Southern District of California. In November, 1852, Rocho, for himself and others, filed a petition with the Government Land Commissioner, a Board organized under the act of 1851, claiming to be the owner of a tract of land, "La Brea," lying in Los Angeles County, California, containing one square league. The Land Commissioner rejected the claim, and in 1855 a transcript of the case was filed in the District Court, and a notice of appeal given. There the matter rested until January, 1859, when the United States District-Attorney moved to dismiss the appeal for want of prosecution, and in August, 1860, a decree of dismissal was entered. Subsequently, in April, 1861, motion was made to reinstate the case, on the ground of newly-discovered evidence, supported by affidavit; but the motion was overruled, on the ground that proper notice had not been given. In October, 1862, the claimants asked leave to file a bill of review, and the motion was argued and granted on the same day. This proceeding resulted, in December, 1864, in a decree vacating the previous dismissal, a reversal of the decree of the Board of Canal Commissioners, and an affirmance of the validity of the claim. From that decree the Government appeals, contending that the Court below did not have jurisdiction to entertain the bill of review, and to vacate its own decree, after the adjournment of the term at which it was rendered; and it is urged that if the original decree of the Court affirming the decree of the Land Commissioners had been executed, then whatever equities the claimants had were vested in the United States, under the decree, and the Court was without jurisdiction to divest the sovereign of this newly-acquired right. But it is contended that the affidavits on which the case was reopened, did not establish the equity claimed; and the argument then proceeds to the consideration of the whole testimony in the case on the question of title. After an examination of the documentary and other evidence in the case, the claimants maintain an actual occupation of the land, as citizens of Mexico, for over forty years, and insist upon a clear recognition of their title and rights by the Mexican authorities; and it is submitted that by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Mexican citizens in California should be protected in the property they possessed.

E. R. Hoar, Attorney-General, for Government; R. J. Brent for settlers; John A. Wells, special counsel; for the claimants, Senator Cole, of California.

The United States vs. *Charles Hare et al.*—In error to the Circuit Court for the District of California. This was an ejectment brought by the United States to try the title to two lots in San Francisco, in the block known as Rincon Point Reservation. Argument concluded.

Motions were made in several cases.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

COLLISION IN NEW-YORK HARBOR—VESSEL AT ANCHOR.

Ambrosio Ralli vs. *The Steamship Russia.*—This was a libel to recover for the sinking of the Austrian ship *Figlia Maggiore* by the *Russia*, as she was coming in from sea on May 25, 1869. The *Figlia Maggiore* had come in from sea the day before, and anchored off the Battery, about 300 or 400 yards out in the stream, and she lay there at the time of the collision. The tide was ebb, and her stern was tailing down stream. She was struck on the port side by the stem of the *Russia* and sunk in less than ten minutes. The suit was brought to recover for the injury to her, and for the loss of cargo.

The defence set up by the *Russia* was, that owing to the crowded state of the harbor she had to come up in that part of the river, and that at a proper distance from the *Figlia Maggiore*, her helm was starboarded to pass on the port side of the ship, but that owing to an eddy which the tide made in that place, she did not mind her helm and was carried against the ship. It was also claimed for the defence, that the *Figlia Maggiore* was anchored in an improper place.

It was also urged as a defence that the *Figlia Maggiore* was not tight and strong, and further, that an attachment in a suit against the libelant in a State Court had been served on the claimants, and the defence also claimed that the Court ought not to take jurisdiction of the case, because all the parties were foreigners.

The evidence showed that when the tide was ebb there was an eddy formed by the meeting of the tides from the North and East Rivers, which interfered with the control of a vessel while passing out of one into the other.

Held by the Court—That the *Figlia Maggiore* was anchored in a proper place. That the allegation that she was not tight and strong was not made out, nor was it any defence. That the attachment against the libelant could not affect the case. That the Court has jurisdiction of the case. (The Johann Frederick, 1 W. Rob., 35, 37; the Griefswald, 1 Swabey, 430,) and no reason is shown why the Court should not exercise that jurisdiction. That on the facts the defence of inevitable accident was not made out. The tide rip, or eddy, was well known and plainly to be seen, and its course and character and action upon a vessel entering it, were not unknown or varying or uncertain. To enter it was to take, in respect to vessels at anchor ahead, all the risks of so navigating through it as not to collide with such vessels. That the *Russia* was therefore in fault and responsible for the collision. Decree for libelants, with a reference to ascertain the damages, including the damage to the cargo.

For libelants, C. Donohue and T. Scudder; for claimants, D. D. Lord.

ARREST IN ADMIRALTY—BAIL—ATTACHMENT.

William L. Grace vs. *Joseph Evans.*—In this case a libel was filed alleging that the defendant, a master of a vessel, had sold cargo on board her belonging to the libelant, and had brought the proceeds to this port and had refused to pay them over to the libelant. On this an order had been made that the defendant be arrested and held to bail. A warrant was accordingly issued against him, with a clause providing that if he was not found the Marshal was to attach his property, or credits and effects. The Marshal returned that he had arrested the defendant, and had also attached his credits and effects.

The defendant thereupon tendered a stipulation with sufficient surety, conditioned that the defendant should appear in Court to abide by the decree of the Court in the cause. Objection was taken on behalf of the libelant that the stipulation ought to be that the defendant should pay the amount decreed against him. The defendant also claimed that the attachment should also be set aside, on the ground that the process only directed the service of the attachment in case the defendant could not be found, and inasmuch as the Marshal had arrested the defendant, and held him in custody, he had no authority to attach.

The Court held that the libelant had no right to any further security than that which was offered by the defendant, and on filing the stipulation offered ordered the arrest and the attachment to be discharged.

For libelant, T. Scudder; for respondent, C. Van Santvoord and R. D. Benedict.

INTERNAL REVENUE—DISTILLER'S NOTICE.

The United States vs. *A Quantity of Distilled Spirits and other Property found at Nos. 305, 307 and 309 Avenue A.*—This was a trial before a jury on an information for the forfeiture of the above property, seized at the distillery of England & Evans, in Avenue A. The prosecution demanded a forfeiture on the ground that the notice describing the premises filed by the claimants with the Assessors was false, not including two tubs or cisterns situated in the cellar; also because the parties had neglected to enter correctly the amount of material and especially of molasses used by them. The evidence for the defence established that the two cisterns in the cellar were entered in the notice and their capacity stated, the entry being supposed by the officer making the seizure to refer to the receiving cisterns situated in another part of the building, which the Court held need not be mentioned in the notice, and that what was supposed by the officer to be a molasses mash was, in fact, a grain mash, prepared with a patent yeast, which gave the mixture the color of molasses. Verdict for the claimants.

For the Government, Assistant District-Attorney Phelps; for the claimants, D. McMahon.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

PATENT FOR CORSET SPRINGS.

Frances L. Barnes, Executrix, &c., of Samuel H. Barnes, vs. *Ferdinand Straus.*—This was an application for a provisional injunction to restrain the defendant from infringing a patent granted to S. H. Barnes for a mode of making corsets with double springs.

The Court held that there was sufficient doubt as to the novelty or patentability of the invention to call for the denial of the motion, leaving the questions in the case to come up on final hearing.

For plaintiff, Mr. Gifford; for defendant, Mr. Keller.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Nov. 12.

Before Judge Ingraham.

THE JUMEL CASE AGAIN—LOCAL PREJUDICE IN THE STATE COURTS.

Bowen et al. vs. *Nelson Chase et al.*—A motion was made to-day, in four actions, to have the Supreme Court of this State make an order directing the transfer of the cases from this Court to the United States Circuit. As our readers may remember, Judge Barnard, at a Special Circuit, held a few days ago, directed that three of the four actions be dismissed for the reason that no one appeared to prosecute when the calendar was called. As to the fourth case no decision was then made. To-day Mr. Tracy, as counsel for all the plaintiffs in the several actions, proposed to read certain petitions and affidavits made by the plaintiffs, as to the nature of the actions, the time when they were commenced, the number of witnesses, and also in regard to the further and more important fact that all the plaintiffs are non-residents of this State, and that all of the defendants are residents of New-York. He said that the motions to transfer were made in pursuance of two statutory laws passed by Congress. The first was the one relating to non-residence.

Judge INGRAHAM—Do you not also move under the act of Congress which provides that you may have a transfer in cases where you cannot have justice administered in this City?

Mr. Tracy said yes, they did bring their motion in pursuance of the act of 1867, which was amendatory of the act of 1866, and which provided that in cases where, owing to local prejudice or local interests, the State Courts would not or could not administer justice between the parties.

Mr. Carter objected to the reading of the affidavits which had been taken before Justices of the Peace resident in the State of Rhode Island, on the ground that these affidavits were not properly authenticated. A Court of record of this State could not take judicial notice that certain persons are Magistrates in a sister State, and even if it could, there was no sufficient authentication of the papers, such as to entitle them to be read in a Court of this State.

Judge INGRAHAM held the objection well taken and dismissed the motions as to three of the cases, which are numbered 1, 2 and 4. As to No. 3, Mr. Carter said that was a different case. No dismissal of the complaint had been taken therein. He believed the motion to transfer would be granted. He saw no reason why it should not, and hence he would make no objections except such as were necessary to save his rights. He understood that the final Appellate tribunal was the Supreme Court of the United States. If ever this case came before that Court he wished to present it in all its aspects.

Judge INGRAHAM said he did not see that he could make any order in the case last named. Congress had passed certain laws in regard to the transfer of actions from the State Court to the United States Circuit. The Supreme Court of the United States, it would seem, could overrule the decisions of a State Court, let them decide whichever way. As to the three cases, an order should be entered dismissing the motions on the ground that the affidavits on which the motions are based are not properly authenticated.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Tracy; for defendants, Mr. Carter.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Fithian.

DURAND VS. DURAND—CARD FROM THE DEFENDANT.

An affidavit made by the plaintiff grossly libelling me, has been widely published. Out of regard for my child and numerous friends, I have avoided making any statement of the conduct of the plaintiff. Whenever the facts are necessarily developed in the course of judicial proceedings, I am sure the Courts and public will exonerate me.

As to the assertion in the affidavit to the effect that I do not hold a dollar in my own name, my business friends know that for years past my checks upon the Bank of the Republic, American National Bank, and Gold Exchange Bank, have always been promptly honored.

JOSEPH DURAND.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1869.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—Nov. 12.

Before Judge Daly.

THE RED BANK DRY GOODS CASE.

Moses Danenbaum vs. *Levi Silberman and David Rosenburg.*—In this case, the facts of which have already appeared in the TIMES, and in which a week has been occupied in the production of contradictory testimony, the jury have found a verdict in favor of the defendants.

Samuel Hersh for plaintiff; Chauncey Shaffer for defendants.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

Thirteen cases were on the Court Calendar yesterday, the largest number of which were not ready for hearing.

STABBING AFFRAY.

Mathew Ryan was arraigned on a charge of stabbing Joseph Laurel, of No. 280 Front-street. On the 31st ult. the prisoner and prosecuting witness had a dispute at the corner of Water and Roosevelt streets as to the ownership of a dog, each claiming possession. A scuffle ensued, during which Laurel was stabbed three times in the legs by Ryan with a small knife which he held in his hand. The defence was that Ryan was paring his nails with the knife when he was assaulted by Laurel, and thenceforward he knew nothing of what had occurred between them. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and the Judge sentenced him to three years in State Prison.

PICKPOCKETS.

Martin Williams and Thomas Collins, indicted for robbery, were arraigned on a charge of larceny from the person, and pleaded guilty. Counsel for the prisoners addressed the Judge on their previous good character and respectability, and read a note from the chief witness asking the Court to be lenient in the case. In answer to a question from Judge BEDFORD, the prisoners said they had never before been arrested or accused of any offence. Under the circumstances, the Court threatened them with State Prison if they should ever again be brought before him, and announced his intention of suspending sentence. The prisoners had not, however, left the Court, when the Judge ordered them again into prison, postponed sentence, and ordered that Captain Mills be sent for. The Captain duly arrived, and had some conversation with the Judge, after which sentence was passed as follows: "You are both known as notorious characters, and have been frequently arrested. The Court and District-Attorney have been grossly deceived by you, and I shall give you the extreme penalty of the law—five years in State Prison with hard labor."

THE BANK SHOOTING CASE.

James Lillias, who fired two shots at Mr. Chas. W. Held, cashier of the City Savings Bank, because the latter withheld his deposit, (Lillias having lost his bank-book,) and who then, jumping over the counter, took about $200 from the money drawer, was yesterday arraigned on an indictment charging him with having attempted to kill Mr. Held, but counsel for defence having declared that his client would consent to plead guilty to the charge of having assaulted with intent to do bodily harm, the District-Attorney, after some hesitation, accepted the plea. The Court, in passing sentence, said: "I see on the calendar another case against James Lillias for grand larceny. I can't see any circumstance in your case which will palliate your act, and I think I should make an example in this case to teach any person who sees fit, because the paying teller temporarily withholds the money, to deliberately fire at, or, it may be, assassinate him. This gentleman says that he temporarily withheld it, as he had a right to do, and you drew a revolver and discharged it twice, one ball passing through his sleeve. I shall send you to State Prison for five years."

AN OUTSPOKEN THIEF.

A young man named Chas. Philips pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with picking pockets.

Court—How long have you been a thief?

Prisoner—I can't say, Sir.

Court—Then I will give you five years to reflect how long you have been a thief.

MINOR CASES.

Thomas Mackey pleaded guilty to larceny, and was sentenced to the State Prison for one year.

Stephen Fitzsimmons, a boy aged sixteen, charged with having, on the 20th of September last, assaulted and robbed Edward Dooley of property valued at $130, was tried. The Jury found a verdict of "Guilty," with a strong recommendation to mercy. He was sentenced to five years in State Prison.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 13, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock. LINDA. Characters by Miss Kellogg, Messrs. Bonconi, Habelmann and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway and 13th-st.
STILL WATERS RUN DEEP. Leading characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Wyndham, Miss Louise Moore and Miss Mestayer.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock—HOME and IN A REGULAR FIX.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
TIME AND THE HOUR. Leading characters by Theo. Hamilton, Miss Morant and Miss De Bar.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock—MARY WARNER.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
AS YOU LIKE IT. Leading character by Mrs. Scott-Siddons.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
LITTLE NELL. Leading characters by Miss Lotta.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
CHARLES O'MALLEY. Leading characters by Mr. Edward Falconer, Miss Lisa Weber.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
POOR HUMANITY. Leading characters by Messrs. Holston, Mortimer, and Miss Eliza Newton.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE OUTLAW, LIFE IN LONDON, &c.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME, ATHLETIC FEATS, BALLET, &c.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway and 30th-st.
Afternoon and Evening—DARIUS DUTTON. Large collection of animals and curiosities on exhibition.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL,
14th-st., near 4th-av.
LECTURE BY REV. W. H. MILBURN. Subject—"What a Blind Man Saw in England."

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.
Orange-st., near Hicks-st.
Afternoon at 4 o'clock—ORGAN CONCERT ON THE GREAT ORGAN.

APOLLO HALL.
No. 1,193 Broadway.
FAIR AND ART EXHIBITION, under the auspices of the Ladies' Union Relief Association.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. "THE NINE MUSES."

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.
☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 22d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Bishop of Orleans, France, declares that he will abide by the decisions of the Ecumenical Council, whatever they may be. The letter of the Archbishop of Paris, issued Nov. 7, opposing the adoption of Papal infallibility by the Council without discussion, is reported to have been instigated by NAPOLEON.

The Saxon House of Deputies are moving in the matter of the abolition of capital punishment throughout North Germany.

The Duchess of GENOA, it is said, opposes the selection of her son as a candidate for the Throne of Spain.

The British ship of war *Inconstant* has been designated to bring to this country the remains of the late GEORGE PEABODY.

British consols are depressed, owing to the delay in announcing the new Government loan for the purchase of the telegraph lines.

General GARIBALDI is reported seriously ill with rheumatism.

The Bremen bark *Cupido*, loaded with petroleum from New-York, was destroyed by fire on Thursday, at Danzig, Prussia, where she had just arrived.

The English steamer *Leight*, in a recent hurricane in the Mediterranean, was driven upon the rocks off the harbor of Oran, Algeria, and totally destroyed. No lives were lost as far as known. The hurricane is reported to have been most severe, and other disasters are feared.

GENERAL.

Hon. AMOS KENDALL, Ex-Postmaster-General, died yesterday morning, at Washington, D. C., in the 81st year of his age.

The funeral of Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER takes place to-day at Washington. The Treasury Department will be closed, by order of Secretary BOUTWELL. A meeting of the officers and members of the United States Supreme Court was held yesterday in that City, and suitable resolutions *in memoriam* adopted.

The schooner *Pilot*, of Mount Desert, Me., was wrecked on Tuesday night on Anderson Rocks, off Star Island Shoals. The cause of the disaster was a mirage, which made the light-house appear a long distance off.

The obstructions on the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Washington have been removed, owing to the injunction issued in the case, and the trains are now running on time.

Secretary BOUTWELL has ordered the release of the French ship *Malabar*, seized some time ago at San Francisco, for violations of the Revenue law. She is to pay three times the value of the goods landed, and $1,000 costs of suit.

QUANTREL, the leader of the Lawrence massacre, of whom detective officers have for some time been in pursuit, enlisted in the army at San Francisco, Cal., and was sent to Fort Scott, Nevada, from which post he, with three others, deserted before the order for his arrest reached there.

The Governor of Illinois has appointed a wealthy colored citizen of Chicago a Notary Public.

On Monday last the detectives employed to ferret out the great express robbery visited North Adams, Mass., and searched the premises of LUTHER WALKER, ALLEN'S stepfather, and recovered the sum of $5,000, secreted under the barn. Since that time they have recovered $6,000 more near the same place. There is no evidence that WALKER knew anything of the robbery. Wheeler DOWNING, of North Adams, has received a check for $5,000 from the Northern Union Express Company, for information which led to the recovery of the stolen funds.

J. A. SHORER, Treasurer of Peoria County, Ill., it is reported from Chicago, is a defaulter to the amount of $60,000. The money was lost in whisky speculations.

The Presbyterian Assemblies at Pittsburg, Penn., dissolved yesterday, after fixing upon Philadelphia as the place of meeting for the first United Assembly, and the third Thursday in May, 1870, as the time. The closing exercises, in connection with a union meeting of the two bodies, were of an impressive character.

A memorial, signed by the State officials and other citizens of Nevada, is to be presented to Congress at its next session, asking for Government aid in the construction of the Sutro tunnel.

GEORGE W. CHAPMAN, of Saratoga, has been appointed by Governor HOFFMAN, Canal Commissioner in the place of OLIVER BASCOM, deceased.

Secretary ROBESON yesterday telegraphed Admiral RADFORD, commanding the European fleet, to detail a ship-of-war for the purpose of bringing the remains of the late Mr. PEABODY to this country.

CHARLES WILD, of Winona, Minn., is suspected of having murdered PARKER BLISS, of that place. They both went to La Crosse, Wis., and took the same room at the hotel on Thursday morning. WILD left suddenly, and the body of BLISS was found in the room, pierced by five bullets.

The particulars of the mutiny on board the French coolie ship at the Society Islands have been received at San Francisco. The ship was becalmed off Byron Island, and when the revolt occurred about 300 Kanakas were on deck. All on board were slaughtered except the second officer and five sailors, who escaped below deck, and frightened off the natives by partially blowing up the vessel.

The Russian Minister at Washington has directed the Russian Consul at San Francisco, Cal., to have a Thanksgiving service in the Russian chapel in that City, Nov. 18, and for his countrymen to unite with Americans in celebrating the day.

The grain warehouse of William M. CASE, at Waukegan, Ill., was burned on Thursday night, together with its contents. Loss $25,000. Insurance $2,000.

LOCAL.

BENJAMIN GOLDSMITH, now under arrest at Boston, Mass., on a charge of burglary, has been identified by the officers from this City as one of the robbers of $12,000 worth of jewelry here.

The trustees of the New-York College met yesterday, and agreed upon the sum of $125,000 as a proper estimate of expenditure for the support of the college for 1870. The estimate was properly avouched, and transmitted to the Board of Supervisors to be inserted in the next Tax Levy.

Some of the prisoners confined in the rickety old jail of Queens County have been opening a way to liberty through the walls. They were detected before they effected their escape.

The first installment of Maine granite for the pillars of the new Post Office have arrived on the grounds, and six huge derricks have been put in position to lower the blocks to their places. This begins the work of erecting the building proper.

The remains of three infants were found yesterday in a chimney at No. 163 East Twenty-eighth-street, under circumstances that lead to grave suspicion. The inmates had been annoyed by a noisome odor all Summer, and the discovery of the remains was an accidental one. An investigation will be made by a Coroner.

GEORGE COOK, an auctioneer, at No. 108 Liberty-street, committed suicide yesterday by cutting his throat. The cause was business difficulties.

The estimates for carrying on the operations of the public schools for 1870 were adopted, at a special meeting of the Board of Education, yesterday, after debate. The aggregate amount is $2,283,000.

The Baldwin will case, in one of its numerous aspects, was again before the Supreme Court yesterday, on a motion to vacate a stay of proceedings, which has heretofore been granted on the motion of the executors. Judge INGRAHAM decided to postpone this motion until after the argument of one initiated by the other side.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, MARTIN RYAN was sentenced to three years in State Prison for stabbing; MARTIN WILLIAMS and THOMAS COLLINS to five years each for larceny; JAMES LILLIAS to five years for attempting to shoot a bank officer, and STEPHEN FITZSIMMONS to five years for robbery.

First Quarter of the New Fiscal Year.

One would be inclined to say, on reading the striking and lucid exhibit of Mr. BOUTWELL, published in our columns yesterday, that the new fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1869, has opened under happy auspices. Comparing the receipts and expenditures of its first quarter with those of the same period in the year preceding, the saving effected under the new Administration is very manifest.

There is an increase of nearly three millions of dollars in receipts, for this quarter alone, in customs; there is an increase of more than nine millions in internal revenue; there is an increase of over one-sixth of a million from public lands; there is an increase of about two millions from miscellaneous sources. And the net increase from all sources, and exclusive of repayments, is fourteen and a quarter millions.

Now we turn to expenditures. There is a decrease in expenditures, for this quarter alone, from civil and miscellaneous sources, of nigh upon six millions; a further decrease in War Department expenses of over twelve millions; a further decrease in the interest on public debt of nearly two millions; and the only increase in this quarter over the last has been in the Navy Department, (caused by putting our navy in order for the contingencies so well known,) and an increase in the Indian and Pension Department, (caused by repairing the rascality of "ring" neglect in former years,) amounting, in all, for both, to a little over two millions. Striking a balance between these opposite items, we have a *net* decrease in expenditures for the quarter of over seventeen millions.

The showing, then, which the Administration makes to the country for its first quarter of its financial control, as compared with the same quarter of the year preceding, is,—to put it in exact figures,—as follows:

Net decrease in expenditures	$17,118,307 72
Net increase in receipts	14,789,210 35
Total net gain for the quarter	$31,907,518 07

Some of the arithmetic men of the Democratic Party—in fact, all of them, from PENDLETON and COX downward—used up their chalk and wasted their breath, during the October canvass, in showing how the Administration couldn't have reduced the debt by the enormous sum it claimed, in a single quarter of the year. Their arguments seemed cogent, regarded simply as theory, and as fortified by precedents of what Mr. JOHNSON's officeholders had done. But the present arguments are more cogent—the other way; and they show conclusively how the reduction could be effected, and how it has been effected.

What the Administration has done, in brief, is, by retrenchment, economy and reform, to decrease its expenditures over seventeen millions, and by honesty, fidelity and vigilance in its officers, to increase its receipts by more than fourteen millions. This is the simplest way we know of to procure a surplus, and the hardest to be ciphered away by Democratic figuring. Congress deserves its part of the praise, too, for its persistent reduction of the army, whereby so much was gained in the War Department.

Even as it is, the amounts just given are the "inside" figures. If the repayments in 1868 were excluded, as they are in 1869, and as they should be in any accurate comparison of the two years, the net gain for the single quarter in 1869 would be over $36,000,000 for the quarter. Making all allowances—and we can make very liberal ones on this exhibit, for a falling off in gains on the other three quarters—we are still pretty sure of netting a total gain of $100,000,000 a year. So much for the Administration of General GRANT. Will not now some Democratic calculator get a seat at the General's next banquet, and tell us how many cigars he smokes, or dog him to find how many drives in the open air he takes a month?

The Brooklyn Frauds.

The conspirators who planned the Brooklyn election frauds have overshot their mark. They plotted to secure victory to a corrupt and grasping Ring, and in their eagerness to make sure work of it they have roused public indignation to an extent which renders complete exposure certain, and merited punishment at least probable.

Had the perpetrators of these frauds contented themselves with the work of election day, infamous as that was, the result might have been acquiesced in. Republican candidates for the Legislature and for local offices had been counted out. There had, notoriously, been ballot stuffing, and shameless rascality in the counting; but in Brooklyn, as in New-York, these things are too common to excite surprise. They call forth a momentary expression of disgust, and their product is accepted as a matter of course.

But, this time, the Kings County managers left their work unfinished. Their purpose was to count out WALTER, whom the people had elected Sheriff, and to count in CUNNINGHAM, whom the people had rejected. There was, however, a misunderstanding somewhere. With all the manipulation of the boxes and the ballots, WALTER came out 1,200 ahead of his corruptionist rival. The Ring agents, therefore, reported WALTER elected. Then the decree went forth that there must be further counting, to keep out WALTER; and the conspirators, or their agents, have counted afresh with a vengeance. It is now known that the returns have been tampered with, and in some instances lost; majorities have been converted into minorities, and minorities into majorities; the result being that the Sheriff chosen by the electors is set aside to make room for the candidate of the Ring, and the fit instrument for its purposes.

A proceeding so flagrant and scandalous cannot be allowed to pass unchallenged. The work of the inspectors and canvassers and supervisors will not be allowed to stand. Honest Democrats join Republicans in denouncing it as an outrage which, in the name of law and popular government, must be punished. The case of Mr. WALTER will, doubtless, be carried to the Courts to establish his title to the Sheriffalty. But more than this is needed. The whole conspiracy must be unvailed; the prime movers as well as their tools must be brought into the light; and the penalties of the law must be invoked to signalize the exposure of a crime which covers with infamy the party in whose name it has been perpetrated.

Our Free Common Schools.

It is quite evident that if we do not wish the present discussion of the employment of the school fund to flame out into a wrathful religious controversy, fed by the fires of sectarian hate, we must conduct it from the start in the most candid and dispassionate way. There is no telling to what angry pass this question may lead us. It contains elements which political demagogues on the one hand and religious dogmatists on the other would be glad to divert to their own ends. In our own city it is a dispute of thirty years' standing, while the example of Cincinnati ought to be marked and impressive enough to warn us not to rouse the same or worse excitement here.

The truth is, that the community is apt to be misled as to the real point in peril—the most fatal error in any controversy, in field or forum. To our thinking, it is not the Bible, but the Common School, that is in danger. The Bible will be able to hold its own, and under the mighty producing power of a free Press, and the mighty circulating powers of our Bible Societies, scattered broadcast through the land, and everywhere alert and energetic, the Scriptures will be read, by old and young.

The institution really in danger is our Common School system, and should it ever succumb to the adroit and insidious attacks upon it, it will have been "wounded in the house of its friends." For it is under the pretence of the reading of the Bible in schools, and perhaps the singing of a devotional hymn, that the warfare against the free schools is waged. The object of this warfare is to divert the public money to the support of private, sectarian schools, and when those who are really friends of the free schools permit themselves to receive their portion of the fund for other purposes—and $62,000 out of the $214,987 so appropriated by the last City Tax Levy were received by Protestant sectarian schools—they are really playing into the hands of those they fear most.

In precisely the same way, when earnest religious men, not looking at the real point of danger, call loudly for the "reading of the Bible at all hazards," and so provoke the hostility of all elements of opposition, besides creating a certain sympathy for those who claim to have conscientious scruples against their theory, they in reality [illegible] to do what we can in justice to all parties. What we have to do is, first, to make our schools such that none of our fellow-citizens can reasonably object to sending his children thither. And when that is done, we must insist that no money shall be raised from the people at large for any sectarian schools, Protestant or Catholic.

If we approach the subject in the right spirit, determining to save the schools, we shall have some chance of being met in the same spirit. If we are not so met, our own cause will have at least so appealed to the community at large, as to bring all its sympathy to our side. And if then we find that the real purpose of those who still hold out is to overthrow the public schools, on that clear issue we shall be sure of a triumphant vindication. Such a cause will appeal to every public spirited citizen, whatever his religious conviction, or whether he have none at all.

Death Among the Veterans.

Death seems to be busy with the veterans in this changeful Autumn weather. On Tuesday the Old Admiral was put to his rest in the city of his birth. While the muffled drums were beating the "long-rolling salute, as they were wont to do," our reporter tells us, "whenever the gallant old seaman stepped upon his quarter deck," the oldest soldier of our wars was dying at his home in Troy. The soldier of more than a half century's campaigns has gone to join the sailor whose career began under the shadow of the Revolution. Together they warred upon England; together they served their flag with unblemished honor and devotion for more than the space of ordinary lives, and the memories that cluster around them as they go to another world, embody much that we have of glory in our military and naval history.

And over the sea comes the tidings that an American has passed away so honored by the English nation that his statue has been erected in the heart of its capital, and the English Queen has directed his remains to rest in the royal sepulchre of Westminster Abbey. Our countryman was a mere merchant, but so beautiful and earnest was his life, so full of kindness and brotherly sympathy, so generous and all-embracing in charity, that kingly honors fall upon him justly, and men say this simple citizen lived so princely a life that his dust is worthy to rest in the tomb of Kings. How weak and fragile these gossamer barriers that separate English and American kinship as we stand over the grave of GEORGE PEABODY! "It was his wish," said Mr. GLADSTONE, "to die in England and be buried in America." In the presence of this noble sentiment, how foolish and criminal all political bitterness, boundary lines and *Alabama* claims, and menaces of war between two branches of one race! How much more heartiness and philanthropy and patriotism in the dying man's entreaty!

There are rumors of death from royal chambers. The French Emperor, we are told in hint and suggestion, is dying from a cruel disease, and the priests still hover over the excommunicated King VICTOR with the sacred oil and the emblem of the Redeemer's broken body. Those whimsical theologians, whose prophecies are as exact as geometry, who are constantly seeing the opening of the Seventh Seal and the coming of the millennial time, would find in this conjunction strange fulfillments. "The King of Italy dying, the Emperor doomed, and all the gorgeous priests and deacons of Catholicism assembled to proclaim the infallibility of the Pope;—what a manifestation—what a realization of the downfall of antichrist and the final overthrow of the scarlet woman and the wicked power of Babylon." He would be a wise prophet who could see the end of this—for the time has passed when the deaths of monarchs are merely dynastic transitions. Impatient France and disappointed Italy wait at these royal chambers—one mourning for liberty murdered in a night, the other for a liberty which has been degraded into licence, chaos, disorder, national humiliation. Whether these rulers live or die at this time, the age has swept beyond them, and the spirit of freedom walks abroad. We shall have an Italy without a camp of bandits in her capital, covered by the protecting robes of the Church. We shall have a France whose chief city is not merely the barricade of a usurpation and a tyranny.

AMOS KENDALL died yesterday at his country house in the District of Columbia. Occasionally we have seen AMOS KENDALL in these later days, but with much wonderment on the part of our young men. His last public appearance was when he tottered up the aisle at the great Chicago-McClellan Convention, amid the cheers of VALLANDIGHAM and his rebel allies. Men who knew AMOS KENDALL—what he had done, and the part he played in the days when JACKSON crushed Nullification—felt as though in such an assembly he must have recalled the words of *Lear:*

"You do me wrong
To take me out of the grave."

Yet there was a time when this man's influence was like the silent, subtle electricity, which exercises unimaginable dominion over the world of nature. He was the power behind the throne of the irascible, warm-minded, patriotic JACKSON—a secret, hidden power, which disdained honor, office and ostentation, and was great and feared because of its mystery. He passed from public life with his chief, like most of those who served him. It is a singular commentary upon those who deny great ability to JACKSON, and who are wont to regard the triumphs of his Administration the achievements of abler men, that when he left the scene the "great men" who "made him" faded into obscurity or helplessness. BLAIR, VAN BUREN, TANEY, LIVINGSTON, BENTON—all were nothing but his secretaries and rhetoricians and orators—the expression of a power made uncouth and sometimes tyrannical, but still a power that had Titanic god-like fire and without which his instruments were dead fragments of political machinery. With him they were great—without him they were weak. [illegible] JACKSON [illegible] from a mandatory to a permissive form. By this change, its first section read, "the agent and warden of the State Prison at Sing Sing is hereby authorized and required, *if the Inspectors of the State Prison shall so direct*, within twenty days," &c. In other words, the State Inspectors took upon themselves the whole responsibility of making this transfer from the crowded to the partially empty prison.

The "twenty days" have passed, seven months and more have passed, since the bill became a law, and nothing whatever has been done to carry out its provisions. The Sing Sing Prison continues crowded, and suffers the inevitable evils of a crowded prison. The Albany Penitentiary continues but partly full, and has an organization, quarters and system of management sufficient to do more work for the State, and to relieve Sing Sing. We still hear, from time to time, news of attempts at escape, successful and unsuccessful, of the difficulties of maintaining discipline, and of a great many other incidents connected with the crowd at Sing Sing. The question is, why do not the State Inspectors avail themselves of the provisions of the act of May 11? The House provision was peremptory and mandatory; the alteration effected was one throwing the charge upon the Inspectors—why do they not perform their duty? Did they procure the insertion of that provision so as to show "how not to do it?" People wish to know why it is that, with one overcrowded institution, and another institution not full, and ample legislation provided for an adjustment of the two, that adjustment is not made.

It may very possibly be that the only answer is "neglect;" but neglect is culpable in officers appointed for the very purpose of performing service. Nor is this all; we hear now and again of a considerable amount of contract and jobbing going on at Sing Sing. Governor HOFFMAN found it necessary to hint at this matter in his message; whenever we have a report on prison discipline or on our State institutions, one of the strongest points made is this. The crowded institution, and the necessities of providing so largely, increase the gravity of this matter. And hence it is, we repeat, that the Inspectors owe it to themselves to carry out the obvious intent of the statute provided for the depletion of Sing Sing.

A correspondent of a contemporary calls attention to a little circumstance in connection with the coroner's jury which was empaneled to inquire into the death of the man DOUGLAS, shot by JACKSON, the Deputy Sheriff. The names of the jurymen are JOHN G. BYRNES, GEORGE Y. MACOMB, FRANCIS REYNOLDS, JAMES MCCABE, THEODORE HILBECH and HENRY L. FRASER. According to the City Directory, not one of these persons is to be found at the address set against his name in the Coroner's return. The correspondent naturally asks, "How did the Coroner's officer who empaneled them get their residences, which nowhere can be found?" Coroner FLYNN has given us his word that the jury was not "packed," but it did its work just as well as if it had been. We shall find it possible, however, to keep so close a watch on the case as to prevent its being "hushed up." The assassin may depend upon it that he will not be forgotten.

A lawsuit on a grand scale is said to be exciting the expectations of all the attorneys in Louisville. Indeed, it might well provide comfortable "pickings," for every member of the profession in Kentucky. The story is doubtless familiar to many of our readers. Major JOHN CAMPBELL was the possessor of 300 acres of land, on which now stands the most valuable part of Louisville. The heirs of JOHN CAMPBELL have put in a claim for this land, the estimated value of which is not less than $30,000,000. Everybody will admit that this is a prize well worth contending for. It is a pity that HENRY CLAY is not alive to conduct a case which would have been huge enough to satisfy even his ambition. If it is to last until the heirs of JOHN CAMPBELL get their thirty millions, the suit is likely to be the wonder and admiration of generations yet unborn.

Here is a story from the Indian seas which contains a moral for Captains of ships. An English military officer named GRAVES was on his way to Bombay in the sailing ship *Thomas Bell*. One day the Captain, who had previously treated Cornet GRAVES and some brother officers very disrespectfully, ordered some sticking-plaster to be applied to GRAVES while he was asleep. The deed was done, and the young Cornet "expressed himself in the strongest terms of the Captain's insolent conduct." When it is said that a Cornet in the Queen's Hussars used the "strongest terms" we can guess what is meant. The way the "army sware in Flanders" is nothing to it. The Captain retaliated by ordering GRAVES in irons, and putting him in the hold for twenty-four hours, with only bread and water to subsist on. When the ship arrived in port the Captain was prosecuted, and the Judge sentenced him to fourteen days' imprisonment. Every now and then it becomes necessary to remind sea Captains that though they may be little kings at sea, there is such a thing as law on land. This particular Captain will probably be less prodigal in his use of sticking-plaster in future.

The English journals, generally, are getting over their habit of speaking of Americans as if they were half-reclaimed savages; but their papers still find it impossible to cut themselves off from old traditions. The *Athenæum* is one of the unteachable set. If it finds anything in our affairs which happens to please it, we are at once patronized and encouraged, as a barbarian would be if he suddenly left off eating his relations, and showed a relish for the conventional food of the nineteenth century. The paper referred to recently discovered that in America Mr. JEFFERSON's acting of *Rip Van Winkle* is a favorite performance. The English critic is amused at this indication of intelligence on our parts. "The Americans," he begins to think, "appear to know good acting when they see it." We certainly have sent some good actors over to England, and keep others as good for our own amusement. If the *Athenæum* and *Saturday Review* would only remember their obligations to us for actors and singers, they would save themselves a good many paroxysms of wonder, and would avoid some silly blunders. But when an English critic gets old, one might as well try to scrub a negro white, as to get a new idea into his head, or an old idea out of it.

The new dogma of the infallibility of the Holy Father seems likely to give rise to more bitterness and contention than almost any other which is to be submitted to the Ecumenical Council. The French clergy are opposed to it, [illegible] and murmurs of dissatisfaction arise from other quarters, foreboding a general storm. The principle of the Pope's infallibility has been often enough preached, but to elevate it into a doctrine of Christian faith is a step from which some of the most pious and fearless of Catholics shrink. The age is not attuned to such an experiment, and it is possible to conceive of a Pope who would render the dogma a scandal to the Church. We learn from Paris that PIUS IX. has some thought of receding from his position on this question. He would not bring his proposition forward unless he felt sure of a majority in his favor, and upon this point he has no longer boundless confidence. All this may only be rumor, and the certainty that the Jesuits are pressing the Pope to persevere in his design leads to the belief that the Council will be called upon to discuss the new doctrine.

We may look forward, we fear, to some surprising stories respecting the two "Hindoo merchants" who are traveling in this country. They report that their countrymen have observed the decline of England in India, and "disliking the strong probability of Russian ascendency, are actually looking forward to American interference and help." Any one who knows the Bombay Banyan will enjoy this little introduction which the "two Hindoos" have arranged for their American friends. It is like the "chit" of a native servant—it can be adapted to every taste at a moment's notice. We of the West may sometimes learn how to deceive, but in that craft the Oriental could give us an immeasurable start and beat us easily. We do not question the motives which have brought the Bombay merchants here; we only hope that if they really mean business they will succeed better than the clever "Parsee," whose letters are published in the *World*. We merely suggest that any one who accepts their opinions on political affairs as the infallible utterances of an oracle is likely to admit in the end that the wise men from the East "took him in." Also, anybody who believes that for a Brahmin to lose his caste is a "matter of no consequence," and that a Bombay Wallah can answer for the opinions of two hundred millions of people, has a good deal yet to learn about India and its inhabitants.

The Americans, it seems, do not monopolize all the smartness and go-ahead energy in the world. The French can be a fast people too—as most people are aware—and Captain DUCHESNE, of the *Perière*, has given one more instance of the same rapid style of execution, in passing from this port to France in eight days and some odd hours. It has been too much the fashion to think the French were rather for "ideas" than for exploiting in a rough, robust way, on the highways of ocean enterprise. But they show that they are the same people who could once dispute the seas with England, and it is likely that, with their high ability of administration and achievement, they may yet take rank with the foremost maritime Powers.

In spite of LEDRU ROLLIN, ROCHEFORT, and the rest, the Emperor NAPOLEON has a good many material guarantees against insurrection. Not to mention the exterminated rookeries and straight streets of Paris, there is another, taken notice of by the correspondent of the London *Telegraph*, who, calculating the effect of even the late menace of riot, shows that the money taken at the theatres on the night of the 26th of October was only about one-half the usual amount. This indicates that one half the playgoing people of the city were defrauded of their customary enjoyment, and of course buried in gloom and unfriendly to the idea of *emeutes*. The managers would, of course, share the prevailing discontent, and their influence, which is not inconsiderable in such a city as Paris, would very decidedly favor the cause of peace and "order in Warsaw."

The Fulton Ferry slip collision on Thursday conveys an alarming suggestion. The shock caused a kerosene lamp on the bulkhead to explode. Now, the Brooklyn Ferry boats are lighted with gas; but suppose they were not, and a kerosene lamp on board, or half a dozen even, had exploded, what then would have been the consequence? The question is of moment, because some ferries still adhere to these lamps. If the Fulton Ferry lamp was fed with impure oil, why may not those on board of the boats belonging to other companies, be in the same condition? Without mentioning names, it may be remarked that too little attention is paid to this subject by the supreme authority on some lines. It is not a very uncommon thing to see a cabin lamp with its flame rising and puffing clear through the chimney-glass, while alarmed passengers secretly pray for the end of the journey across. Unless, indeed, some one, not afraid to accost a surly deck hand, calls attention to the trouble, and induces him to saunter into the cabin and blow the dangerous thing out.

The discussions as to the use of corporal punishment in schools are of comparatively recent origin, but none the less earnest. Formerly brutality was the rule, now it is the rare exception—except it appears in the public schools of Chicago, where repeated cases are reported. The Board of Education of that city have, however, taken action, and deny the truth of the allegation. At the same time they are investigating a new complaint. The difficulty about punishment is not that much doubt exists in the public mind as to the impropriety of beating children, but that teachers often complain that leniency leads, particularly among boys, to unruly conduct. Where a large class of little semi-roughs are under a single person's charge, they, it is often said, will take advantage of his or her powerlessness to administer chastisement, and in fact make it the occasion of sneers and jibes. This may be true enough, but it only shows that, while abolishing the rattan, no proper provision is made for some other mode of correction. The Chicago inspectors spoke of this fact, which ought not to exist there or anywhere else. One thing is clear, some penalty must be applicable, and it should, if necessary, be sharp and decisive, and, what is of equal consequence, inevitable.

The Quick Passage of the Pereire—The Speed of the Russia.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe that a telegram from Brest claims for this fine steamer the "quickest ocean passage on record," viz.: eight days, sixteen hours and thirty-five minutes, (apparent time,) from Sandy Hook to Brest.

Permit me to say that she must do even better than this to entitle her to "the belt." The *Russia*, sailing hence on July 7, left the Hook at 5 P. M., and reached Queenstown at 8:15 P. M. of 15th. Time—Eight days, three hours and fifteen minutes, running 353 knots the last twenty-four hours.

Now, Brest is 151 miles further than Queenstown from New-York, and it is evident that the *Russia* would have accomplished that in a little over ten hours, which, added to her actual performance, makes eight days thirteen and one-half hours to Brest, or three hours less than the *Pereire*.

I omit the question of difference of time as it is immaterial and not to the point.

New-York, Friday, Nov. 12, 1869.

AMUSEMENTS.

Italian Opera.

"FRA DIAVOLO" AT THE ACADEMY.

AUBER tried and failed three times before making with his fourth effort a success and beginning in *La Bergère Châtelaine*, that long series of triumphs which it took nearly fifty years to span, and which had scarcely ended when, as a septegenarian, the *maestro* rested from his labors with still undiminished powers. When he had once hit the right vein he never left it, and his gold, although beaten out very thinly to cover so great a space, is gold still, and shines and attracts with as lustrous a charm as when the fan fare of "Fra Diavolo" was originally heard on the Boulevards, or the susceptible Parisians were first intoxicated by "L'Elixir d'Amour." It is a legitimate consequence of the gaiety, the rattle and the flowing melody of AUBER's works that they always, if tolerably done, put an audience in good spirits. The fun and brilliancy of the best of them are infectious, the tunes as catching as the measles, and forgiven if sometimes as spotty or monotonous, and the climactic character, so to speak, which the composer always has in view, never fails of its intended effect. The showy and blustering *coda* of the overture to "Fra Diavolo" is typical both of AUBER's ends and means. It is like the shower of rockets that tops off a pyrotechnic display and sends everybody away pleasurably excited with so artful and judicious a culmination. The composer was, we must admit, fortunate in many of his librettos. The genius of SCRIBE wedded itself as naturally to that of AUBER as bread and cheese does to beer or chicken salad to champagne. It is a very fine thing when two artisans work so well together. How much of the celebrity of the songs of the "Bohemian Girl" has been due to the happy coöperation of BALFE and BUNN! All this, however, as the French say, goes without saying. In "Fra Diavolo" there is no doubt that the delightful association of love, war, and plunder with the deft admixture by way of cayenne of a little *diablerie*, has done wonders toward making it a popular operatic salad, and been of immense service in helping its rollicking melodies to such enduring vitality as they possess.

The performance of "Fra Diavolo" last night was in some if not all respects so good as to justify the statement that it surpassed reasonable expectations, while it is equally true that in parts it fell short of them. Of course all the world expects great things of RONCONI in *Lord Rochburg*—a *rôle* in which he has for years been celebrated, and in which he has never been more than approached—but the fact that Miss KELLOGG is so arch, and captivating a *Zerlina*, is naturally less famous, and thus came to many as an agreeable surprise. We have spoken before, as a matter distinct from her vocal qualities, of the lady's success this season in the delineation of pathos, as shown in her *Linda*. The pathetic is AUBER's weakest point, so that the opportunities he affords of this kind are meagre to a degree. But in the way of fun and frolic—in hitting off, as it were, the superficially romantic and humorous aspect of things, AUBER is almost perfection, and Miss KELLOGG evinces admirable versatility in projecting herself so thoroughly into his spirit. Her *abandon* last night was at times of the best—that is of the obviously unsimulated sort, and aided delightfully in giving vivacity and truthfulness to the scene. This was the more creditable when it is remembered that she was not througout in the best voice so that mechanical difficulties impeded the realization of her conception. Signor RONCONI was in excellent condition, and sang and acted the peripatetic "Milor" as well as in his golden days at Her Majesty's and Covent Garden. Herr HABELMANN was at his usual mark in *Fra Diavolo*, but we regret to be unable to speak in terms of praise of all the remaining characters. Some of the concerted music was greatly marred by their inefficiency, and the contrast here with recent performances of the same opera by the Parepa-Rosa English troupe was so marked as to deserve notice and condemnation. Such defects were palpable in the first act, and particularly toward its *finale*. In the second act Miss KELLOGG sang very much better than in the first, and, in truth, all concerned seemed to warm to their work and improve as it progressed, so that at last there was comparatively little to desire. The house was crowded and fashionable and generous applause was bestowed with impartiality on what deserved it and what did not. This is a phenomenon not unsusceptible of explanation, but as it is only recurrent and not invariable, the secret may for once be left undisturbed. Taken altogether, this performance of "Fra Diavolo" may be pronounced to have been so good on the part of certain of the principals as to be able to carry off considerable and frequent weakness on that of most of the subordinates. The chorus and orchestra need more rehearsals together, and now that the season has met unequivocal prosperity, we trust this precaution will not be neglected. It is not in opera troupes to command success, but they may with propriety do all they can to deserve it.

To-day Signor RONCONI and Miss KELLOGG repeat for a *matinée* their truly admirable personations in "Linda," and, with fine weather, a splendid house is safe to follow the announcement.

Philharmonic Society Rehearsal.

The first rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society yesterday was attended by a large audience. The principal attraction undoubtedly was the appearance of Mrs. MOULTON a lady who possesses a fine soprano voice of great power and flexibility, sings with great ease and has, undoubtedly, a perfect control of her vocal resources. She was deservedly encored in the "Voi che Lapete" from "Nozze di Figaro."

CURRENT NOTES.

Officers of various insurance companies of Massachusetts held a private meeting in Worcester on Thursday, to discuss plans of improvement in the present mode of conducting the insurance business.

The New-Hampshire Democrats will hold their State Convention in Concord on the 5th of January.

The Macon *Telegraph* says that lands in Georgia have advanced, on an average, not much short of 300 per cent. in the last two years.

The wickedest man in the world must live in Nashua, N. H. On Tuesday night he demolished a monument in a cemetery lot belonging to Colonel E. P. EMERSON, the Police Justice, and then broke into fragments a little cross over the grave of his grandchild.

STEVEN C. STEVENS, who once held a seat on the Supreme Bench of Indiana, died on Monday, at the age of 76, poor and in the insane asylum.

JOHN C. LANGHORNE, who abandoned the United States Navy for that of the Confederates, died of lockjaw in Portsmouth, Va., on Tuesday.

Detroit is shocked at the fact that a lady of refinement and education, highly connected in Windsor, was found in its streets, on Tuesday night, in a state of stupid intoxication.

Our new Minister to China has a little daughter who wept bitterly on hearing of his appointment, and exclaimed: "I don't want you to go to China, papa, where you will have to live on the puppies and rats that men carry around on poles. I know they do, for there's a picture of one in my geography."

A school teacher in Detroit fell into a coal-hole in the sidewalk, last week, and has just recovered $1,500 damages for it.

WYLLYS WARNER, the Secretary of Yale College, died suddenly at Chicago on Thursday morning. Mr. WARNER graduated at Yale in 1826, and has been connected with the College as tutor, treasurer and secretary for about forty years.

CHARLES BRAY is a member of a brass band in Portland, Oregon.

Hon. GEORGE W. CHAPMAN, whom Governor HOFFMAN has appointed Canal Commissioner to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Radison, represented the First Saratoga District in the Assembly in 18[illegible], defeating Ex-Speaker YOUNGLOVE in that gentleman's first canvass. He has since been a candidate for Congress. The Troy *Times* says that he is a young lawyer of considerable ability, though inexperinced in canal matters.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* says that large shipments of Texas cattle are being made from the mouth of Red River to the West, and that the trade bids fair to become an extensive one. The cattle are taken on at the mouth of Red River, and landed at Cairo.

A Boston dentist, who sued a man for $20,000 for reporting that his wife died in consequence of the administration of nitrous oxyde gas at his office, has recovered one cent. He had better take his own laughing gas.

To a visitor recently Senator BROWNLOW remarked: "Yes, JOHNSON and ETHERIDGE have administered on my political estate and cast lots for my garment; but," he added, with a grim smile, "I ain't going to die."

And now comes still another last soldier of the Revolution. This one's name is JOHN KITTS, and he resides in Baltimore. He says he is 107 years old, and he prays the City Council to grant him an appropriation sufficient to defray his cost of living, as he is in indigent circumstances, and is now living upon the bounty of his friends.

The health of Senator O. S. FERRY, of Connecticut, is improving, and he hopes to be able to take his seat at the opening of the next session.

The fine greenhouse at the homestead of the late General JAMES S. WADSWORTH, in Geneseo, was destroyed by fire on Monday. It contained many rare and costly plants.

The Richmond *Enquirer & Examiner* makes a wise suggestion, under the circumstances, when it advises that hereafter politics in every form and shape be tabood at the agricultural fairs in Virginia.

The women of South Carolina, who alone, the Charleston *News* says, are indomitable and undismayed, are organizing a State Monumental Association, its object, as the *News* explains, being to erect an enduring monument to the memory of the gallant Southern men who died in the service of the Confederacy.

Pleasanton, Kansas, has discovered that it needs a first-class tailor, a bookstore, a first-class hardware and agricultural store, and a good drugstore, and, of course, has started a newspaper, to be known as the Linn County *Press*, to make these wants known.

Governor REED has offered rewards to the amount of $50,000 for the arrest and conviction of lawless men who have recently murdered several unoffending and peaceful citizens of Jackson County, Fla., and he appeals to the good citizens of the county to assist the officers of the law in every manner possible, to bring to justice these destroyers of the peace and prosperity of the county and State, and thus save the necessity of a resort to more extreme measures.

THE HAIR-COLORING PREPARATIONS DOOMED.—Beware of bottled dyes in the shape of silver hair dyes and sediment fluids. They are all pestiferous and dangerous. PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, a perfectly pure, transparent, harmless and agreeable preparation, is the only agent that will change gray hair to its natural color, without risk or any disgusting consequences.—*Advertisement.*

Ladies Dressing the Hair Elaborately Will find that BURNETT'S COCOAINE will keep it in perfect shape and beauty.—*Advertisement.*

A. Raymond & Co.,
CLOTHIERS,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., corner Nassau.
Every style of fashionable clothing, ready-made and made to order.—*Advertisement.*

In view of the deception practiced by dealers in worthless Oroide and other spurious imitation watches, buyers of genuine AMERICAN WATCHES should invariably demand a certificate of genuineness.—*Advertisement.*

HOME AGAIN.—Many of our citizens will be pleased to know that Dr. B. C. PERRY, the skillful and well known dermatologist—founder of the dermatological science in this country—has closed his Boston office, and can now be consulted at his old New-York office, No. 49 Bond-street, for diseased scalp, loss of hair, unnatural redness of the nose, pimples, black worms, moth patches, freckles, moles, and wens. Because persons have tried various preparations for the hair, and have been deceived by them, and in some cases their difficulty made worse by their use, they should not be discouraged. The one-preparation system for any class of diseases must necessarily prove a failure. No one compound can be available for all diseases; it may remove some, when in other cases it is useless, and in many positively injurious. Dr. PERRY's method is in accordance with the law of cause and effect. He makes a personal examination, ascertains what disease of the scalp has, or is producing a loss of hair or premature grayness, and prescribes the remedies the case requires. Hence his great success in treating capillary diseases. No charge for consultation. Send for an interrogatory circular.—*Advertisement.*

Milhau's Golden Cod Liver Oil.
With Hypo-phosphite of Lime, a great improvement; made with the best oil known, it unites efficacy with pleasant flavor and easy digestibility. Sold by all respectable druggists.
J. MILHAU'S SONS, No. 183 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

HABIT, if not necessity, makes a hair dressing indispensable to many. The new VIGOR which Dr. AYER's laboratory issues is one of the most delightful we have ever used. It restores not only the color, but gloss and luxuriance to faded and gray hair.—*Advertisement.*

WALTHAM WATCHES.—The best watches to buy and the best place to buy is at FULLER & Co.'s, No. 25 John-st., New-York. A complete assortment always on hand.—*Advertisement.*

T. B. BYNNER & Co., 189 Broadway, New-York watches and jewelry at wholesale.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of news from all parts of the United States up to the latest moment, with such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

Among other features of interest are presented the following:

Political Affairs of the Country, Domestic Correspondence, General Telegraphic News, Scientific Notes, Religious Affairs, Temperance Items, Local News, Washington Advices, General News, &c.

For Coughs, Colds and Throat Disorders, use "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," having proved their efficacy by a test of many years. The Troches are highly recommended and prescribed by physicians. Those exposed to sudden changes should always be supplied with the Troches, as they give prompt relief.

Owing to the good reputation and popularity of the Troches, many worthless and cheap imitations are offered, which are good for nothing. Be sure to obtain the true "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES." Sold everywhere.

Davis Collamore & Co.
have made a
GREAT REDUCTION
in price of
DINNER AND TEA SETS,
and all
FANCY GOODS.
MERIDEN COMPANY
SILVER PLATED GOODS,
fully warranted.
NO. 747 BROADWAY,
Five doors from 8th-st., and through to Mercer-st.

Cancer Cured—Bright's disease cured by the MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER. This is the original and only Spring Water which has wrought such wonderful cures, and is advertised merely to distinguish it from the many waters which claim to be almost equal in merit to the Missisquoi. For sale by druggists. Depot, No. 8 College-place.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Old Soap.—Dry and hard, can be had by the box of JAMES PYLE, manufacturer, No. 350 Washington-st. All first-class grocers will supply PYLE'S celebrated "O. K." so favorably known among economical housekeepers.

So Insidious are the First Approaches of Consumption, that thousands remain unconscious of its presence until it has brought them to the verge of the grave. An immediate resort to DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, upon the first appearance of the Cough, Pain or Soreness of the Throat or Chest, would very generally preclude a fatal result, or, in case the symptoms indicate the presence of Latent Consumption, would tend to subdue the violence of the disease, and thus materially assist in prolonging the life of the patient. Use the EXPECTORANT, therefore, when you take a Cold, and thus prevent the necessity for its use in more dangerous complaints. Sold everywhere.

Keep Warm.
Buy more Clothing and less Coal.
WINTER OVERCOATS $16.
GEO. W. WHITE & CO.,
Nos. 234 and 236 Broadway.

Miller & Co., No. 3 Union-square, fashionable Boots and Shoes; also, India Rubber Boots and Shoes; all styles and prices.

MARRIED.

BEECHER—SNOW.—On Wednesday, Nov. 10, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Dr. H. E. Montgomery, HENRY CLAY BEECHER to FRANCES GERTRUDE SNOW, daughter of the late George M. Snow.

BRADLEY—SWEENY.—On Tuesday, Nov. 9, by Rev. Charles H. De Luynes, JOHN J. BRADLEY to Miss M. LOUISE SWEENY.

DOMINICK—SPARKS.—On Wednesday, Nov. 10, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Dr. Montgomery, GEORGE F. DOMINICK to EMMA LOUISE, eldest daughter of John Sparks, all of this City.

HALSTED—STEVENS.—On Thursday, Nov. 11, at the Pacific-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. B. K. Pierce, D. D., SAMUEL M. HALSTED, of Orienta, to IDA R., daughter of Rev. Abel Stevens, D. D., of Brooklyn.

HIGGINSON—GRACIE.—At Christ Church, in Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 11, by Rev. Stevens Parker, JAMES J. HIGGINSON to MARGARET BETHUNE, daughter of the late Archibald Gracie.

PARK—MACY.—On Thursday, Nov. 11, at the 5th-av. and 19th-st. Church, by Rev. James O. Murray, D. D., of the Brick Church, NOEL ROBERTSON PARK to EDITH NORWOOD, daughter of Frederick W. Macy.

RHODES—HATFIELD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 11, at the residence of the bride's sister, by Rev. J. Clement French, FOSTER M. RHODES to ANNA, youngest daughter of Edmund Hatfield, all of Brooklyn.

TAYLOR—GEIB.—On Thursday, Nov. 4, at the First Reformed Church, Jersey City, by Rev. Geo. H. Peeke, DAVID W. TAYLOR to MAGGIE E., daughter of John L. Geib, Esq., of this City.

VAN KLEECK—LENT.—On Thursday, Nov. 11, by Rev. Talbot W. Chambers, D. D., WALTER VAN KLEECK, of Poughkeepsie, to SARAH FULTON, daughter of George W. Lent, of this City.

DIED.

COOK.—Suddenly, on Friday, Nov. 12, GEORGE COOK, of this City.

Funeral Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 215 East 34th-st.

FAIRCHILD.—On Thursday, Nov. 11, SUSAN, relict of the late William H. Fairchild.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son, Hamlet M. Fairchild, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 214 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, the residence of Mr. W. M. Davis, on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 1½ P. M.

FOWLER.—At West Farms, on Friday, Nov. 12, WILLIAM E., youngest son of Lawrence G. and Jane A. Fowler, aged 1 year, 4 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HODGE.—At Orange, N. J., on Friday, Nov. 12, MARY, wife of George E. Hodge.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her brother, Henry Folsom, at Orange, at 11 o'clock on Monday. Carriages will meet the 9:30 train from New-York. Burial service at Derry, N. H., Tuesday morning.

HUNN.—On Thursday, Nov. 11, JOHN T. HUNN, at his residence, 9th-av., corner 98th-st., New-York.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Michael's Church, corner 100th-st. and Broadway, on Sunday, Nov. 14, at 12 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

KENNEDY.—On Thursday, Nov. 11, 1869, after a short illness, LETTICIA KENNEDY, beloved wife of Robert Kennedy, in the 61st year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 149 West 20th-st., on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 1 P. M.

ROBBINS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 12, 1869, WARREN ROBBINS, the son of Eli and Maria C. Robbins.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Saturday, Nov. 13, at the residence of his parents, No. 28 Smith-st. The remains will be taken to Arlington, Mass.

TOMLINSON.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Nov. 10, RACHEL H., wife of William I. Tomlinson, and daughter of James Hilyard, in the 21st year of her age.

Her friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her husband, near Marlton, N. J., on seventh day, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

WARNER.—Suddenly, at Chicago, Ill., on Thursday, Nov. 11, WYLLYS WARNER, of New-Haven, Conn., in the 70th year of his age.

WOOD.—At Glenwood Park, Yonkers, on Wednesday, Nov. 10, ESTHER WOOD, formerly widow of Peter D. Braisted, on her 75th birthday.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 1 o'clock on Sunday, Nov. 14, in the Warburton-av. Baptist Church. Train leaves 30th-st., Hudson River Railroad, at 9 A. M., and returns from Yonkers at 5 P. M.

WHITAKER.—The members of Bunting Lodge No. 655, F. and A. M., are requested to assemble at the Lodge room on Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late Brother, JONATHAN WHITAKER.
CH. H. AMERMAN, Master.

WHITAKER.—The members of Harlem Lodge No. 457, F. and A. M., are requested to assemble at the Lodge room on Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late Brother, JONATHAN WHITAKER.
JOHN D. THEES, Master.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,
CORNER BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.
This hotel is now open for the reception of guests, having been newly and elegantly furnished throughout. Its location is the most convenient, being in the immediate vicinity of the principal hotels and business marts of the City. Rooms can be obtained in suites or singly at the option of guests. Table on the table d'hote plan.
WM. H. FAIRCHILD, Proprietor.

WARNOCK & CO., HATTERS,
NO. 519 BROADWAY.
LADIES' FURS,
GENTLEMEN'S FURS.
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' FURS.
Every article in demand—at prices to suit the times.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
Of all descriptions, for sale and repaired by first-class workmen. GEO. C. ALLEN & SON, No. 1,173 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., and No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

THANKSGIVING AT THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.
During the past year 1,506 were received as inmates, 1,280 were sent to situations, or returned to friends, 1,150 different children were taught in the schools, nearly 400,000 meals were furnished, 100,000 lodgings, 10,000 garments, 1,500 pairs of shoes, 150,000 pounds of bread and large quantities of meal, vegetables and meat. All applications for charity referred to the House have been investigated, and aid afforded when wise to do so. The Trustees, employing no solicitor, ask for voluntary contributions to enable them to continue their work among the poor.
Services Thanksgiving commence at 11 o'clock and continue through the day; children have their dinner at 1½ o'clock; out-door poor at 3 o'clock. All articles of food and clothing will be very useful.
ARCH'D RUSSELL, President,
HUGH N. CAMP, Treasurer,
S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent,
No. 155 Worth-st.

PATENT OFFICES.
MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS.
Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

FLOWERS FOR PARLOR WINDOWS,
With or without pedestals or stands, wholesale or retail, at KELTY'S furniture store, No. 661 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S ORGANS AND MELODEONS—With improvements exclusively our own, covered by TEN PATENTS. Prices from $80 to $900. The oldest and largest Manufactory in the world. 45,000 instruments now in use. For Catalogues and Price Lists, address, Buffalo, N. Y., or Chicago, Ill., or
S. T. GORDON, New-York,
JAMES BELLAK, Philadelphia.

THE FALLING LEAVES BETOKEN approaching Winter, when nothing makes a parlor so cheerful or a kitchen so neat as a well polished stove, and DIXON'S CARBURET OF IRON STOVE POLISH will do it in five minutes, without dust or smell. Sold by all first-class trade. Made only by The Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, Jersey City, N. J. Established, 1827.

MESSRS. STEINWAY & SON HAVE presented to the Ladies' Union Relief Association a piano worth $850, which is for sale at a price much below its real value. The purchase of the piano will aid many a sick soldier or widowed family. The instrument may be seen at the Ladies' Fair, now open at No. 1,193 Broadway.

AT NO. 294 BROADWAY, BETWEEN Reade and Duane sts., will be opened this morning a wholesale stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing at retail.
Goods fresh, fine and fashionable. Men's suits from $8 50 up. Boys' and Youths', $5 and upward. Look in.

A.—U. S. FIRE EXTINGUISHER, same as supplied to the N. Y. Fire Department. Always ready for instant use. No building safe without it. Beware of worthless inventions. U. S. Fire Extinguisher Co., No. 3 Dey-st., N. Y.

HOTHOUSES AND SKYLIGHTS painted and glazed in the best manner; charges reasonable. From long experience, I can warrant my work free from leakage. All country orders attended to at short notice. P. FLAHERTY, No. 185 Reade-st.

SQUIRE & LANDER, NO. 97 FULTON st., New-York, is the best place to buy reliable watches, fine diamonds, choice jewelry and silver ware. Diamonds a specialty.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW STORY.
THE NOVEL-READING WORLD ENCHANTED
The continuation of the new and strikingly interesting romance of
PERDITA;
OR,
FAIR AND FALSE,
BY
FAIRFAX BALFOUR,
IN THE
SUNDAY MERCURY OF TO-MORROW,
is looked forward to by the novel-reading public with intense eagerness. There can be no doubt of this fact, inasmuch as the orders for to-morrow's issue of the GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER already exceed by several thousands the edition of Sunday last, the whole of which was swept off early in the day, and of which it is now next to impossible to procure a single copy. To meet this extraordinary demand,
ANOTHER LARGE EXTRA EDITION
will be printed to-morrow, and the lightning presses of the establishment will be kept running until after sunrise, in order, if possible, to prevent disappointments in any quarter.
A FULL SYNOPSIS
of the published chapters of "Perdita" will be furnished with to-morrow's installment; so that the reading of the story may be commenced on Sunday with the same satisfaction as if that portion already published had been perused.
The chapters of "PERDITA" already published have established an interest in this remarkable story which it is safe to predict will increase with each succeeding installment. The precocious child introduced to the reader under such appalling circumstances is essentially an original creation of genius. No character bearing any resemblance to this beautiful incarnation of misdirected intelligence is to be found in the whole range of fiction. Cast suddenly and unexpectedly out of the very depths of poverty and degradation into the arms of luxury, she is rapidly developed into a finished intrigante, endowed with accomplishments and fascination that render her irresistible to the opposite sex. Behind the angel's mask which she wears so naturally, a subtle brain, animated by revenge and ambition, plots silently and skillfully the removal from her path of all obstacles that threaten to impede her career. She meets with a master spirit of evil, with a nature stronger even than her own, who determines to make her his associate in crime, and succeeds in subjecting her to his control. Conspiracy is the leading feature of the story, and, through a maze of deceptions worthy of the genius of a Machiavelli, the reader is conducted to the denouement.
The adventures in which the heroine becomes engaged are of the most exciting nature, and involve the introduction of a greater variety of characters, belonging to every phase of society, than are to be found grouped in any modern novel. The representatives of
THE DANGEROUS CLASSES,
who figure in this striking serial, are evidently drawn from life. The author has not relied entirely upon the resources of a powerful imagination in depicting his *dramatis personæ*. He has studied the impulses and motives which underlie vice and crime, and his criminals and desperadoes are not monsters, but realities. The faculties of the uneducated, when sharpened by greed, are sometimes more than a match for the wisdom of the wise, and the wonderful cunning which often accompanies moral obtuseness, is exemplified with great force in "Perdita; or, Fair and False."
Modern stories are for the most part shallow and superficial. Their plots are flimsy, ill-constructed and transparent. The reader sees through them at a glance, and knows what the finale will be before he has perused half a dozen chapters. The dialogue, as a general rule, is mawkish, the situations forced, the adventures stereotyped. This is the case with seven-eighths of the "Society Novels" published in the magazines. People throw them aside with a yawn after skimming them over with indifference, and the universal comment is "the old story over again." "Perdita" does not belong to this common-place class. It is fresh, brilliant, marked by startling contrasts of character, and, like a stream that runs alternately through light and shadow, now a deep and powerful current, and now broken into foaming rapids and dancing eddies, it flows on with ever-changing and unabated interest to the end.
It has always been the policy of the publishers of THE SUNDAY MERCURY to avoid humdrum of every sort and kind. A flat serial story has never yet appeared in the columns of the PEOPLE'S SUNDAY NEWSPAPER. Its romances are of a character to take hold of the popular imagination and enlist the popular sympathies. To use a common expression, they are "deep"—not mere surface sketches, that make no more impression upon the mind than a reflected image makes upon a looking glass.
Stories by distinguished authors, which have been declined by THE SUNDAY MERCURY as "stale, flat and unprofitable," are not unfrequently published in the leading periodicals here and abroad. They may suit the readers of that class of publications; but the masses who rely upon THE SUNDAY MERCURY for amusement and recreation on the day of rest would not tolerate such deadly-lively literature.
The best romances Miss BRADDON has ever written have been introduced to the American public through its columns; and the same may be said of the stories of Pierce Egan, J. F. Smith, and many other popular English writers. But, strange to say, when these same authors contribute to the monthlies, their productions are often, comparatively speaking, tame and pithless. Genius seems to be cramped by the restrictions imposed upon it by these formal and precise specimens of current literature, and to lose the wild luxuriance which distinguishes its efforts in a broader and more comprehensive sphere.
All original serials offered to THE SUNDAY MERCURY, however highly their authors may rank in the field of letters, are carefully read before they are accepted. If they are thought suitable for its pages, and likely to interest its wide-awake world of readers, they are secured at once—cost being a secondary consideration, and one which a newspaper so prosperous and progressive can afford to disregard. If, on the other hand, they are not up to the mark, the prestige of a name cannot obtain for them a place in the LEADING WEEKLY NEWSPAPER OF AMERICA. Even if offered as gifts, they would, under such circumstances, be promptly declined.
The author of "PERDITA; OR, FAIR AND FALSE," had already made his bow to the readers of THE SUNDAY MERCURY when that story was accepted. He was liked by his audience on those occasions, but it is only justice to a rising writer to say that this, his latest production, transcends any estimate that could have been formed of his genius from his previous works.
The two powerful romances entitled "THE LONDON APPRENTICE, Or, THE GOLDSMITH'S DAUGHTER OF WEST CHEPE," by PIERCE EGAN, and "PERDITA, Or, FAIR AND FALSE," by FAIRFAX BALFOUR, now running side by side in the SUNDAY MERCURY, and occupying from twelve to fourteen of its ample columns every week, are as different in their styles and subjects as can well be conceived, the one being an exhaustive historical tale of the days of Henry VIII., the Royal Bluebeard; the other a masterly "romance of the period," in which the living age, with all its vices and virtues, is strikingly portrayed. The one is quaint and picturesque—the antique reanimated and passed in review before the fascinated gaze of the modern reader; the other, fresh, exciting, and sensational—instinct with passion and brilliant with humor—"each by turns, and nothing long."
These two widely different works of fiction form at present the main features of the imaginative department of the paper, but by no means the whole of it.
For those who prefer briefer stories there are piquant and lively novelettes; for the admirers of genuine humor a column or two of sparkling burlesque, in which the humbugs and follies of the day are brilliantly caricatured, and poems on passing events, satirical and sentimental.
Passing from the realm of fancy into that of fact, the news reader finds a more complete, reliable and detailed report of the world's daily doings than appears in any other newspaper, daily or weekly, published on this side of the Atlantic.
Truth is said to be stranger than fiction, and the romance of real life, as given in the graphic sketches of Society, the Court news, the Police intelligence, the *causes celebres*, &c., &c., of THE SUNDAY MERCURY, is scarcely less interesting to the general public than a sensational story. Indeed, the world's every-day history, in these fast days, is a sensational story, and, when well told, quite as startling.
No paper can flourish in this age of enterprise and inquiry that is not
UP WITH THE TIMES.
Ours is a railroad era. The "slow coaches" of literature, like the old public conveyances that steam is everywhere superseding, stand no chance whatever with lightning vehicles of public opinion and information that modern energy has put upon the track. THE SUNDAY MERCURY belongs to this class, and stands, or rather runs, at the head of it. Impelled by the electric fire of enterprise, it never *stops to coal*, but, keeping well up with the rush of events, records them as they fly, and serves the record up in print almost simultaneously.
At breakfast time on Sunday morning the reader of the GREAT NEWSPAPER OF THE DAY knows what the world was doing in both hemispheres the night before, and almost up to the moment when the first gleam of daylight peeped in at his chamber window; for the latest flash of the telegraph brightens the dispatch column of his favorite journal. He knows that in the sleepy sheets, calling themselves "Sunday papers," that make the Sabbath duller by their leaden dullness, no such flashes of intelligence can be found.
To obtain all the very latest news in detail is an American instinct, and it is gratified and satisfied by the UNIVERSAL GAZETTE, which every go-ahead citizen insists on reading as soon as he is up and dressed on Sunday morning.
Hence it is that the SUNDAY MERCURY has distanced all competition on the People's Day of Leisure. Hence it is that it enjoys a circulation equal to the combined issues of the other "Sunday newspapers" four times told. Hence it is, also, that the "fair and false" professions of that slow-going class fail to secure for their decaying sheets the advertisements they so urgently crave, while these "favors," as they are styled by the supplicants, flow unsolicited into the columns of the SUNDAY MERCURY, in a broad, constant and not altogether unprofitable stream.
"Finally, and to conclude," let it not be forgotten (there is no danger that it will be) that another large installment of "PERDITA; OR, FAIR AND FALSE," will appear in to-morrow's issue, and as each [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

WEBER
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES.
Indorsed by the first artists—PAREPA-ROSA, KELLOGG, TOPP, BRIGNOLI, THEO. THOMAS, MILLS, PATTISON, BRISTOW, SANDERSON, MARETZEK and others, as the
LEADING PIANO-FORTES IN AMERICA.
Hence the unparalleled and enormous increase in their sale of
210 PER CENT.
in two years as per INTERNAL REVENUE RETURNS.
WAREROOMS:
5TH-AV., CORNER OF 16TH-ST.

IMPORTANT TO POLICY HOLDERS
IN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
IS YOUR COMPANY SOLVENT?
IS IT SAFE TO CONTINUE YOUR POLICY?
These questions satisfactorily, plainly and conclusively decided by a leading member of the New-York Bar in a pamphlet entitled
THE QUESTION OF SECURITY
OF
AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES,
A practical and common sense guide for every insurer.
Post free, ten cents per copy.
J. H. & C. M. GOODSELL,
Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, New-York.
Nos. 156 and 158 Washington-st., Chicago.

60 CHOICE DECORATED CHINA
DINNER SETS AND DESSERT SETS
at half the usual prices,
selected from the stock of a manufacturer giving up business.
ALSO, GOLD-BAND TEA AND DINNER WARE, in sets or by the piece, at the price of plain White China.
CUT AND ENGRAVED FLINT GLASSWARE, of new and elegant designs.
FINE CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES IN GLASS, (from Osler, London,) BRONZE AND ORMOLU.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway,
corner of Broome-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"LIFE IN LONDON."
"THE ENGLISH HOUSE OF COMMONS,"
As seen by a
WORLD REPORTER,
with Personal and Descriptive Sketches of its Leading, Eccentric, Grave and Dissipated members, &c., will appear in the SUNDAY WORLD of Nov. 14. These Sketches are taken from the life, and will give the truest and most complete description of the mode of procedure and personal composition of the Great English Legislative Body, ever printed in an American or English journal. They will contain:

I. "ON WESMINSTER BRIDGE."
II. "THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT."
III. "UNDER THE ARCH OF ST. STEPHEN'S."
IV. "THE ALCOVE OF WESTMINSTER HALL."
V. "IN THE LOBBY OF THE COMMONS."
VI. "AN 'M. P.'s' BILL OF FARE."
VII. "THE LOBBY OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS."
VIII. "THAT'S JOHN BRIGHT."
IX. "THE STRANGERS' GALLERY."
X. "THE REPORTERS' GALLERY."
XI. "SAMUEL JOHNSON AS A REPORTER."
XII. "JOURNALISTIC PRIVILEGES IN THE GALLERY."
XIII. "IN COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE."
XIV. "THE SPEAKER AND HIS BIG WIG."
XV. "A LEGISLATIVE BAR-MAID."
XVI. "TWO FANATICS OF THE FANATICAL."
XVII. "SENATORIAL DIGNITY."
XVIII. "MEN OF MARK IN THE HOUSE."
XIX. "A GOOD-LOOKING MARQUIS."
XX. "THE FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY."
XXI. "A CYNICAL CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER."
XXII. "SECOND-RATE MEMBERS."
XXIII. "THE PREMIER OF ENGLAND."
XXIV. "THE GREAT COMMONER, JOHN BRIGHT."
XXV. "A SCAMP DUKE."
XXVI. "A CHIP OF THE OLD BLOCK."
XXVII. "A FRIEND OF THE PRINCE OF WALES."

PUBLISHED THIS DAY
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100	do	57⅞	200	Mil. & St. P.	68⅛
100	do.......b3	58	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	82⅛
100	do.......s30	57⅞	100	N. J. Cen. R.	92
100	Wells-Fargo Ex..	18⅞	250	do	90⅛
100	N. Y. Cen.......b4	181	00	do...bet. call.	90⅞
200	do	181⅛	400	Chi. & Alton	150
1000	Erie.......s60	27⅛	100	Chi. & Alt. Pf.	149
450	do	27⅞	100	Col., C. & I. C. R..	24⅞
1000	do	28	100	do	24⅝
300	do...bet. call	28⅛	100	do	24⅞
300	Hudson River	158⅞	100	H. & St. Jos. Pf..	107⅛
1600	do	158	110	Mor. & Ess. R.	87⅛
100	Harlem R.	132	20	Chi., B. & Q.	147
500	Reading	96¾	100	Adams Ex.	55⅛
40	do	97			

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100	Erie	27⅞	400	Reading.......b3	97
100	do	28	200	do.......c	97
300	do.......c	27⅞	100	do.......c	97⅛
400	do	27⅞	300	do.......s3	97⅛
100	do	28⅛	100	Ohio & Miss.	26⅛
100	do.......s3	28⅞	1000	Canada M. Co.	60
100	do.......b3	28⅞	300	do.......s3	60
200	do	28⅝	200	do	65
200	do.......c	28⅞	200	Rock Island	103⅞
200	do	28⅞	100	L. S. & M. So.	90
200	Chi. & N. W.	70⅛	100	do.......c	89⅞
200	do	71	100	Fort Wayne	85⅛
100	West. U. Tel.	35	100	do	85⅛
100	Pacific Mail	58⅛			

FRIDAY, Nov. 12—P. M.

The Treasury sales of Gold to-day were $1,000,000, out of $4,350,000 in offers to buy. The awards very nearly correspond with the closing price of Gold last night, 126¾ ⅌ cent., as follows:

GOLD AWARDS, NOV. 12.

Firm.	Amount.	Price.
Trevor & Colgate	$100,000	126.58
Trevor & Colgate	100,000	126.56
Trevor & Colgate	50,000	126.60
Trevor & Colgate	50,000	126.62½
Trevor & Colgate	310,000	126.55½
S. McLean	5,000	126.63
G. C. Magoun	50,000	126.63
C. & Meade	5,000	126.60
Vermilye & Co	30,000	126.56
Reid, Leo & C	50,000	126.64
G. D. Arthur & Co	50,000	127.57
Gibson, Beadleston & Co	50,000	126.60
White, M. & Co	25,000	126.61
White, M. & Co	25,000	126.57
Kennedy, H. & Co	25,000	126.58
Kennedy, H. & Co	75,000	126.56
Total	$1,000,000	

The subsequent sales of Gold in the open market were at 126¾@126⅝@126⅞ ⅌ cent. There is a steady feeling in regard to the present range of prices, and not much inclination to speculate largely in either direction. If anything, the prevailing belief is that no further important decline is likely to take place for the present, although the contrary opinion that 125 will be touched before the close of November is frequently expressed. The Foreign Exchanges were again very steady on the basis of 108⅞ ⅌ cent. for 60 days on London, prime Bankers, and 108½@108⅞ for Merchant bills of the best class. On Paris 5f. 18¾c. to the dollar, 60 days, and 5f. 16¼c.@5f. 15⅝c., short sight. A fair business was done for the mails of Saturday morning.

There was less doing in Money among the Brokers than yesterday or the day before, and the rates on call loan again look easy at 6@7 ⅌ cent. with frequent exceptions on the Public Funds and Gold Certificates at 5 ⅌ cent. There is more currency for very prime Merchant paper at 10@12 ⅌ cent., and for Bankers' acceptances, 60 days, at 8@9 ⅌ cent. The efforts in certain quarters to create the impression of some sort of pending mercantile crisis because of two or three failures last week and this of no real significance, are derided by the Street and known to be baseless by the best advised of our Bill Brokers.

The Public Funds slightly improved again in prices, and were decidedly more active in demand, the business at the late Government Boards being large and spirited. The market is recovering from the recent cheap offers of 5-20s to the Sinking Fund, although these were followed by representations that the Bonds sold were drawn from the Savings Banks and Life Insurance Companies, and other and, of course, inferior securities taken in exchange or bought in substitution. One of our neighbors, to serve this plausible bearish story against United States 5-20s, assumes to quote the exact sums drawn out from two or three concerns to supply the successful offer of $2,000,000 on Wednesday, and then adds that $5,000,000 more await a similar opportunity from like sources. All of which, if indubitably true, must not be taken as proof that the largest, wealthiest and best conducted of our City Savings Banks or Life Insurance Companies are engaged in any such work, or that their managers believe for a moment that any other security is capable of being made of equal credit in all respects, or half so reliable or available for conversion into cash without serious loss in troublous times, or in the possible contingency of a "run," as United States Gold-bearing 6 ⅌ cent. Stocks. We have reason to suspect that the much talked of supply this week was altogether from a different quarter than our own leading Savings and Life Insurance Corporations; perhaps from the country or from the more recently inaugurated concerns up town. We hope our neighbor, in his next essay in this direction, will give us the names.

The Railway market was generally lower than yesterday, and Pacific Mail Shares also broke down. There was some pressure to put out contracts in Lake Shore and Northwest Stocks, and a prevailing weakness on all the Western Roads, and also on the Vanderbilt New-York Stocks. The Southern State Bonds were not strongly supported, the North Carolina Specials selling largely at 40⅛. In regard to the Railway market there is no clearly defined speculation beyond the chances of a short turn for a few days on the *Bull* or *Bear* account, according to the fancy of the operator. It would be difficult to predict how long this indifferent state of things will continue, for, if the prediction should be ventured that we shall have nothing like a really buoyant movement before the New Year, it might be contradicted in forty-eight hours by one of those sudden inspirations of Wall-street which so frequently confound all reasonable calculations.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with the latest prices of Thursday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, NOV. 12.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	107⅜	107½
United States 5 20s of 1862	115¼	115½
United States 5-20s of 1867	115⅜	115⅝
American Gold Coin	126⅜	126⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅞	108⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	52½	52½
Old Tennessees	60½	60¼
North Carolina Bonds, new	38¼	38
Old North Carolinas	47	47
New-York Central	182⅛	180¾
Reading Railway	97⅛	96⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	104⅛	103½
Northwest Common	70⅞	70
Northwest Preferred	85⅞	85⅛
Pacific Mail Company	60⅜	57⅞
St. Paul Preferred	82⅜	82⅛
St. Paul Common	69½	68⅛
Hudson River	159	157⅞
Lake Shore	89⅞	88⅞
Erie	28⅞	28⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	26⅜	26

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg'd., 1881	117⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	115⅛
6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1881	117⅛	5-20 coupon, 1867	115⅛
5-20 registered, 1862	112⅞	5-20 coupon, 1868	115⅛
5-20 coupon, 1862	115⅛	10-40 registered	107⅛
5-20 coupon, 1864	113	10-40 coupon	107⅛
5-20 coupon, 1865	113⅛	6s Currency	107⅝

And the following for the State Bonds;

Tennessee 6s, coup.	60	Alabama 5s	60
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	52½	Alabama 8s	92
Vir. 6s, ex. coup.	50	Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., '81	100⅛
Vir. 6s, new bds.	52	Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., '86	102⅛
Georgia 6s	81⅛	Mich. 6 ⅌ cent., '73	93
Ga. 7s, new bonds	91	N. Y. Reg. B. L.	108⅞
N. Car. 6s	47	N. Y. Coup. B. L.	108⅛
N. Car. 6s, new bds.	38	N. Y. 7s, Can. L., '70.	99⅞
N. C. 6s, spe'l tax	41	N. Y. 7s, Can. L., '72.	100
S. Car. 6s, new bds.	65	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '73.	100
Missouri 6s	88	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '74.	100
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Is.	88	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '75.	100
Louisiana 6s	65½	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '77.	100
La. 6s, Lev. Bds.	58⅞	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '78.	101
Cal. 7s, large bds.	122	N. Y. 5s, Can. L., '74.	98
Conn. 6s	99⅛		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	88	Del., L. & W. 1st	95⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	89	Tol. & Wab. 2d	81
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	85	Tol. & Wab. Equip. B.	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub.	85	Tol., W. & W. C. C. S. F.	83
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	98	Gt. West. 1st, '88	84
Erie 1st Ext.	97	Gt. West. 2d, '93	78
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	85	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	92⅛
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88	77⅛	Morris & Essex 1st	96⅛
Hud. R. 7s, 1st, '69-70	100	Morris & Essex 2d	92⅛
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	102	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	96
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82	116	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	100
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st	107⅛	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	99
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d	88⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st	92
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	94	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	77
Pac. R. 7, guar. by Mo.	90⅛	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	92
Cen. Pacific B.	92⅛	Peninsula R. R. B.	80
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '70	115	St. L. & Iron M. B.	81
Alt. & T. H. 1st	90	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	100
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	79	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	88
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	70	Mil. & St. P. 1st	88
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	93	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	85
Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	84	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st	75
Cen. 7 ⅌ c. Conv.	85	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	75
Con. 7 ⅌ c. 1st	88⅞	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d	69
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	104	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	93
Lack & West. B.	91	Tol., P. & War., W. D.	78

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	133	Irving	118
Manhattan	143	Market	124
Merchants'	128	Nassau	103
Mechanics'	143	Continental	101⅛
America	146	St. Nicholas	114⅛
Phenix	106	Commonwealth	111
North River	95	Importers & Traders	138
National	112	Park	160
Merchants' Exch	119	Central National	103⅛
State of New-York	107	Fourth National	103⅛
Commerce	121⅛	Ninth National	113
Ocean	75	Tenth National	80
Amer. Exchange	108	Oriental	151
Bk. of the Republic	118	Bkrs' & Brks' Ass'n	103⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12.

General balance yesterday	$86,885,691 19
Gold receipts	1,309,934 17
Gold payments	1,269,714 38
Gold balance	80,736,521 54
Currency receipts	1,829,451 79
Currency payments	295,882 86
Currency balance	4,752,350 21
General balance	88,648,870 72
Included in gold receipts—Customs	311,000 08

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD, NOV. 12.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Smith, Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	95	—
City 6s, New	101	101⅛
Camden and Amboy	117¼	117¾
Pennsylvania Central	53⅜	53⅛
Reading	97	97⅛
Lehigh Valley	53⅜	53⅛
Catawissa Preferred	36⅛	36⅞
Philadelphia and Erie	28	28⅛
Northern Central	—	45
Lehigh Navigation	33	33¼

The week's imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the Specie value of $1,164,943; amount marketed, $1,119,964.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 27th of October gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,104,325	Increase	£4,211
Public deposits	3,508,435	Decrease	40,531
Other deposits	17,852,909	Decrease	322,503
Gov't securities	14,511,953	Decrease	700,000
Other securities	14,847,805	Decrease	6,411
Notes unemplo'd	9,319,055	Increase	386,435

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,560,940, being a decrease of £375,565; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £18,789,896, showing a decrease of £38,418 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At present.	Same week last year.
Bullion	£18,789,896	£19,844,861
Reserve	10,228,956	10,668,981
Notes in circulation	23,560,940	24,175,880
Rate of discount	2½ ⅌ ct.	2 ⅌ ct.
Consols	93⅛	94⅜
French rentes	71f. 80c.	70f. 45c.

The Philadelphia assessment for 1870 gives the following as the valuation of real and personal property of that city:

Wards.	Real Estate, Value	Money at Interest	Horses, Value	Furniture, Value	Carriages, Value
1st.	$11,327,390	$183,100	$18,415	$23,250	$3,230
2d..	11,087,166	30,700	29,025	16,436	5,025
3d..	6,811,600	......	4,275	19,025	2,250
4th.	8,014,004	1,500	17,805	38,500	10,475
5th.	28,143,678	1,931,479	9,040	90,217	5,700
6th.	44,027,937	410,791	5,253	28,621	4,375
7th.	20,414,025	2,192,218	39,625	771,444	32,600
8th.	36,754,916	8,576,852	40,270	938,054	65,054
9th.	28,235,865	2,971,901	45,925	371,410	36,400
10th.	21,679,675	2,241,544	55,100	481,324	41,785
11th.	8,691,387	72,541	8,070	31,700	875
12th.	8,843,250	498,645	25,624	127,428	14,133
13th.	13,450,550	1,360,847	26,980	264,894	24,065
14th.	15,020,100	683,293	41,445	288,171	13,435
15th.	27,912,338	1,235,705	145,945	689,883	90,645
16th.	7,746,061	205,488	11,707	32,955	3,870
17th.	6,508,380	20,400	33,875	4,500	4,930
18th.	9,499,305	182,180	47,345	22,110	23,385
19th.	17,1[illegible]8,593	18,150	97,960	13,925	33,670
20th.	36,613,865	532,528	113,032	691,388	95,255
21st.	5,145,919	204,203	43,485	22,450	11,505
22d..	21,755,160	2,518,907	174,145	420,350	99,305
23d..	11,863,886	652,190	146,185	33,075	18,920
24th.	14,041,193	452,689	90,955	70,230	25,695
25th.	10,711,012	100,200	19,700	18,580	6,840
26th.	18,430,101	373,450	27,115	24,300	2,330
27th.	13,232,172	98,863	83,400	152,900	46,525
28th.	10,930,219	389,653	52,522	90,225	21,330
28th.	$471,600,265	$28,110,067	$1,463,223	$5,775,255	$743,787

The whole amount of property subject to city tax is $479,592,500, of which $435,721,105 pays full or city rate of tax; $23,719,116 suburban rate, and $20,152,279 farm rate.

The above, compared with the returns of 1869, shows an increase of $17,533,873 subject to city tax, which, if the present rate of tax is continued, will increase the revenue some $300,000 or $400,000.

The following names were favorably reported to the Stock Board this (Friday) morning, by the Committee on Admissions of the New-York Stock Exchange:

C. H. VANDEVENTER, JAMES JULIAN, JAMES A. MCMICKEN, E. D. FOSTER, C. H. RAYMOND. In the case of E. D. FOSTER and C. H. RAYMOND, the Committee find that they promptly responded to their contracts, and met all their engagements as they were presented, their suspension being simply a technical one.

(Signed,) E. T. GOODWIN, Secretary.

The two names especially mentioned are those of members of the firm of PULESTON, RAYMOND & Co., who, it will be remembered, suspended operations (though apparently not payments) shortly after the great panic in gold, on account of the operations of a defaulting cashier.

The following from the Columbus *Ohio State Journal* of Nov. 10, refers to one of the latest of the numerous Erie troubles:

"Considerable excitement was caused yesterday by the announcement that General GEORGE B. WRIGHT, Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs, had brought suit against JAY GOULD, President of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, for his failure to report the operations, &c., of the part of the line in Ohio.

The following is a part of the petition filed with the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of this county yesterday:

The State of Ohio, plaintiff, vs. Jay Gould, defendant. In the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin County, State of Ohio. Petition.

The plaintiff, the State of Ohio, by WM. H. WEST, Attorney-General of said State, complains of the defendant, JAY GOULD, and shows against him the following cause of action:

1. On the first day of September, A. D. 1869, and for more than eight months next prior to said date, the said defendant, JAY GOULD, was, and ever since that time has been, and still is, acting and legal President of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, a corporation created by and organized under the laws of the State of New-York.

2. On the said first day of September, 1869, and continually during the six months next preceding said date, and ever since that date, the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company had and still has in its possession and under its control and management, and operating the same, a certain line of said road in the State of Ohio, commonly known as the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

3. During all the period last aforesaid, the said JAY GOULD was and still is the President and officer in charge of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and as such was charged with the duty of making to the Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs of the said State of Ohio, an annual report for the year ending on the 30th day of June, and to file the same in the office of the said Commissioner by the 1st day of September, 1869, as required by the ninth section of "An act to provide for the appointment of a Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs, and to prescribe his duties," as amended by another and subsequent act passed by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, on the 13th day of May, 1868, showing the several matters respecting the condition and business of the said Atlantic and Great Western Railroad as in and by said amended ninth section is required.

4. The said JAY GOULD, as such President or otherwise, has not nor has any other person or officer, made to the said Commissioner the said report, or any report for the year ending on the 30th day of June, 1869, touching the condition of the said Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, either as required by said amended ninth section or otherwise, although more than seventy days have elapsed since the time for making and filing the same has expired.

5. The said Commissioner has repeatedly notified and requested the said JAY GOULD since the 1st day of September, 1869, and before the commencement of this action to make and file the said report, which he wilfully neglected and refused to do or make.

By means of all of which the said JAY GOULD, as such delinquent President and officer in charge, has forfeited and become liable to pay to the State of Ohio the sum of $7,000, as prescribed and provided in section 10 of the above entitled act, he having wilfully neglected and refused to make and file the said report for the period of seventy days last past.

Therefore the plaintiff, the said State of Ohio, asks judgment against the said JAY GOULD for $7,000. W. H. WEST, Attorney-General.

The State of Ohio, Franklin County: GEORGE B. WRIGHT being sworn, says he is an officer of the State of Ohio, to wit, the Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs; that the matters set forth in the foregoing petition are true; that the claim upon which this action is founded is a just claim, and that the plaintiff ought to recover thereon from the defendant $7,000; that said claim arose in the manner set forth in the foregoing petition, which is here referred to, and made part of this affidavit, as fully as if repeated herein. Affiant further states that the said JAY GOULD is a non-resident of the State of Ohio; that he is the owner of sundry shares of the capital stock of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, as affiant has reason to believe and does believe. He also says he has reason to believe and does believe that said GOULD owns or has an interest in a large amount of the capital stock of the Niles and New-Lisbon Railway Company. GEORGE B. WRIGHT.

The proper summons in the case were issued yesterday and forwarded to the parties concerned.

The Midland Road.

From the New-York Tribune.

This line, when completed, will shorten the distance to Buffalo and the West by seventy miles, and the route to Canada by somewhat more than forty-five miles, besides offering a new highway for the through trade between the States. In addition, the Midland Road is closely linked with the interests of our own State and its Metropolis. Penetrating one of the richest and most picturesque portions of New-Jersey, it affords a fresh outlet for our overflowing population, and helps materially the solution of a problem every year becoming more urgent; while to the interior of New-York it opens up immense possibilities. Orange, Ulster, Delaware, Sullivan, and other midland counties, have always, even when almost destitute of facilities for transporting products, furnished a large part of the food of the Metropolis. With this road traversing them from the State line of New-Jersey to the northern borders of Western New-York, and its branches and connections ramifying the whole interior of the State, the difficulty of feeding our City population (which once assumed threatening proportions) may be said to be finally removed.

The financial auspices under which the Midland Railroad was commenced were probably more favorable than those of any similar enterprise ever undertaken in this country. The towns and cities along its route have subscribed to its capital stock to the amount of $6,000,000; and these subscriptions being made not by individuals, but by the towns in their corporate capacity, are fully equivalent to cash. This sum, large as it is, is of course insufficient to construct and equip a road upward of 400 miles in length. In order, therefore, to obtain the requisite amount, the Company have issued first mortgage bonds, payable in gold and bearing interest (in gold) at seven per cent. These bonds are secured by a first mortgage upon the road, its various branches and the entire property of the Company. In order if possible to give additional security to the investment, it is also provided that the issue of bonds shall be strictly limited to $20,000 per mile of the road actually built and in running order. It is further provided in the mortgage that default in the payment of interest for the space of four months shall bring the road and its entire property into the hands of the trustees, without the possibility of litigation, to be sold for the benefit of the bondholders. A peculiar and admirable feature of the stock of this Company is that the large portion held by the towns and cities can never be disposed of without the consent of a majority of the taxpayers. This may be considered an absolute prohibition of the usual "manipulations" at the Exchange. The London *Spectator* predicted recently that Government will ultimately be compelled to abolish, by absorbing into itself, all industrial corporations. If a measure similar to the above were adopted by every railway enterprise, they, at least, might surely avoid such a consummation.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The railroad connecting Louisville and Nashville, Ky., is, with its branches, 367 miles in length. The cost of the road and equipment has been $15,286,000. Its bonded debt is but $2,364,000. Its stock pays eight per cent. dividends, and the Company has never failed to meet all liabilities at maturity.

The road has been in successful operation many years, and is doing a large and steadily increasing business. The Income account for the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1869, stands: Gross Earnings, $2,381,138 55; Expenses, $1,349,461 79; Net Earnings, $1,031,676 76. The INCREASED EARNINGS of July, August and September, 1869, over those of the corresponding months of 1868, were $161,713 47.

To obtain funds for purchasing other lines which will add largely to the value of its entire property, and to retire the present indebtedness of $2,364,000 at maturity, the Company has executed a mortgage to James Punnett and Junius B. Alexander, of the City of New-York, as Trustees, upon its entire lines of road, with all its rolling stock, property, franchise and income, to secure the prompt payment of its bonds for eight million dollars. These bonds are for one thousand dollars each, payable thirty years from 1st of April, 1868, and bear seven per cent. interest. The coupons are payable April and October, at the Bank of America, in New-York.

These bonds are a first mortgage upon the present road, which has cost over Fifteen Million Dollars, and whose net earnings are now double the entire interest obligation it would assume.

The mortgage will be for an unusually small proportion of the value or income of the property, and we therefore unqualifiedly recommend these bonds to investors as in all respects a first-class security.

It is the purpose of the Company to issue, at present, only a small portion of its bonds secured under this mortgage, which we are now authorized to sell, in lots to suit purchasers, at ninety and accrued interest.

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

☞ ST. LOUIS CITY SPECIAL TAX SEWER BONDS, twenty years to run, interest Six per Cent., payable semi-annually, at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York. These bonds are desirable, as a special tax is levied to pay the interest and principal. We offer fifty thousand.
JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING, No. 16 Wall-st.

☞ NEW-ORLEANS CITY BONDS. Six per cent. coupon, interest payable in this City January and July, due 1st January, 1875, for sale at 75 and accrued interest by MORTON, BLISS & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
30 Wall Street, N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

☞ THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS are offered as one of the best securities in the market. The road does not run through a wilderness, but through a thickly-settled portion of a magnificent country, which gives it a large and profitable business. The bonds are now offered at the very low rate of ninety-five. They are secured by a deed of trust to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

Nothing is safer than such a First Mortgage Bond. Pamphlets and full particulars furnished on application at the Company's office, No. 32 Pine-st., or at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-st., or of Howes & Macy, No. 30 Wall-st.
W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

☞ WE HAVE SOLD NEARLY THREE-FOURTHS of the bonds of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company, of Illinois. The balance we shall continue to offer at 95 and accrued interest, in currency, until the loan is closed, which we think will be in a short time, when investors will have the benefit of an advance in price. There is no better security now in the market.
TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-street, N. Y.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company. 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5 20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 96 and interest.
Full particulars furnished by JAY COOKE & CO.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 12, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	27	Leather, sides	10,308
Beeswax, pkgs	9	Tar, bbls	299
Cotton, bales	3,168	Petroleum, Ref., bbls	1,181
Cottonseed, tons	161	Beef, pkgs	97
Copper, bbls	282	Lard, pkgs	52
Copper, cakes	423	Cutmeats, pkgs	78
Dried Fruit, pkgs	307	Grease, pkgs	30
Eggs, bbls	707	Butter, pkgs	2,462
Flour, bbls	18,181	Cheese, pkgs	8,725
Wheat, bush	213,156	Tallow, pkgs	4
Corn, bush	35,402	Oilcake, pkgs	200
Barley, bush	27,871	Peanuts, bags	722
Oats, bush	88,794	B. E. Peas, bags	58
Flaxseed, bush	776	Rice, pkgs	18
Beans, bush	708	Starch, bbls	973
Cornmeal, bbls	100	Tobacco, hhds	36
Cornmeal, bags	960	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	808
Hops, bales	1,214	Whisky, bbls	748
Hides, No	128	Wool, bales	61
Hides, bundles	741		

The export clearances, since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Erin*, for Liverpool—860 pieces Lignum vitæ, 2,102 bales Cotton, 380,780 lbs. Tallow, 41 hhds. Tobacco, 46,225 bushels Wheat, 400 bbls. Flour, 1,800 lbs. Cheese, 500 bbls. Apples, 5,000 lbs. Bacon, 4,500 lbs. Lard.

By the steamer *Siberia*, for Liverpool—145 bales Hops, 12,580 bushels Wheat, 869 bales Cotton, 223 bbls. Apples, 18,800 lbs. Lard.

By the schooner *Skylark*, for Constantinople—405 pkgs. Machinery, 1,330 cases Muskets, 4 pkgs. Glassware, 10 tons Logwood.

By the bark *Rosina Bruno*, for Trieste—4 pkgs. Agricultural Implements, 562 hhds. Tobacco, 3 pkgs. Tobacco Samples.

By the bark *Lamplighter*, for Cadiz—86,600 Staves.

ASHES—Have been in slack request at $7 37½@$7 62½ for Pots, and $9@$9 25 for Pearls ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been dull and heavy at from 39c.@41c. for Yellow, ⅌ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand has been fair for desirable styles of work at uniform rates, including Men's Thick Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 75; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 37½@$2 55; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5 50; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys' C, $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged Buff Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 20; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1 00; Ladies' City-Made Gaiters, $1 75@$2; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Children's Fancy S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1, ⅌ pair.

BRICKS—Continue salable and firm, including Common Hard at $4 67@$8 25; Croton at $16@$18, and Philadelphia Front at $40@$45 ⅌ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been selling slowly at former prices, including Adamantine, light weight, 20c.@22c.; Plain Sperm, 45c.@48c.; Patent Sperm at 55c.@58c. ⅌ lb.

CEMENT—Continues in demand at $2 for Rosendale, ⅌ bbl.

COAL—Has been firm in price but not active. We quote: Liverpool Gas Cannel at $13; Newcastle Gas at $10, and Liverpool House Cannel at $17@$18 ⅌ ton of 2,240 lbs. Anthracite at $8 50@$10 50 ⅌ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COFFEE—Java has been sought after to some extent, and 5,000 mats have been reported sold at 22¾c.@23½c., gold, ⅌ lb. Other kinds have been quiet but unaltered in price. We quote: Java, 22c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@21¾c.; Laguayra, 16¾c.@18c.; Rio, 8¾c.@12¾c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18½c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 16c.@18½c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18½c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—There has been more activity in this line, the export demand having been on a more liberal scale; but, with free offerings, prices have favored buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,457 bales, (of which 1,165 bales were to arrive,) including 2,143 bales to shippers, 950 bales to spinners and 364 bales to speculators. Also, 3,550 bales for forward delivery, including 100 bales basis Low Middling, for December, 24⅛c.; 200 bales do., for January, part at 24⅛c.; 100 bales do., for November, 24⅛c.; 550 bales do., for December, 24c.@24⅛c.@24⅛c.; 100 bales do., for December, 24⅜c.; 1,500 bales do., for January, 24⅛@24¼; 350 bales do., for February, 24½@24⅜c.; 300 bales do., for March, 24⅞c.@25c.; 200 bales do. for March, free on board at Charleston, 23⅛c.; 200 bales do. for November, free on board at Charleston, at 23½c. ⅌ lb. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA are quoting as follows, in their circular for the current week, the

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	23½	23¾	24	24⅛
Good Ordinary	24	24⅛	24½	24⅞
Low Middling	24½	24¾	25	25⅛
Middling	25	25⅛	25⅛	25¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	19,971
Receipts last week	16,557
Receipts the preceding week	16,081
Receipts since Sept. 1	162,091
Receipts since Jan. 1	524,713
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,727
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	638,886
Export clearances since our last	2,971
Exports since Sept. 1	74,020
Exports since Jan. 1	257,216
Exports for year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Exports for year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,557
Estimated stock here	17,000

FEATHERS—Live Geese have been less sought after at from 85c.@92½c. ⅌ lb.

FISH—A good inquiry prevails for the leading articles at generally strong and buoyant prices, including Dry Cod at $6 50@$7 50 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $24 25@$23 50; No. 2 do., $14 50@$18; No. 3 do., $9 25@$14 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5@$7 50 ⅌ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 52c.@55c. for Scale, and 40c.@45c. for No. 1 ⅌ box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been inactive, as a rule, but have been quoted steady.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been generally quoted firm in price, with a fairly active inquiry reported for desirable lots, particularly of the low grades, which have been offered less freely. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,350 bbls., in lots, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5@$5 40; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 45@$5 90; good to choice Spring Wheat Extra State at $5 90@$6 45, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $5 60@$6 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 00@$5 50
Extra State	5 45@ 6 45
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c	5 25@ 7 85
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 60@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 05@ 8 00
Extra Genesee	6 50@ 8 00
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	6 25@ 9 75

Southern Flour has been more freely dealt in within our former range. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,080 bbls., in lots, at from $5 90@$6 45 for poor to fair Ordinary, and $6 45@$10 for Ordinary to very choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour continues nominal. Rye Flour is in fair demand at $4 70@$6 05 for Inferior to very Choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Cornmeal continues dull and nominal at $4 85@$5 25 for Western, $5@$5 15 for Jersey, $5@$5 25 for Southern, and $5 25@$5 35 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in request at $3 65@$4 10 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—An active inquiry, largely speculative, has been noted for desirable lots of Wheat at an improvement of about 1c. a bushel in the instance of sound Spring, but at rather easier prices for Winter. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 265,100 bushels, including White Western at $1 41@$1 55; very inferior to prime at $1 22@$1 41½, chiefly at $1 40½@$1 41 for prime Amber; No. 1 Spring at $1 35; No. 2 Spring at $1 23@$1 31, the latter rate for very choice, (4,700 bushels;) Mixed Nos. 1 and 2 Spring at $1 32@$1 33; No. 3 Spring at $1 10@$1 19; Rejected Spring at $1 02@$1 07; White State at $1 50@$1 52½; Amber State at $1 40@$1 41; White Southern at $1 50@$1 55; and Amber Southern at $1 [illegible] ⅌ bushel. Corn has been less active and quoted lower. Sales have been reported since our last, of 71,500 bushels at 88c.@$1 03 for damaged and heated New Mixed Western; $1 03@$1 07 for poor to very choice Mixed Western, closing at about $1 [illegible] for prime; $1 [illegible] for White and Yellow Western, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been inactive at from $1 [illegible] for Western, and $1 15@$1 19 for State ⅌ bushel. Sales have been reported of 2,300 bushels, in lots, within our range. Barley has been in moderate demand at irregular figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 31,000 bushels at $1 02@$1 05 for two-rowed State; $1 25@$1 28½ for Canada West, and 80c.@85c. for damaged, ⅌ bushel. Oats have been less active at easier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 83,000 bushels at 62c.@65c., from depot and delivered, for heated and choice Western and State, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances have been 400 bbls. Flour and 58,805 bushels Wheat for Liverpool. The Albany *Argus* says: The boats which passed Fultonville, between noon on Wednesday and noon on Thursday, covered 14 loads of Wheat, 9 each of Barley and Lumber, 7 each of Oats and Salt, 4 of Apples, 3 of Flour, 2 each of Corn and Stone, and 1 each of Oil, Stone, Shooks and Coal.

List of boats which passed Fultonville, during 24 hours prior to 1:30 A. M., Nov. 11, 1869:

Apples—Monitor, Montezuma; Freddie, Rochester; Briggs & Palmer, Montezuma; Melissa, Oswego; Russell Smith, Rochester; D. H. Hopkins, Medina.

Salt—Charles T. Redfield, Salina; David Cohen, Salina; Colonel J. S. Smith, Syracuse; Gazella, Syracuse; Chester Hair, Syracuse; Willis, Salina; Lettie Rhymes, Syracuse.

Corn—T. Barker, Buffalo; D. B. Deland, Buffalo.

Lumber—Della Merry, Oswego; J. H. Tuttle, Oswego; W. G. Gage, Oswego; Anna Van Santford, Oswego; H. C. LeRoy, Oswego; D. J. Martin, Oswego; J. Lamb, Oswego; W. H. Bennett, Buffalo; Safe Return, Rome.

Wheat—W. S. Nelson, Buffalo; Wm. E. Straight, Buffalo; James Richmond, Buffalo; Rudolph, Oswego; N. L. Lee, Oswego; P. L. Pierce, Oswego; Allegheny, Oswego; James Morrell, Oswego; M. B. Clark, Oswego; George W. Stahl, Buffalo; Wm. Harden, Buffalo; Mary A. Bruce, Buffalo; P. Devlin, Buffalo; Marion, Buffalo.

Oil—L. Paige, Buffalo.

Barley—J. R. Woods, Oswego; Briggs & Palmer, Oswego; Melissa, Oswego; C. H. Doolittle, Oswego; Judd Loomis, Oswego; Flora, Oswego; Roscoe Conklin, Montezuma; Colonel J. H. Starks, Syracuse; D. De Wolf, Syracuse.

Oats—A. McCormack, Buffalo; Cariotta, Buffalo; Robt. Newell, Buffalo; Chas. Theall, Buffalo; John T. Murray, Buffalo; H. Dwight, Buffalo; E. R. Tanner, Montezuma.

Staves—A Kissam, Buffalo.

Flour—Palmyra, Rochester; Norwood, Rochester; Vulcan, Rochester.

Stone—J. Birch, Buffalo; Lizzie, Buffalo.

Shooks—J. Clara Rasbeck, Tonawanda.

Coal—N. P. Eno, Geneva.

Mixed—Arthur D. Phelps, Penn Yan; Miles Cleveland, Utica.

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tidewater during the first week in November, in the years 1868 and 1869, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1868	14,600	796,800	132,200	327,200
1869	29,800	1,505,000	691,700	546,200
	Inc. 15,200	Inc. 708,200	Inc. 559,500	Inc. 219,000

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tidewater from the commencement of navigation to the 7th of November inclusive, during the years 1868 and 1869, was as follows:

	Flour, ⅌ bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1868	353,700	10,710,500	16,091,400	2,673,300
1869	394,600	14,345,000	6,253,200	743,900
Increase	40,900	Inc. 3,634,500	Dec. 9,838,200	Dec. 1,929,400

The receipts of the new crop of Barley, so far, are 731,900 bushels, against 2,346,400 bushels in 1868.

By reducing the Wheat to Flour the quantity of the latter left at tidewater this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows an increase equal to 767,800 bbls. Flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of Produce left at tidewater from the commencement of navigation to and including the 7th of November in the years indicated:

	1867.	1868.	1869.
Canal opened	May 6.	April 23.	May 6.
Flour, bbls	231,100	353,700	394,000
Wheat, bushels	7,054,000	10,710,500	14,345,000
Corn, bushels	14,582,400	16,091,400	6,253,200
Barley, bushels	2,626,400	2,673,300	743,900
Oats, bushels	6,876,100	9,400,400	3,131,400
Rye, bushels	735,200	545,600	302,400
Malt, bushels	200,500	379,300	215,800
Feed, lbs	......	......	8,374,100

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in light demand but steady; Bags, 16c.@17¼c. each; Bagging, 21c.@21¼c. ⅌ yard; 300 bales Domestic Cloth, standard weight, changed hands at 25c.

HAY—Bale Hay has been salable and steady at from 65c.@70c. for shipping, and 80c.@$1 15 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw is inactive at 65c.@$1 05 for Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—The inquiry has been limited for all kinds, but holders have been firm in their views, and the offerings have been on a restricted scale. We quote: American at $195@$210 for undressed, and $270@$320 for dressed ⅌ ton; Jute at 5c.@6c., gold; Manila, 14¼c.@15c., gold; Sisal, 11¼c.@11¾c., gold. Sales of 900 bales Jute Butts were made at 3⅛c., currency, ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Have been in fair demand at steady rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 5,200 Buenos Ayres, 2,000 Matadero Cow, 790 Singapore Cow, 1,800 California, and 200 Green-salted Texas on private terms; 3,800 City Slaughter, part at 11c.; 1,500 Texas Kips at 25c. ⅌ lb.

HOPS—Have been in fair request and about steady, including New-York State New at 20c.@28c.; Eastern New at 18c.@23c.; Ohio, 15c.@22c.; Michigan, 15c.@22c. for Common to Fair; Wisconsin, 18c.@25c.; Yearlings, 6c.@11c.; Old Olds, 2c.@3c. ⅌ lb. Receipts to-day, 1,214 bales; exports, 145 bales. The week's business in this line Mr. EMMET WELLS reviews thus: "The market is a little off; that is to say, it is not as firm as last week. We renew our quotations without change, though we know of one sale of 100 bales which was made the fore part of the week at 28c. Most of the recent purchases made in the country have been on the cash system. The pecuniary obligations of some of our heavy buyers have been such as to necessitate their realizing. The result has been large sales below our quotations. This change is what might reasonably have been expected after so excited a market as we had last week. The thing was too good to last. Still we are of the opinion the present lull is only of a temporary nature, and that better prices will rule before long. The arrival in London of the late unprecedented heavy shipments from this port will also tend to weaken that market, and put doubts in the minds of foreign dealers that this country is short of Hops; the fact, however, will soon present itself, that the American crop is not more than half as large as last season, and that our surplus will not begin to supply England's deficiency. Since the improvement in new Hops, old have not participated to any great extent. Now and then sales are made of very choice at 11c., but most of the transactions are within the range of our quotations. Telegrams have been received from London this week reporting sales of American Hops at from 120s.@130s. ⅌ cwt. Receipts of the week, 8,042 bales; total receipts of the season, 38,475 bales; export clearances last week, 5,890 bales. This is said to be the largest weekly shipment ever made from this market. Total exports of the season from the port of New-York, 22,858 bales. Our London correspondent favors us with the following, under date Oct. 30: 'Since our last report our market has remained very buoyant, nearly every parcel of new finding buyers at gradually advancing prices, the improvement during the past week being fully 8s.@10s. ⅌ cwt. Our home growth is now nearly cleared off, the stock being mostly either in merchants' or brewers' hands, with every probability of being very shortly absorbed by the latter. The new Americans arriving are all taken up so far, and fine to choice command readily £5@£6 ⅌ cwt.; fancy lots would probably realize a little more. Imports from Europe continue insignificant, and have very little if any effect upon prices so far, added to which our advices show the market to be in a very strong and healthy condition, arguing badly for increased supplies reaching this side, at all events for the present.'"

LATHS—Have been rather quiet at $2 65@$2 75 for Eastern, ⅌ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been rather more sought after, at steady rates, including Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Middle, 38c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Light Cropped, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Middle Cropped, 40c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Bellies Cropped, 22c.@24c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Heavy, 28c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 30c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 30c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Damaged, all weights, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Poor, all weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 41c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle, 38c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Heavy, 39c.@45c., cash, ⅌ lb. The receipts have been 10,308 sides.

LIME—Rockland has been in demand at $1 50 for Common, and $1 75 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

LUMBER—Continues in pretty fair request at former quotations.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been moderately sought after, and quoted about steady; 115,000 lbs. changed hands at 22¼c.@22⅛c., chiefly at 22⅛c., ⅌ lb. Iron has been less active, but without further change of moment in price. Sales have been reported of 280 tons Scotch Pig, part Glengarnock, &c., at $36@$36 50, and part Gartsherrie on private terms; also, 200 tons No. 1 American Pig on private terms; 65 tons No. 2 do. on private terms; 1,000 tons American (Crane) Gray Forge at $36 50; 600 tons Old Rails on private terms; and 90 tons New Rails on the basis of $77, currency, for American, at the works, ⅌ ton. New English Rails are quoted at $57, gold, ⅌ ton. Of Lead, only 25 tons Spanish changed hands at $6 37½, gold, per 100 lbs. Of Tin, 50 pigs Shorts at 33⅛c., gold, ⅌ lb., and 150 boxes Charcoal Terne at $7 50, gold, ⅌ box. We quote: Ingot Copper at 22⅛c.@22¼c. ⅌ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $38@$40; No. 2 do., $37@$38; American Forge, $36; Scotch Pig, $34@$37; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $82 50@$85 ⅌ ton. Pig Lead, $6 40@$6 87½, in gold, ⅌ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, $6 12½@$6 25, in gold, ⅌ 100 lbs.; Domestic do., $9@$9 12, ⅌ 100 lbs., in currency. Straits Tin, 33⅛c.@33⅛c., in gold, ⅌ lb. Banca Tin, 38c.@38⅛c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; English, 31⅛c.@32c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $6 75@$7 40; I. C. Charcoal do., $8 12½@$8 37½; Terne do., $5 75@$8 25, in gold, ⅌ box. Zinc, 11⅛c.@12c. ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet, but quoted steady to-day, including Porto Rico at 50c.@70c.; Cuba at 35c.@58c.; New-Orleans at 90c.@$1 05 ⅌ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed, ⅌ gallon	33c.@35c.	35c.@37c.
Cuba, Clayed, ⅌ gallon	35c.@37c.	40c.@43c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades, ⅌ gallon	—@—	42c.@46c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades, ⅌ gallon	—@—	45c.@55c.
Porto Rico, ⅌ gallon	—@—	50c.@70c.
English Islands, ⅌ gallon	—@—	45c.@60c.
New-Orleans, ⅌ gallon	—@—	95c.@$1 06½

NAVAL STORES—There has been a moderate call for Resin on the basis of $2 15@$2 20 for Strained, ⅌ 280 lbs., with sales reported of 1,650 bbls., all sold. No receipts and no exports were reported to-day. Tar has been unchanged in price, but has been neglected; 299 bbls. were received. Crude Turpentine has been dull and nominal. Spirits Turpentine has been steady, but not active, on the basis of 47c.@47½c. for merchantable lots, ⅌ gallon; sales 220 bbls. in lots. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 47c.@48½c. ⅌ gallon; Crude, $3 45@$3 50; Resin at $2 12½@$9 ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter for Choice White; Tar at $2 50@$3; Pitch at $2 50@$2 62½ ⅌ bbl.

OILS—The general market has been quiet, yet no important changes have occurred in price. We quote: Crude Whale at 85c.@$1 for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale at $1 12; Crude Sperm at $1 70@$1 72; Unbleached Sperm at $1 90; Bleached Sperm at $1 95; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 55; Red Oil at 85c.@93c.; Linseed Oil at 94c.@97c., in casks and bbls.; Olive Oil at $1 27½c.@$1 30; Menhaden, 64c.@65c.; Spermaceti, 44c.@45c.

PETROLEUM—There has not been much movement in the local market. The offerings of Oil have been moderate, and the demand has been on a very limited scale, particularly for export; prices have been without buoyancy. The brokers have not yet perfected their new organization. They expect to be able to do so in the course of a few days. The question of brokerage, as between this City and Philadelphia and Pittsburg, will also be adjusted on something like an equitable basis early in the coming week. Crude continues quiet at 20⅛c.@20⅞c., in bulk, with sales reported of about 800 bbls.; 25½c.@26c. in shipping order here, and 24c. in shipping order at Philadelphia, ⅌ gallon. No receipts of Crude were reported here; at Philadelphia, 1,300 bbls. arrived, making the total receipts there for the week 4,930 bbls. Refined has been quite tame here on the basis of 34¾c. for Standard White, for November, and 34¼c. for do., for December delivery, ⅌ gallon, with sales reported of 3,200 bbls. all told. At Philadelphia a fair business has been transacted in Refined at steadier prices, sales having been reported of 11,000 bbls. Standard White, for November, at 33¼c.@33¾c.; and 3,800 bbls. do., December, at 34¼c. ⅌ gallon. The receipts of Refined have been 1,181 bbls.; in Philadelphia, 1,300 bbls., making the total arrivals there for the week 17,700 bbls. There were no export clearances reported to-day. Standard White, in cases, has been inactive at 41c.@41½c., and Prime White at 41½c.@42c. ⅌ gallon. Naphtha is quiet, ranging from 10½c.@11½c., in bbls., with sales of 650 bbls. reported within our range, and 16½c.@17c., in cases, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in light supply and moderate request at generally strong and buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 580 bbls., in lots, at $29 75@$30 25, chiefly at $30, for Western Mess; $30 50@$30 75 for new Western and City Mess; $25 25@$29 for old and new Western and City Prime Mess, and $23 75@$26 75 for old and new Prime to Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl.; also 220 bbls. New Mess, seller January and February, at $28 25, and 250 bbls. do., seller six months, at $28 ⅌ bbl. Cutmeats have been quiet and declining; sales have been reported since our last of 80 pkgs., at 12½c.@13½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders; 18c.@18½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams ⅌ lb. Bacon has been in limited request at irregular prices; sales 100 boxes City cured at 16½c.@16¾c. ⅌ lb. Dressed Hogs have been in demand at 13c.@13⅛ ⅌ lb. Lard has been quiet and rather easier in price. Sales have been reported of 400 tierces and bbls., in lots, at 18⅛c.@18½c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 17⅛c.@17¾c. for City, and 17⅛c.@17⅞c. for good to prime Steam, ⅌ lb. Beef has been in request at steady rates; sales, 210 bbls., in lots, at $8@$13 for Plain Mess, $12 50@$17 50 for Extra Mess, and $3 50@$5 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; also, $16@$18 for New Mess and New Extra Mess. Tierce Beef is in demand, including New Prime Mess, at $25@$28, and India Mess at $29@$32 ⅌ tierce; sales 128 tierces. Beef Hams rule quiet at from $16@$25 for Old, and $32 50@$33 for New, ⅌ bbl.; sales 90 bbls., in lots. Butter is in limited request and heavy; we quote: State, common to Prime, 30c.@42c.; Fancy, 43c.@50c.; and Western, inferior to prime, 20c.@35c. ⅌ lb. The receipts to-day were 2,462 pkgs. Cheese is quite dull at from 10c.@18c., as the extremes, for Common to Choice Factory. The receipts of the day were 8,725 boxes.

RICE—Has been moderately inquired for at about previous quotations. Carolina, $7@$7 75; Rangoon, in bond, $2 50@$3 12½, gold, ⅌ 100 lbs. Sales have been reported of 70 tierces Carolina within our range.

SALT—A very moderate trade has been noted in all kinds within our revised range. Turk's Island at 45c.@46c.; Cadiz, 42c.@44c. ⅌ bushel; Liverpool Ground at $1 60@$1 65; Liverpool Fine at $2 35@$2 60 by the invoice, ⅌ sack. Jobbers' store prices have been as follows: Turk's Island, 50c. ⅌ bushel; Ashton's Liverpool Fine, $3 30@$3 40; Marshall's and Worthington's do., $2 50; Higgins' do., $2 75; Evans', Dean's, Faulk's, Cheshire, &c., $2 37½; Liverpool Ground, $1 65@$1 75 ⅌ sack, with the usual discount for cash.

SALTPETRE—Continues inactive at 11⅛c.@11⅛c. ⅌ lb.

SEEDS—Linseed has has been offered sparingly and has been quoted very firm, but has been without notable activity. Other articles have been quite dull within our range: Clover, 12c.@12⅛c. ⅌ lb.; Rough Flax, $2 35@$2 45; Timothy, $3 75@$4, currency, and Calcutta Linseed at $2 20@$2 22½, gold, ⅌ bushel. 4,000 bags Bombay were sold at $2 25, gold, ⅌ bushel.

SKINS—Trade has been on a restricted scale, but no further remarkable alteration has been noted in prices. We quote: *Deer*—Honduras, 40c.@42c.; San Juan, 38c.@41c.; Bolivar, 31c.; Sisal, 43c.@45c.; Vera Cruz, 42c.@44c.; Chagres, 43c.@46c.; Porto Cabello, 35c.@36c.; Para, 45c.@47c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Southern and Texas, 32c.@38c., currency, ⅌ lb. And *Goat* thus: Tampico, 57⅛c.; Matamoras, 50c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@52½c.; gold, ⅌ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 47⅛c.@52⅛c.; Payta, 50c.; Curacoa, 50c.@52c.; Cape, 45c.@50c., currency, ⅌ lb.; Madras, 70c.@72½c.; Patna, 47⅛c.@50c., currency, each.

SOAP—Has been very quiet, including Castile at 13c.@13⅛c.; Colgate's Pale, 9⅛c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7⅛c. ⅌ lb.

SPICES—There has been a moderate jobbing trade reported on the basis of our quotations: Mace at $1 30; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1@$1 12½; Cassia at 44⅛c.@45c.; Cloves at 26c.@26⅛c.; Pepper at 25⅛c.@25⅛c.; Pimento at 18c.@18⅛c.; Ginger at 12c.@12⅛c., gold, ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—The demand for Raw has been more active, and prices have been quoted steady. Sales have been reported, since our last, 1,810 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at from 10⅛c.@12⅛c.; 437 boxes Havana at 10⅛c.@11⅛c. ⅌ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades of Cuba at 11c.@11⅛c.; fair to very good grocery grades at from 11⅛c.@11⅞c.; very good to choice do. at 12c.@12⅛c. ⅌ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 11⅛c.@13c. ⅌ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar 11⅛c.@11⅞c. ⅌ lb. We quote Box Sugar in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 10⅛c.@11⅛c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 11⅛c.@11⅞c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 12⅛c.@12⅞c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 13⅛c.@14c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 and 20, at 14⅜c.@14⅛c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, White, 14c.@15c. ⅌ lb. And bagged Sugar thus: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 10⅛c.@11⅛c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 11⅛c.@11⅞c.; Manila, Current Clayed and Superior, at 10⅛c.@10⅞c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars have been more inquired for, but at rather easier prices, ranging at from 13c.@15⅛. ⅌ lb. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART now quote their Refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed Sugar at 15⅛c.; Granulated at 15⅛c.; Ground at 15⅛c.; White, A, 14⅛c., and Yellow, C, at 14⅛c., cash, ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 85,000 lbs. Tallow at 10⅛c.@11⅛c., mainly at 11c.; also, 42,000 lbs. Stearine at 16⅛c.@17⅛c., and 35,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@13⅛c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been in light demand within our former range; Gunpowder and Imperial at from $1@$1 90; Hyson at from 90c.@$1 65; Young Hyson, 82½c.@$1 70; Uncolored Japan at from 80c.@$1 25; Oolong at 70c.@$1 50; Souchong and Congou at from 70c.@$1 ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Trade has been dull, though prices have been without change. Low grades of Kentucky have been in some request for home use. Sales have been reported of 273 hhds. Kentucky at 8⅛c.@12c.; 200 cases Connecticut Seed Leaf, 42⅛c.@55c.; 150 bales Havana, 95c.@$1 05, currency, and 108 bales do., in bond, 32c., gold, ⅌ lb. We quote: *Kentucky*—Common Lugs, 8⅛c.@8⅞c.; Good Lugs, 9c.@10c.; Common Leaf, 9⅛c.@11⅛c.; Medium Leaf, 10⅛c.@12⅛c.; Good Leaf, 11⅛c.@13⅛c.; Fine Leaf, 12⅛c.@15c.; Selections, 14c.@17c. ⅌ lb. *Seed Leaf*—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 13c.@15c.; Binders and Seconds, 18c.@28c.; Wrappery lots, 35c.@45c.; Fine Wrappers, 55c.@70c.; New-York State Fillers, 10c.@12c.; average lots, 16c.@25c.; Wrappers, 20c.@50c.; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 10c.@12c.; average lots, 16c.@25c.; Wrappers, 25c.@55c. *Havana Tobacco*—Common, 85c.@92½c.; Good, 97c.@$1 02½; Fine, $1 05@$1 15. *Yara*—I cut, 75c.@82½c.; II cut, $1 05@$1 12½; average lot, 87½c.@92½c. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black work—Common and Medium, 20c.@22c., in bond; Good and Fine, 25c.@30c., in bond; Bright work—Common and Medium, 25c.@30c.; Good and Fine, 35c.@95c., in bond.

WHISKY—Has been quite active at materially advanced prices, closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported of 1,180 bbls., in lots, at $1 02@$1 10, closing at about the latter rate, ⅌ gallon. The receipts were 748 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been comparatively quiet, but rates have been without remarkable alteration. For Liverpool there were taken 370 bales Cotton by steam, at ⅜d. ⅌ lb.; 1,000 bbls. Flour, part by sail, at 3s.⅛d.@4s.¼d. ⅌ bbl., and 38,000 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 8½d. ⅌ bushel. The engagements for other ports have been unimportant.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 12, 1869.

At Weehawken market this morning, trade though dull was on the whole, on a better footing. The grades of cattle were not superior, and the supply was not too large; prices ranged on the same average as on Wednesday last, and the market closed firm, yet a sudden influx of poor beasts would immediately throw trade off this slight advance. Prices quoted were as follows: No prime bullocks on sale; first quality, 15c. ⅌ lb.; second quality, 13c.@14c. ⅌ lb.; third quality, 10c.@11c. ⅌ lb.; highest price quoted, 15c. ⅌ lb.; lowest price quoted, 10c. ⅌ lb.; this day's average, 11⅛c. ⅌ lb. The number of first-quality beasts on sale was small.

SALES TO-DAY.

D. BARNES sold 19 Kentucky medium grade at 12c. ⅌ lb.; weight, 6 cwt. E. HEARD sold 117 Illinois good cattle, from 14c.@15c. ⅌ lb., weight, 7 cwt. H. HURD sold 36 inferior light cattle, mixed lot, from 11c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weight 5¼ cwt. J. MARTIN purchased to send into the country, a small number of two-year olds, from $30@$35 ⅌ head. S. MERICK sold 21 State cattle at 10c. ⅌ lb.; weight, 5¼ cwt. Gross arrivals at Weehawken market for yesterday and to-day, 102 head of Horned Cattle and 6 Calves, very poor grade.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

T. KIRBY sold 63 Lambs, weight 4,210 lbs., at 7⅛c. ⅌ lb.; 218 Sheep, weight 17,835 lbs., at 5⅛c. ⅌ lb.; 14 Sheep, weight 1,375 lbs., at 6⅛c. ⅌ lb.; 69 Sheep, weight 5,915 lbs., at 4⅛c. ⅌ lb.; 50 Sheep, weight 3,920 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 48 Lambs, weight 3,585 lbs., at 7⅛c. ⅌ lb.; 24 Sheep, weight 2,270 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 92 Sheep, weight 7,900 lbs., at 5⅛c. ⅌ lb.; 165 Sheep, weight 12,690 lbs., at 4⅛c. ⅌ lb.; 220 Sheep, weight 17,335 lbs., at 4⅛c. ⅌ lb.; 9 Lambs at $50 the lot, and 19 cull Lambs at 19s. ⅌ head. REED & MCGRAW sold 24 Sheep, weight 2,035 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 68 Sheep, weight 4,585 lbs., at 4⅛c. ⅌ lb.; 32 Lambs, weight 1,785 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 15 Sheep, weight 1,290 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 218 Sheep, weight 13,585 lbs., at 4⅛c. ⅌ lb.; 10 Sheep, weight 1,110 lbs., at 5⅛c. ⅌ lb. HUME & ELLIOTT sold 33 Lambs, weight 1,925 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 151 Lambs, weight 9,320 lbs., at 6⅛c. ⅌ lb.; 106 Sheep, weight 10,700 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 2 Sheep, weight 190 lbs., at 5⅛c. ⅌ lb.; 94 Sheep, weight 7,860 lbs., at 5⅛c. ⅌ lb.; 52 Sheep, weight 4,285 lbs., at 5⅛c. ⅌ lb.; 35 Lambs, weight 1,850 lbs., at 7 ⅌ lb.; 70 Lambs, weight 4,420 lbs., at 6⅛c. ⅌ lb.; 72 Lambs, weight 4,420 lbs., at 6⅛c. ⅌ lb.; 24 Sheep, weight 1,860 lbs., at 5⅛c. ⅌ lb. Trade in this market was brisk and it closed firm; gross arrivals for to-day were 2,887 Sheep and Lambs, mixed lot.

FORTIETH-STREET HOG MARKET.

E. VAN WERT sold for ASBURY & LERCH 125 Ohio Hogs, weight 24,340 lbs., at 10 7-16c. ⅌ lb.; prices ranged from 9⅛c.@10⅛c. ⅌ lb.

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ATLANTIC FLOUR MILLS,
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To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Nemesis, Wednesday, Nov. 17 | Allegro, Saturday, Dec. 4
Malta, Thursday, Nov. 18 | Scotia, Wednesday, Dec. 8
Russia, Wednesday, Nov. 24 | Tripoli, Thursday, Dec. 9
Tarifa, Thursday, Nov. 25 | Cuba, Wednesday, Dec. 15
Samaria, Wednesday, Dec. 1 | Palmyra, Thursday, Dec. 16

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage. First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold. First Cabin, to Liverpool.....$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.

First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

Steamer of Nov. 17 will not carry passengers.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers are intended to sail as follows:

CAMBRIA.....Nov. 13 | COLUMBIA.....Dec. 4
IOWA.....Nov. 20 | EUROPA.....Dec. 11
CALEDONIA.....Nov. 27 | INDIA.....Dec. 18

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $27. Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.

NEBRASKA.....3,200 tons.....Nov. 17, at 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN.....2,565 tons.....Nov. 24, at 9½ A.M.
IDAHO.....3,132 tons.....Dec. 1, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA.....2,965 tons.....Dec. 8, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA.....3,150 tons.....Dec. 15, at 2 P. M.
COLORADO.....3,015 tons.....Dec. 22, at 8½ A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE.....(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE.....(Currency)..$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.

Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

ERIN, WEBSTER, Saturday, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Tuesday, Nov. 16, at 12 M.
HELVETIA, THOMSON, Saturday, Nov. 20, at 2 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager,

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$140 to $180.	$65.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

NOV. 5—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Captain ——

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Dec. 1 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, Nov. 19. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

SEALE, Captain M. R. GREEN.....Nov. 18
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....Nov. 25
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau..Dec. 2

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA. SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M.

The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Tuesday, Nov. 16.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKES, Saturday, Dec. 4.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS. No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, THURSDAY, Dec. 2, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,

TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY,

THE STEAMSHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Captain NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Nov. 13, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
GEORGIA, HARRISON, Tuesday, Nov. 16.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Nov. 13, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P.M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 32 West-st.

LEO, Captain DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Nov. 16, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, Nov. 18, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR MOBILE

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE
FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP
ALABAMA,
Captain LIMBURNER.

On SATURDAY, Nov. 13, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

For freight or passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st.,
or to R. E. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. Passports procured, vised, &c. Applications to be made at the office of GEORGE BANCROFT, Consul-General, 261 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.

The well known first-class side-wheel steamship
DE SOTO,
THOS. H. MORTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 32 North River, foot of SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 4 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

The VICTOR will follow from Pier No. 20 East River. C. H. MALLORY & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON...Gager.....Saturday, Nov. 13
MARIPOSA.....Kemble...Saturday, Nov. 20

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST—REGULAR LINE—The popular steamship SARAGOSSA, Captain J. RYDER, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, 18th November, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8, North River, foot of Rector-st.

Price of passage reduced to $15.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship MAGNOLIA will sail 20th November.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent in Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continents. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade-st.; Art Galleries Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

ART NOTICE.—BY HENRY H. LEEDS & AMINER.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FINE PAINTINGS, ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 11 and 12,
at 7½ o'clock each evening,
at the
LEEDS ART GALLERIES,
NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY,
southwest corner of 12th-st.

SPECIAL SALE, BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR, OF A SUPERB COLLECTION OF EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PAINTINGS, by celebrated and favorite artists, viz.:

A. Achenbach,	Jordaens,	F. E. Church,
Carl Hubner,	Leickert,	A. B. Durand,
C. Erdmann,	Verschuren,	J. F. Kensett,
Carl Becker,	Berlin,	Sonntag,
H. De Cock,	Von Seben,	De Haas,
C. Hine,	Girscher,	J. B. Irving,
H. Rommer,	E. Schmidt,	W. T. Richards,
Roosdorp,	C. Bergman,	J. Pope,
Musin,	Kruseman,	S. Colman,
Lanfant-de-Metz,	Van Elten,	Dolph,
Carabain,	Vanderslyken,	J. Rondel,
Ver Veer,	Von Mille,	C. C. Griswold,
Schaep,	Crabeels,	Inman,
	and others.	

NOW ON EXHIBITION DAY AND EVENING AS ABOVE.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer, Commercial Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.

BARKER & THEALL will sell by auction, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the Commercial Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st.:

An elegant assortment of furniture, &c., viz.: Carved rosewood and walnut parlor suites, in crimson satin, brocatel and reps; sofas, marble-top centre and fancy tables, elegant pier and mantel mirrors, sofas, chairs.

Also, for account of whom it may concern:
Seven painted bedroom suites.
Lot painted bedsteads, washstands, &c.
Ten elegantly-carved walnut bedsteads.
Lot hair and hair-top mattresses.
Office desks, chairs, &c.
The whole to be positively sold.
Catalogues are now ready at No. 8 Cortlandt-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade-sts.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of 12th-st.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—On SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade-sts., A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FINE PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, OFFICE AND BEDROOM FURNITURE, GILT FRAME FRENCH-PLATE MIRRORS, AXMINSTER, VELVET, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS, brocatel window curtains, silver-plated ware and glassware, cutlery, &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock,
rosewood and mahogany frame pianos.

ALSO,
a large lot of office furniture, safe, &c. &c.
By order of J. VON SACHS, Assignee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade-st.; Art Galleries Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—RECEIVER'S SALE.

On SATURDAY, Nov. 20, 1869, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade-st.:

OFFICE FURNITURE, comprising desks, bookracks, counter and office furniture; one safe, &c., together with shipping lists and other books; also three fine iron chests, made by Herring & Lilly. By order of JOHN SEDGWICK, Receiver.

STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 925 Broadway.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c., being the establishment of a gentleman lately deceased.

STANLEY DAY, auctioneer, will sell on TUESDAY MORNING, 16th November, at 9½ o'clock, at the stables, rear of Nos. 329 and 331 West 15th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., where the property can be examined previous to sale. For further particulars see to-morrow's advertisement.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY E. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Nov. 13, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

310 boxes fresh Messina Lemons, landing ex steamer. Immediately after:

1,500 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION THIS DAY at BOGART'S Auction Rooms, corner of William and Frankfort sts. Very fine wardrobes, superb marble-top enameled suites, rosewood do., fine engravings, chickering pianos, &c., with an immense variety of household furniture.

SCALES.

For Circulars and Price List apply to BRANDON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Brandon, Vt., or to the warehouses of the Company, at No. 3 Park-place, New-York, GEORGE B. REYNOLDS, Agent; No. 121 Federal-st., Boston, T. R. FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents; No. 204 Lake-st., Chicago, C. S. MESEROLE, Agent.

☞ A good local agent wanted in every County.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DEDICATION SERVICES.—THE CENTRAL Presbyterian Church, formerly of Broome-st., will dedicate their new house of worship on West 56th-st., near Broadway, on SABBATH, Nov. 14, 1869. The dedication sermon will be preached by the Pastor, Rev. J. D. WILSON, at 10½ A. M. A reunion of the old members of the Central Church will be held at 3½ P. M. A sermon will be preached by Rev. J. O. MURRAY, D. D., Pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, at 7½ P. M. All the friends and former members of the Church are cordially invited to be present.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE of the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.; the original Mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M., and also at 7½ P. M. On Thanksgiving Day children's exercises at 2 o'clock P. M., at the close of which they will be furnished with a sumptuous dinner. The friends of the cause are respectfully invited.

NEW-YORK CITY MISSIONS.—THE missionaries report great destitution among the respectable poor, especially in the way of clothing. The Society respectfully asks its friends to send donations of cast-off garments to any of their Mission Chapels, or a note to No. 30 Bible House, when they will be called for. GEO. J. MINGINS,
Superintendent of Missions.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. Bishop EDWARD THOMSON, LL. D., will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M. Praying Band services by SAMUEL HALSTED, Esq., and Chaplain FRENCH at 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 1½ o'clock P. M.

THERE WILL BE PREACHING in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the evening Rev. SAMUEL H. COX, D.D., LL.D., will preach a sermon to the young people on *The Sublime Mediatorship of Christ.* All invited.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST. (near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach at 10½ A. M., Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 10½ A. M. and 2½ P. M. for deaf mutes, and Bishop QUINTARD, of Tennessee, at 7½ P. M. The evening sermon will be interpreted for deaf mutes. Also service at 4 P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Sabbath services will be held at this institution SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and singing by a choir of more than 200 children. Strangers are invited to attend. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

SWEDENBORG AND SPIRITUALISM.—A lecture by I. T. WILLIAMS, Esq., at the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, Lafayette-av. and Hall-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, at 7½ o'clock. Free to all.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st.—Prayer meeting SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in observance of the day of prayer for Young Men's Christian Associations throughout the world. Open to all.

AT THE CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, (Sixth Universalist,) Rev. J. M. PULLMAN, Pastor, 36th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.—Morning service at 10½ o'clock; evening at 7½. Subject—*Vicarious Atonement in the Creeds.* Sunday School at 3 P. M.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF St. John-st. M. E. Church, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. HENRY SLICER, D. D., Ex-Chaplain of Congress, at 7 P. M. Seats free. Strangers invited.

SWEDENBORG AND ORTHODOXY: Or, *The Old and New Theology Contrasted*, a lecture by Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES at the Cooper Union, SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, at 7½ o'clock. Free to all.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY, D. D., WILL preach in the Murray Hill Reformed Church, Lexington-av., near 34th-st., SUNDAY, Nov. 14, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 2½ P. M. this morning.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE FREE CHAPEL, EAST 14TH-st., opposite the Academy of Music. The second sermon in the Winter course of Sermons for the People will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING, by Rev. W. R. HUNTINGTON, D. D., of Worcester, Mass. Subject—*Free Religion.* Dr. HUNTINGTON will also officiate in the afternoon.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching on SUNDAY at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. D. MURPHY, and at 7½ P. M. by the associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD. Preaching at the Missions, corner of Water and Dover sts., by Rev. C. W. JONES, and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. by the associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD; both at 3 o'clock P. M.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery.—Rev. W. C. VAN METER having again been reappointed Superintendent of this Mission, will enter upon his work SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Exercises in which the friends of the Mission will be interested, will commence at 3 P. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. in the chapel. All are invited.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED DUTCH Church, corner of 5th-av. and 48th-st.—Services on SUNDAY, Nov. 14, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, in the morning by one of the ministers of the Collegiate Churches; in the afternoon by Rev. Mr. LUDLOW, special Pastor, to that congregation. The afternoon services will be devoted to Sermons on *Bible History.*

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-st., near 2d-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. HORACE COOKE. Missionary Love Feast at 3½ P. M. Bishop SCOTT will preside. Thanksgiving sermon on next THURSDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock by the Pastor.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, (5th-av., above 46th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, 14th inst., at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. In the evening the second sermon of the course on "The Conservative Spirit of the Church," will be preached by Rev. Dr. WESTON. Subject—*Safety in the Old Paths which Turn neither to the Right Hand nor to the Left.*

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF Sunday School Teachers will hold its regular monthly meeting on MONDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock, in Rev. Dr. Crosby's Church, on 4th-av. and 22d-st., and will be addressed by Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., on *The Common Errors in Sunday School Teaching.*

LAY PREACHING—THE FIRST ANnual meeting of the Baptist Lay Preaching Association will be held SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st-st. Sermon by Rev. AYLAND HOTT. Addresses in the afternoon at No. 261 Broome-st., by B. F. JUDSON; at 81st-st., cor. 11th-av., by G. H. HANSELL.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, (corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., Presbyterian Church.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., preaching in the morning by Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, of the City Mission, and in the evening by Rev. JACOB FERHMAN. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH.—No. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. JACOB ERHMAN. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

REV. GEO. B. CHEEVER, PASTOR OF the Church of the Puritans, will preach on SABBATH MORNING, 10½ o'clock, at Apollo Hall, corner 28th-st. and Broadway. Subject—*A Divine Redeemer the Only Offer and Proof of a Divine Revelation.*

A THIRD DISCOURSE IN A SERIES on "The Family Life" will be preached by Rev. Dr. W. AIKMAN, in the Spring-st. Presbyterian Church, (near Varick-st.,) on SUNDAY MORNING. Subject—*The Husband and His Duties.* All are cordially invited.

UNITY CHAPEL,—HARLEM, 125TH-ST., 4th-av., Rev. W. T. CLARKE, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the morning—*Individualism.* In the evening—*The History and Uses of Thanksgiving Days.* The public are cordially invited.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, NO. 264 Bleecker-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. H. J. S. LEWIS, of Grafton, N. Y.; in the EVENING, by Rev. WILLIAM I. LOOMIS. Subject—*The True Way.* All are invited. Seats free.

CITY MISSION.—A PUBLIC MEETING IN behalf of the New-York City Mission will be held SABBATH EVENING, Nov. 14, at 7½ o'clock, in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church. Rev. Dr. PAXTON, Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, and others will take part in the service.

REV. R. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-st. Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Morning discourse preparatory to Thanksgiving. Young people's prayer meeting at 7½ P. M. Strangers and others cordially invited.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 35 Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will hold divine service on SUNDAY next, at 10½ A. M., in the Church, and in Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st. The Rector will preach in the morning and Rev. Mr. BRUCE in the evening. Seats free.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder W. S. CAMPBELL at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., on *Prophecy Connected with the Near Coming and Kingdom of Christ.* All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH—West 43th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON. On FRIDAY EVENINGS a course of lectures will be delivered by the Rector. Subject—*The Life of Christ.*

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. Bishop SCOTT will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. JOHN M. REID, D. D., at 7 o'clock P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

"SATURDAY NIGHT."—NO PERSON Who feels an interest in the noble, self-sacrificing and successful work of the "SATURDAY NIGHT MISSION" should fail to hear Rev. W. H. MILBURN, the eloquent blind orator, at Steinway Hall THIS (Saturday) EVENING. See notice under amusements.

THE RECTOR OF ST. AMBROSE will deliver in his Parish Church, corner of Prince and Thompson sts., on SUNDAY EVENINGS, from the 14th inst., a series of lectures on *The Thirty-nine Articles of the Church.* The sittings are free with the usual offertory.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, WEST 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., New-York City.—Preaching on SABBATH by the Pastor at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the morning—*Plain Reasoning with God.* Society meeting at 3 P. M. All are invited. Seats free.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL Church.—Rev. JULIAN M. STURTEVANT will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Services in Rutger's Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Sabbath School at 3 P. M. Seats free.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of the Advent, 47th-st., north side, between 6th and 6th avs., Rev. A. B. HART, Rector.—Hours of service on SUNDAY, 10½ o'clock A. M., 3½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School, 2 o'clock P. M.

AT THE EVERETT ROOMS, BROADway and 34th-st., MR. N. FRANK WHITE will speak before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Children's Lyceum at 2½ P. M. Sociable, Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

WILL THE DEAD LIVE AGAIN.—Bishop SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The True Doctrine of the Future Life.*

HARLEM — NEW PRESBYTERIAN Enterprise.—By request, Rev. CHARLES H. PAYSON HALL will preach SUNDAY, Nov. 14, at 3 P. M., at National Hall, corner 4th-av. and 129th-st. A cordial and earnest invitation is extended to all.

"CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS"—Large Chapel of the University, Washington-square.—Rev. Dr. DEEMS is to preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Cordial invitation and special attention to strangers.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in the temporary chapel of Plymouth Baptist Church, No. 601 9th-av., just below 47th-st., SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2.

FIFTY-THIRD-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor.—Preaching SUNDAY next, by Rev. J. BOARDMAN, of Sing Sing, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Pastor is expected home the following Sunday.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH WILL preach at the Church of the Messiah, Park-av. and 34th-st., SUNDAY, Nov. 14, morning and evening. Subject, morning—*The Immortal Life.* The public invited.

REV. H. SLICER, D. D., OF BALTImore, Md., will preach in the Seventeenth-st. (Hedding) M. E. Church on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ A. M., and Rev. J. S. WILLIS in the EVENING at 7½.

WEST HARLEM M. E. CHURCH, 125th-st., near 6th-av.—Rev. E. B. OTHEMAN, former Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M., SABBATH, Nov. 14. Seats free.

IN THE CHELSEA PRESBYTERIAN Church, West 22d-st., near 9th-av.—Rev. Dr. SHEDD will preach on SUNDAY, Nov. 14, at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor at 3½ P. M.

DON'T FAIL TO HEAR REV. O. H. TIFFANY, D. D., deliver his entertaining lecture on "Sham and Shoddy," in Thirtieth-st. M. E. Church, THIS (Saturday) EVENING, 13th inst.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH. Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. by Rev. M. E. ELLISON, D. D., and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. Mr. NOBLE. Seats all free. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE Church, 31st-st., near 2d-av.—Divine service and sermon every SUNDAY, morning and evening, Nov. 14, at 7½ P. M., discourse on *The Living Church.*

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORNER 38th-st.—*The 38ths in the English Reformation.* Rev. WM. H. CHAMBERLAIN will lecture on the above subject SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

"THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS" will be the subject of discussion at the meeting at No. 204 West 16th-st., corner of 8th-av., on SUNDAY at 7½ P. M.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, near 9th-av.—Preaching on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. by Rev. J. H. VINCENT, and at 7 P. M. by Rev. W. R. KITCHELL.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. DR. LINCOLN, of Boston, will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. J. HYATT SMITH AND OTHER prominent speakers will address the Morning Star Sunday School at Apollo Hall, corner 28th-st. and Broadway, SUNDAY, at 2 P. M.

CHAPEL OF THE PHILLIPS PRESbyterian Church, Madison-av., 42d-st.—Dr. ALEXANDER will preach at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTE-rian Church, near 8th-av. Preaching SUNDAY by Rev. Dr. SCHAFF.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—REV. WILLIAM, curate and rector-elect, No. 170 6th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, TO A FAMILY OF three or five persons, the parlors and second floor of a handsomely furnished house, centrally located; all the comforts of a home to parties willing to pay a fair price; private table if desired. Address G. W., Box No. 5,601 Post Office.

NO. 3 NORTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE—Elegant rooms, en suite or single, for first-class families and gentlemen. The house is newly frescoed and furnished throughout, comprises all modern improvements, with table and appointments first-class. A few day boarders taken. References exchanged.

NO. 271 WEST 11TH-ST.—FRONT room on third floor, very large; excellent board for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; water, gas, fire, &c.; neighborhood good and convenient to several lines of cars; terms moderate; references.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL front room, with fire, gas and board for two, $22 a week, and one on second floor,

ELECTION FRAUDS.

The Brooklyn Returns—The County Canvassers in Session.

The discoveries of fraud in the Brooklyn election returns come thicker and faster, and take a variety of shapes. The City Canvassers discovered that the returns from the First District of the Twenty-second Ward had been tampered with in such a manner as to elect WALSH, Democrat, over HALL, Republican, for Alderman, and the canvassers of the district declare that all alterations were made after the returns were delivered out of their hands.

Yesterday some brilliant strategy was resorted to by the county canvassers in order to hide the frauds that were so palpable. In the Fourth District, Seventh Ward, returns, CUNNINGHAM'S (Sheriff) vote had been altered from 155 to 255, and WALTER's vote from 373 to 273, and on the Republican ticket was written 294, while the return for WALTER is set down at 273. This return was sent back for alteration.

Supervisor CROOK moved that the returns of the district alluded to be sent back to the supervisor of the Seventh Ward for correction. Adopted.

Supervisor CROOK said that Mr. A. J. MICHAELS, one of the canvassers of the Sixth District, Sixth Ward, in whose returns were alterations, desired to appear before the Board and make a statement.

Supervisor CASSIDY moved to adjourn.

The motion to adjourn was being voted upon, when Supervisor CROOK rose to explain his vote, and stated that a motion to adjourn without providing for the time to which they adjourned was out of order, and the passage of such a motion would make the canvass null and void.

Supervisor CASSIDY then withdrew the resolution.

Supervisor LITTLE then moved that Mr. MICHAELS be heard, and Supervisor CROOK seconded the motion.

Mr. MICHAELS then stepped out from the lobby and said, in answer to an inquiry as to whether the returns of the Sixth District, Sixth Ward, had been tampered with, so far as the vote for Sheriff was concerned, that he had no statement to make, but he simply wished to say—

Supervisor (Coroner) WHITEHILL, interrupting MICHAELS, said that Mr. LITTLE had said that Mr. MICHAELS had a statement to make, when Mr. MICHAELS had none to make.

Supervisor LITTLE—But he wishes to say——

Supervisor STILWELL said that he understood Mr. MICHAELS desired to be heard on the matter.

Supervisor LITTLE moved that Mr. MICHAELS be heard.

Supervisor HOWELL, Chairman, decided the motion to be out of order.

Supervisor LITTLE appealed from the decision of the Chair, and said that Mr. MICHAELS had appeared before the Board three times and said "I wish to say."

Supervisor CASSIDY moved to adjourn.

The Chair ruled the motion to adjourn out of order, for the reason previously given by Mr. CROOK.

Supervisor CROOK, in rising to vote, said that Mr. MICHAELS had told him that he understood that the canvassers, if proved guilty of tampering with election returns, were liable to be sent to State Prison, and he wished to inform the Board that his returns had not been altered when they left his hands.

The Chair was sustained by a vote of 12 to 9.

Subsequently Mr. MICHAELS stated that the returns of the Sixth District, Sixth Ward, as published in the local papers, were not the returns written by him, and that his original returns, as they left his hands, had no erasures nor scratches of any kind whatever, nor any interlineations of any kind.

Mr. JAMES H. PRATT, who wrote the returns of the Fourth District, Seventh Ward, says that alterations had been made since they left his hands.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

The Case of Commodore Higgins—The Spanish Gunboats.

The Cuban Junta have received a communication from Commodore HIGGINS, late commander of the *Cuba*, in which he fully answers the charges recently made against him. He closes his communication as follows:

"Other dispatches of minor importance I do not send. And now, having fully answered the official questions asked me, and given all the information upon the matter within my power, allow me to say in conclusion that myself and all the officers of the *Cuba* are deeply grieved at our motives being so misunderstood. As brave men and honorable gentlemen, they regret that the many slanderous notices going the rounds of the Press, impugning their honor and courage, have not been contradicted by the representatives of the Government in whose defence they have volunteered, and circulated yesterday to the effect that a new enterprise was to be started, in which the late officers and crew of the *Cuba* were to be employed, but there is good authority for asserting that the rumor has no foundation in fact. They expect and demand an investigation of the whole affair shall be made."

It is said that all the officers of the *Cuba* are very indignant at the treatment which Commodore HIGGINS has received, and that they are fully determined to stand by him. A report was circulated yesterday to the effect that a new enterprise

The six Spanish gunboats built on the Delaware, which were seized the other day, are expected at the Navy Yard to-day. The other two Spanish gunboats are still lying at the foot of West Thirteenth-street, closely watched.

The United States frigate *Frolic*, just from a watching expedition on the coast, arrived at the Navy Yard last night.

The Sheridan Homicide Case in Newark.

An inquest was held by Coroner LANG, of Newark, yesterday and last evening, upon the body of JAS. SHERIDAN, of No. 30 Oxford-street, who died on Wednesday morning from the effect of injuries received, it is supposed, at the hand of his stepsister, HONORA ROBINSON. Mrs. ROBINSON, BRIDGET ROGERS, another stepsister of the deceased, and her husband, EDWARD ROGERS, were arrested and are still in custody. At the inquest the certificate of Dr. DODD, the county physician, who made the *post-mortem* examination, was received and read. He found that death had resulted, in all probability, from a wound made upon the back of the head with some blunt instrument. The most important testimony was given by Officer HESSE, who testified that he met SHERIDAN in Oxford-street, near his residence, on Wednesday night, and was requested by the latter to go and arrest his stepsister, who, he said, had struck him with a smoothing-iron. He did not give the name of the woman who assaulted him, and when he was told by the officer that his assailant could not be arrested unless he would give her name, go with the officer and identify her, SHERIDAN declined and said he would go home. While they were talking, SHERIDAN placed his hand to his head, which was covered with blood. The officer did not then think that he was dangerously hurt; he went with SHERIDAN to his house at No. 30 Oxford-street. When they arrived there Mrs. SHERIDAN washed her husband's head and he was put to bed. Early on the following day he died.

BRIDGET ROGERS, one of the women held in custody—a stepsister of the deceased—was also sworn, and gave evidence that was important, because it was evasive and contradictory. It was thought that the testimony as far as it went pointed to the guilt of one of the sisters, but it was not clear as to the person. The inquest was adjourned, after the testimony of Mrs. SHERIDAN was given, until to-day.

The deceased was a "longshoreman," and had visited his sister's house in the early part of the morning upon a business errand. How the quarrel commenced that ended in his death cannot be learned until the evidence of the guilty parties is obtained.

November Meteoric Showers.

The annual meteoric shower of falling stars may be looked for between midnight and sunrise to-morrow morning. Astronomers are preparing to take scientific observation of the phenomenon. It is not probable that it will be much of a shower this year. The great shower that recurs every thirty-three years took place in 1866, and was observed in the other hemisphere, but was not seen here. Last year we had a meteoric shower visible here, which almost equaled the great shower of 1866, as witnessed in England and the East Indies.

The Accident on the Harlem Railroad—Coroner's Inquest—Flight of the Careless Switchman.

Coroner BATHGATE yesterday held an inquest at the Metropolitan Police Station, Freemont, on the body of THOS. HAMMOND, the fireman in the employ of the Harlem Railroad Company, who came to his death the previous evening by the accident to the train due in the City from Chatham at 9:20 P. M. From the testimony of Mr. RANSOM HAM, and information gathered from other sources, it appears that the train approached the switch at the junction of the Harlem and New-Haven Railroads on time, about 8:32 P. M.; that the signal lights indicated "all right" for the Harlem down train, but just before reaching the switch a change was made in the signal lights, indicating that the switch was not right, whereupon the engineer immediately whistled "down brakes," at the same time put on the patent brakes, while the brakemen also promptly responded to the alarm whistle; nevertheless, the locomotive and tender ran off and capsized down an embankment about twelve to fifteen feet; the baggage car was likewise upset on the edge of the embankment. Conductor HAM saw the switchman in charge, PATRICK GERRATY, who held in his hand a white light, and asked him what was the matter, and whether the switch was not wrong at the time, and he replied that it must have been so, but from that time nothing further was seen of him. Conductor HAM immediately after the accident called the attention of several passengers to the fact that the switch was then set for the passage of the New-Haven train; it is therefore presumed that GERRATY, after the passage of the New-Haven train down, about 7:25 P. M., changed the signal lights, but neglected changing the switch. The Coroner, after granting permission for the interment of the body, adjourned the inquest for a week in order to obtain other testimony. It was subsequently ascertained that GERRATY went home about 9 o'clock in a high state of excitement, and stated that he must have misplaced the switch, that an accident had occurred and he feared that he had sacrificed a large number of lives; and having heard a number of the passengers talk of vengeance, he had left to avoid personal injury. He will probably be found by the Police to-day, and produced at the next investigation by the Coroner.

The New Post Office.

To-day the first block of Maine granite will be laid on the concrete foundation, which will be the commencement of the new Post Office building proper. The work so far has been preparatory, and has been pushed with remarkable energy enabling the builder to begin upon the main structure sooner than was anticipated. The immense trench is excavated the entire circuit; the area wall is up four-fifths of the distance, six huge derricks are under way, and all the necessary digging and carting away of dirt for the present is done. As the stone for the pillars comes already cut, the main work now will be the setting of them by masons. It has already been published that the work at night has been discontinued.

The reply of Secretary BOUTWELL, printed in yesterday's TIMES, to the inquiry of the Workingmen's Union, whether the laborers on the new Post Office grounds are not entitled to the benefit of the Eight-hour law, settles the question precisely as the laborers themselves understand it. They are all under contract to work ten hours per day, and receive pay accordingly. If they had agreed to work *by the day*, but eight hours' labor could be required of them, and then their wages would be less. Besides, the men are not employed directly by the Government, but by its contractors, who in turn hire laborers on special agreements to work so many hours for so much money. No one on the grounds comes under the jurisdiction of the national Eight-hour law, or if any do, they are allowed its full benefit.

It should be stated in this connection that the laborers are well paid, and have shown no discontent in their work. They well understand on what terms they are employed. The attempt to create dissatisfaction among them originated with outside parties, who had their own ends to accomplish, but which have been "nipped in the bud" by the Secretary's letter.

The Death of General Wool—Order of General McDowell.

The following order has been issued by General MCDOWELL:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, Nov. 11.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 231.—The following troops will proceed to Watervliet Arsenal, Troy, N. Y., to take part in paying suitable honors to the remains of Major-General WOOL, United States Army:

First—The company of the Fifth Artillery at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., will proceed by boat or rail, and arrive Friday evening.

Second—The company of the Fifth Artillery at Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, Mass., will proceed by rail Friday evening, so as to arrive early Saturday morning.

Third—Two companies of the Fifth Artillery, from Fort Adams, Rhode Island, with the band and regimental headquarters, will proceed by boat to New-York on Thursday evening, and go up Friday evening.

Fourth—Two companies of the First Artillery, from Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor, with the regimental band, under command of Brevet Brigadier-General HASKIN, Lieutenant-Colonel First Artillery, will proceed by boat on Friday evening.

The troops will be in full uniform, with overcoats, and be supplied with blank cartridges.

Fifth—The Department Commander will go to Troy on Friday evening, and will be accompanied by his Aides-de-Camp, Brevet Captains COSTER and STOCKTON, United States Army, Brevet Major R. C. PERRY, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, and as many officers as can be spared from their duties. By command of

Brevet Major-General MCDOWELL.
CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Ass't Adjt.-General.

The Chinese Pupils at the Five Points House of Industry.

Last night the Chinese pupils, numbering some thirty young men and boys, together with about a dozen Cubans, who attend evening school at the Five Points House of Industry, were entertained at a sociable by Rev. S. P. HALLIDAY, superintendent of the institution. They were all neatly dressed, and looked quite intelligent. A number of visitors, including several ladies, were present. After prayer, Rev. E. FOLSOM, of the Presbyterian Missionary Board, from Canton, addressed the pupils in the Chinese language. A number of the Chinese pupils next read each a verse from the Scriptures in English, indicating much progress. They had been in attendance at school some only two and others three months. One of them repeated a whole chapter from the Gospels. Another repeated the Lord's Prayer in Chinese. The meeting was then addressed by Rev. E. P. SMITH, of the American Missionary Society, and Rev. Mr. HALLIDAY. Mr. TELUZE, a Belgian, performed in good style sacred airs from "Norma" on the accordion. There was a fruit supper in the course of the evening.

The Drawback Frauds.

The case of ROMAINE MULLIGAN and JAMES CALDWELL, charged by Mr. KORN with being implicated in the drawback frauds, came before United States Commissioner OSBORN yesterday for examination. Mr. A. H. PURDY, Assistant District-Attorney, appeared for the Government. He requested an adjournment, in consequence of the absence of Judge PIERREPONT. The examination was subsequently fixed for to-day. Nothing could be ascertained in regard to the whereabouts of Mr. BLATCHFORD yesterday. Our reporter made inquiries at the Public Stores building, but found that he had not been there during the day.

Fire in Wooster-street.

About 8 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the drying room of LORILLARD's tobacco factory, No. 69 Wooster-street, in such proximity to the boiler room that it was probably caused by the furnace. The engines were promptly on hand and quickly extinguished the flames, but the drying room being filled with tobacco, the damage by water was very great. The superintendent of the establishment, however, refused to make any estimate of the loss until he had made a thorough examination of the stock. The damage to the building is estimated at $500.

The Destination of the Albany—Her Return to the Navy Yard.

The rumors in reference to the movements, the destination and the freight on board the *Albany* are so utterly ludicrous as to excite the laughter of all who had anything to do with fitting out and loading that vessel. The *Albany* is expected back at the Navy Yard for repairs to-day; then perhaps the alarmists will have an opportunity of learning more about the intentions of the Government regarding her.

Platform of a New Political Club.

The United Workingmen's Association of the Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards held a large meeting at Milleman's Hall last evening. It was resolved that the workingmen of the Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards support in the coming charter election only such men for office whose past record is a guarantee for their future action. It was resolved also to support no candidate who is not in favor of the Eight-hour law.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

Mr. BERNARD CASSERLY, the Superintendent of the Emigrant Landing Depot, has written a letter in which he says, regarding the charge against Commissioner KAPP, for signing a blank order in the case of BRIDGET GERDY, that the course of Mr. KAPP is that followed since 1847 by such men as Gulian C. Verplanck, Edwin D. Morgan, Cyrus Curtiss, Andrew Carrigan and Elijah F. Purdy.

The delegates of the German-American Association held an extra meeting at Liederkranz Hall, Nos. 31, 33 and 35 East Fourth-street, last night. The object of the meeting was announced to be to influence the coming charter election with regard to School Trustees, and the movement going on among the Germans of this City for the introduction of the German language as a regular branch of instruction in the public schools. A resolution having been passed to invite School Commissioner GROSS to attend the meetings of the Association, the meeting adjourned.

Rev. WILLIAM C. VAN METER has engaged to reassume the position of Superintendent of the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, beginning his labors on Sunday next. The friends of the institution are greatly pleased with the arrangement.

The Eleventh Ward Independent Citizens' Club met at No. 228 Third-street last night, and renominated FREDERICK REPPER for Alderman.

A meeting of the Woman's Council, for the City of New-York, will be held at Packard's Training School Rooms, corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway, to-day, at 2:30 P. M. Ladies are invited to attend.

The celebration of the sixty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the New-York Historical Society will take place in the Hall, Second-avenue, corner of Eleventh-street, next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Rev. WILLIAM F. MORGAN, D. D., will deliver the address.

On Thursday, Thanksgiving Day, the New-York Post Office and all mails will close at 10 o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM J. HAMILTON, the man who shot WM. MADDEN, of No. 634 Broadway, on the 18th of September, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, in mistake for "Mart" ALLEN, was yesterday arraigned before Justice DOWLING. Mr. MADDEN appeared in Court to make the necessary complaint, and appeared to be progressing very favorably. HAMILTON was remanded for trial without bail. He made the same defence offered by him when examined by the Coroner.

The twenty-second annual election for nine directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the Company's office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-street, next Wednesday, between 12 M. and 2 P. M.

THOMAS RYAN, of No. 6 Albany-street, caused the arrest of WM. HARDING, a Broadway omnibus driver, yesterday, on a charge of having kept back ninety cents out of a $1 bill given him to pay fare. As this is becoming a frequent occurrence on the stage routes, Justice DOWLING held the prisoner for trial at the Special Sessions.

Brooklyn.

Mr. JOHN ZUNDEL, organist of Plymouth Church, will play to-day at the first of the concerts on the great organ, this season, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, at 4 o'clock.

General STEWART L. WOODFORD will lecture on "Phil. Sheridan," in the New-England Church, Williamsburg, on Monday evening. The Williamsburg people have a great treat in store for them in this lecture.

The number of patients treated gratuitously at the Williamsburg Dispensary last month was 495, and the prescriptions dispensed 1,027.

The result of the official canvass for city officers is as follows: KALBFLEISCH, for Mayor, 28,874; LITTLE, 18,220; majority for KALBFLEISCH, 10,654. For Street Commissioner, FUREY, 24,001; MCLEER, 22,564; majority for FUREY, 1,475.

WILLIAM F. HOWE was arrested in Philadelphia yesterday by Officer VIDETO, of the Central Office, on a charge of having forged a check for $1,900 on the Long Island Bank, which, it is alleged, he deposited in the First National Bank of Williamsburg, and then having drawn out $1,500, left the city.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 12—11 A. M.—Consols open at 93⅛ for money, and 93⅜ for the account. American Securities open quiet and steady. United States Five-twenties, 1862, 83⅜; 1865, old, 82⅛; 1867, 83⅞; Ten-forties, 78; Erie Railway Shares, 20¾; Illinois Centrals, 98¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 25½.

PARIS, Nov. 12—Noon.—The Bourse opened quiet; Rentes, 71f. 35c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet. Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 11¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 50,000 bales, of which 7,000 were taken for export, and 4,000 on speculation. The receipts of the week have been 86,000 bales, of which 13,000 were American. The stock in port is estimated at 435,000 bales, of which 31,000 are American.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Tallow, 46s. 6d.@46s. 9d. ℔ cwt. Linseed Oil, £29 ℔ ton.

ANTWERP, Nov. 12.—Petroleum opened flat at 61¼f. for Standard White.

BREMEN, Nov. 12.—Petroleum closed firm last night.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 12.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened quiet at 89¼@89⅜ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—The Bourse closed quiet; Rentes, 71f. 50c.

HAVRE, Nov. 12.—Cotton opens declining and quiet, both on the spot and afloat; Low Middling, afloat, 130f. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Nov. 12—1 P. M.—Consols for money, 93⅜; for the account, 93½. Atlantic and Great Western, 26.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12—1 P. M.—COTTON—The stock afloat is estimated at 284,000 bales, of which 76,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 8s. 9d. ℔ cental for No. 2 Red Western, and 9s.@9s. 1d. for Red Winter. The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 75,000 quarters, of which 60,000 are from the United States.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12—2 P. M.—COTTON—The market is dull; Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.@11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅜d.@11½d. The sales of the day will not exceed 8,000 bales.

TRADE REPORT—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is heavy.

BREMEN, Nov. 12.—Petroleum opens quiet at 7 thalers 9 groats.

HAMBURG, Nov. 12.—Petroleum opens quiet and steady.

LONDON, Nov. 12—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅜ for money, and 93⅜ for the account. American Securities closed firm. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 83¾; 1865, old, 82⅛; 1867, 84; Ten-forties, 78. Erie Railway Shares, 20¾; Illinois Centrals, 98¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 26⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed steady. Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.@11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅜d.@11½d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, of which 1,500 were taken for export and speculation.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 8s. 8d. ℔ cental for No. 2 Red Western, and 9s. 1d. for Red Winter.

PRODUCE—Petroleum, 11½d. ℔ gallon for Spirits. Linseed Oil, £32 ℔ ton.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Linseed Oil, £28 17s. ℔ ton. Turpentine, 29s. ℔ cwt.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 12.—United States Five-twenties closed at 89⅛@89¼ for the old issue.

HAVRE, Nov. 12.—Cotton closed quiet.

ANTWERP, Nov. 12.—PETROLEUM—Market closed flat; quotations nominal.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR quiet at $4@$5 75 for Spring Extras. WHEAT declining; sales of No. 1 at 91½c.@92c.; No. 2 at 88½c.@89½c.; in the afternoon dull at 89c.@89½c., seller last half of November; 90½c., seller December, for No. 2. CORN active; No. 2, 68½c.@68¾c.; in the afternoon dull at 68c.@68½c., cash, and seller November, for No. 2. OATS quiet and less active at 38¼c.@38½c. for No. 2, cash. RYE dull and firmer at 69c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull and nominal at 95c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES dull at 96c.@96½c. PROVISIONS firmer and fairly active. PORK $28, cash; $27 25@$27 50 seller January. LARD steady at 16½c. HAMS, 18c. for Sweet Pickled; Salt Ribs, in salt 15 days, 14¼c.; Shoulders, in salt 15 days, 10¾c.; Loose, 11½c.@11¾c., salted in hides. CATTLE quiet and unchanged. Live HOGS firm and more active; $9@$9 35 for fair to medium; $9 50@$9 90 for good to choice, $10 for Extra. FREIGHTS quiet and easier. RECEIPTS—7,500 bbls. Flour, 64,000 bushels Wheat, 65,000 bushels Corn, 55,000 bushels Oats, 2,400 bushels Rye, 1,600 bushels Barley, 9,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—12,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 66,600 bushels Corn, 115,000 bushels Oats, 1,200 bushels Rye, 4,200 bushels Barley, 10,000 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Nov. 12.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 25,000 bbls.; Wheat, 68,000 bushels; Oats, 42,000 bushels; Barley, 11,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 144,000 bushels; Corn, 52,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels; Rye, 8,000 bushels. FREIGHTS firm; Wheat, 24c.; Corn, 20½c.; Oats, 12½c. to New-York. FLOUR neglected. WHEAT in active demand and but little offered. CORN firm; sales 20,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 84c. OATS held at 52c.@53c. Other articles dull and unchanged. HIGHWINES dull; sales at $1 03. BARLEY fairly active and market easy; sales eight car loads Choice at $1 05 on track; 6,000 bushels do. at $1, in store; two car loads two-rowed choice at $1, in store; 2,000 bushels Canada at $1@$1 03. CATTLE—Receipts, 500 head; the market was dull and heavy and the advance was lost; sales 800 head at 8c. for premium, 7½c. for extra, 6c.@7c. for fair to good; poor to medium nominal at 3¾c.@5c. SHEEP in moderate supply and fairly active at 4¼c.@5¾c. for Canada Sheep, and LAMBS at 3c.@4c. Western HOGS active at 9¼c.@10¼c.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 12.—TOBACCO steady and unchanged. COTTON declining; Middling, 23c.@23½c. FLOUR firmer and unchanged. WHEAT dull; No. 2 Red Fall, 92c.@95c.; No. 1 Red, $1 05@$1 06; Choice Red, $1 20@$1 25; Prime White, $1 10; Fancy White, $1 35; No. 2 Spring, 85c. CORN advancing; Mixed, 80c.@81c.; Choice Yellow, 85c.@87c.; Prime White, 92c.@93c. OATS firmer; in bulk, 41c.@43c.; in sacks, 47c.@49c. BARLEY dull; Prime Illinois, $1 15. RYE firmer; held at 65c.@70c. for Prime to Choice. WHISKY firm at $1. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK, $28 75@$29; Dry-salted Shoulders, 12¾c.@13c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16c.@16¼c.; Clear Sides, 16½c. BACON—Shoulders, 16¼c.; Clear Sides, 20c. LARD quiet at 16½c.@16¾c., in tierces; 17¼c.@17¾c., in kegs. Live HOGS buoyant at $9 25@$10 50, gross. CATTLE unchanged. RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 31,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels; Rye, 1,500 bushels; Barley, 7,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT quiet and nominally unchanged. CORN in good demand with a light supply at 87c.@88c. OATS unchanged. RYE dull at 88c.@90c. BARLEY nominally unchanged. COTTON dull and drooping; Middling, 23½c. TOBACCO firm; sales 101 hhds. at $10@$19. WHISKY firm; sales 300 bbls. at $1. PORK dull at $31, with no sales. Bulk MEATS, two-thirds cured, held at 12¼c.@12¾c. for Shoulders; 16¼c.@16¾c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides. LARD—New held at 16¼c. for Steam; 17c.@17¼c. for Kettle. BACON—Nothing done to-day; but little here. Green MEATS declined to 10¼c.@15c. EXCHANGE, 1-10 off buying.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 12.—COTTON—Receipts to-day, 3,519 bales; for the week, gross, 33,370 bales; net, 31,711 bales; exports to Liverpool, 10,293 bales; to Havre, 7,019 bales; to the Continent, 559 bales; to Havana, 60 bales; coastwise, 3,534 bales; stock, 101,170 bales; sales to-day, 2,100 bales; for the week, 32,650 bales; market firmer; Middling, 23¾c. CORN scarce and higher; White, $1 25. OATS, 65c. LARD unsettled. MOLASSES easier; prime, 78c.@80c. WHISKY, $1 14@$1 15. Other articles unchanged. GOLD, 126¾. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 137½; New-York Sight, ¼ discount.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 12.—COTTON dull; Middling, 24c. FLOUR steady; Extra Family, $5 25. WHEAT quiet at $1@$1 15. CORN quiet at 85c. OATS quiet at 50c. RYE quiet at 90c. Live HOGS steady. TOBACCO quiet; sales 12 hhds. at $9 for Lugs; $28 50 for Hart County Leaf. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, $30. BACON—Shoulders, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 20c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17c.; Clear Sides, 17½c. LARD—Tierce, 17½c. WHISKY, $1.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 12.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 708 bales Sea Islands, 19,491 bales Uplands—total, 20,199 bales; exports to Great Britain, 8 bales Sea Islands, 11,362 bales Uplands; Continent, 1,082 bales; coastwise, 100 bales Sea Islands, 6,565 Uplands; sales 4,800 bales; stock, 2,390 bales Sea Islands, 35,807 bales Uplands—total, 38,197 bales; market firmer at 23½c. for Uplands; Sea Islands nominal.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 12.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 9,342 bales; coastwise, 15 bales; total, 9,357 bales; exports to Great Britain, 6,061 bales; to other foreign ports none; coastwise, 5,475 bales; stock on hand, 17,172 bales; market firmer and improved ¼c.@¾c.; Middling, 23¾c.; Sea Islands, 50c.@$1; sales of the week, 3,400 bales; the stock on hand last week should have been 19,350 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 12.—COTTON—Receipts of the week, 10,475 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,118; to France, 1,003 bales; to other foreign ports, 879 bales; coastwise, 2,306 bales; stock, 30,568 bales, of which 12,197 bales are on shipboard; sales of the week, 7,200 bales; to-day, 600 bales; market closed quiet; Middling, 23¼c.; receipts, 1,829 bales; exports, 3,619 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 12.—COTTON—Receipts of the week, 8,243 bales; exports to Liverpool, 1,148 bales; to New-York, 2,190 bales; to New-Orleans, 78 bales; stock on hand, 22,424 bales. Market inactive demand; holders firm; Good Ordinary, 17¼c.@17½c.; sales 2,700 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.—FLOUR, $4 27½@$5 50. WHEAT weak at $1 35, the extreme figure for Choice. LEGAL TENDERS, 79. The Sierra Nevada Mining Company has declared a dividend of 50 cents per share, payable on the 16th inst.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 12.—WHEAT firm; No. 1 Red, $1 16; No. 2 Red held at $1 12@$1 14. CORN heavy; No. 1 Mixed, 87c.@88c.; No. 2, 85c.@86c. OATS quiet; No. 1 State held at 47c.@48c. RYE quiet and unchanged. BARLEY dull and unchanged.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 12.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 5,073 bales; exports coastwise, 4,522 bales; stock on hand, in store and on shipboard not cleared, 3,300 bales; market dull; holders firm; Low Middling, 23¼c.; sales of the week, 1,300 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 12.—COTTON—Receipts of the week, 1,482 bales; exports coastwise, 1,414 bales; stock on hand, in store and on shipboard, 204 bales; market quiet; Middling, 23c.; sales of the week, 380 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 12.—COTTON—Market firm with a fair demand; sales 700 bales; receipts, 773 bales; Middling, 22¾c.@23c.; sales of the week, 3,632 bales; receipts, 4,334 bales; stock, 8,734 bales.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 920 bales; coastwise, 2,250 bales; total, 3,170 bales; exports to Great Britain, 150 bales; to the Continent, none; stock on hand, 6,168 bales.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week 960 bales; coastwise, 5,230 bales; total, 6,190 bales; exports none; stock, 1,000 bales; market quiet and steady; Middling, 25c.@25½c.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 12.—Spirits of TURPENTINE—None offering. RESIN dull at $1 55@$4. Crude TURPENTINE steady. TAR steady.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 12.—COTTON—Sales to-day, 700 bales; receipts, 1,416 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,643 bales; coastwise, 52 bales.

DETROIT, Nov. 12.—WHEAT unchanged. CORN, 83c.@84c. OATS, 44c.@46c. BARLEY, $1 80 ℔ cental.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Sixes, Third Issue, 107½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28¼; Reading Railroad, 48 9-16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53⅛. Gold, 126⅝.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 12—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	N. W.	Clear	33
Halifax	N.	Clear	36
Portland	W.	Cloudy	33
Boston	N. W.	Clear	37
New-York	W.	Clear	37
Philadelphia	W.	Clear	37
Wilmington	N. W.	Clear	34
Washington	W.	Clear	32
Fortress Monroe	W.	Clear	40
Richmond	W.	Clear	33
Oswego	N.	Clear	37
Buffalo	W.	Clear	39
Pittsburg	—	Cloudy	30
Chicago	S. W.	Clear	32
Louisville	N.	Cloudy	33
Mobile	N. W.	Cloudy	46
New-Orleans	E.	Cloudy	52
Augusta, Ga	N.	Clear	54
Charleston	N.	Clear	48
Key West	N.	Clear	72
Havana	N.	Rainy	65

[Advertisement.]

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Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Union	Oct. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
Villa de Paris	Nov. 13	New-York	Havre.
City of Brooklyn	Nov. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
FOR HAVANA.			
De Soto	Nov. 13	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Brooklyn*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45 North River to 1:30 P. M.

Mails for France, *via* Havre and Brest, by the *Ville de Paris*, close at 10:30 A. M. Letters received on board (foot of Morton-st., North River,) to 12:20 P. M.

Mails for Havana, by the steamship *De Soto*, close at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 44 | Sun sets..... 4 44 | Moon sets.. 1 10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 57 | Gov. Island. 3 46 | Hell Gate.. 5 08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Nov. 12.

Cleared.

Steamships Erin, (Br.,) Webster, Liverpool, National Steamship Co.; Frank, Pierce, Philadelphia; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ships J. A. Stamler, Samson, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Prinz Albert, (N. G.,) Meyer, Savannah, Funch, Edye & Co.; Melrose, Becknell, Savannah, Ga., Nesmith & Sons.

Barks Lamplighter, Burch, Cadiz, Warren Ray & Co.; Mayflower, Dill, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Son & Co.; Triumph, Mahoney, Portland, Miller & Houghton; Rosina Bruno, (Ital.,) Paturzo, Venice and Trieste, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Montrose, Johnston, St. Jago de Cuba, Waydell & Co.; H. G. Eaton, Reid, Calais, Jed Frye & Co.

Schooners Ocean Pearl, Pearl, Para, C. Ludmann & Co.; G. B. Somes, Pray, Belize, Brett, Son & Co.; G. M. Wentworth, Robbins, Kingston, Jam., John Boynton's Son & Co.; Delmar, Lank, Newbern, J. L. Davis; W. T. Byrne, Robinson, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; D. L. Sturges, Taylor, Philadelphia; D. Sawyer, Drisko, Boston, Simpson & Clapp; Grasmere, (Dan.,) Keller, Bahia, Peniston & Co.; Shannon, (Br.,) Lowe, Harbor Island, Jas. Douglass; Nile, (Br.,) Aylward, Mobile, Snow & Burgess; J. Paine, Stevens, Portsmouth, N. H., E. Crowell; R. P. Reynard, Hartley, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Island City, Allen, Scituate.

Sloop Wasp, Nash, New-Haven, G. K. Rackett & Bro.

Arrived.

Steamship Fah Kee, Steele, Bermuda 4 ds., with mdse. and passengers to J. N. Harvey. Had heavy N. W. gales the entire passage. Left in port bark Chaturanga, (Br.,) still continuing her repairs, and will hold the balance of her cargo, and bring it forward herself. Brig Iris, (of St. John, N. B.,) Hatfield, arrived at St. George's on the 4th inst., with coals from Cardiff in 59 ds. Experienced very severe weather on the passage, sprung mainmast, foremast, foretopmast, fore yard and mainboom. She will be refitted. She was bound to Bermuda.

Steamship City of Port-au-Prince, Jackson, Port-au-Prince Nov. 3, with logwood, coffee, &c., and passengers to R. Murray, Jr. Sld. Oct. 31, brig Oliver Cutts, Nelson, for New-York; old. Nov. 3, Isaac Rich, Sheldon, Gibraltar; arr. Oct. 24, steamer Algonquin, Biondi; schr. W. D. Bickford, Laine; ldg. bark Julia Hardy, Boston; bark R. Murray, Jr., Jackson, New-York.

Steamship Malta, (Br.,) Hains, Liverpool Oct. 26, Queenstown 27th, and Boston Nov. 11, with mdse. to C. G. Francklyn.

Steamship Virginia, Kennedy, Galveston, via Key West 5 ds., with cotton and hides to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Georgia, Cutter, Charleston Nov. 9, with mdse. to Arthur Leary.

Steamship Brunette, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Albemarle, Roberts, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ship Her Majesty, (of London,) Seymour, Manila 137 ds., with mdse. to Fabbri & Chauncey—vessel to C. L. Wright & Co. Passed Anjier Aug. 3, Cape of Good Hope Sept. 4, touched at St. Helena Sept. 30, and crossed the equator Oct. 2, in lon. 25 30. Aug. 7, off the Cape during a heavy gale had foremast sprung. Had light variable winds from St. Helena to the Banks, since strong N. W. and N. gales. Sept. 21, off St. Helena, exchanged signals with Matterhorn, for Falmouth for orders.

Bark Damon, Wilkens, Buenos Ayres 69 ds., with hides, &c., to R. W. Ropes & Co. Crossed the equator Sept. 30, lon. 41 00. Had very light trades. Passed Bermuda Oct. 25, since then had a continuation of W. and N. W. gales.

Brig Wm. Robertson, (of Boston,) Shepherd, Buenos Ayres 60 ds., with hides to R. Lewis & Co. Experienced constant N. and W. gales from lat. 32 N., and was 10 ds. north of Hatteras. Oct. 6, crossed the equator in lon. 36 55.

Brig Keystone, (of Boston,) Barton, Alicante 57 ds., with mdse. to James Moran & Co.—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co. Passed Gibraltar Sept. 23, and has been 27 ds. west of the Banks, with strong N. W. winds.

Schr. Aspinwall, (of Curacoa,) De Haseth, San Blas, Columbia, with cocoa nuts to Hoadley Eno & Co. Had constant W. and N. W. gales from lat. 33 N. Was 15 ds. north of Hatteras. Oct. 15, the mate, W. C. Lloyd, died of Chagres fever.

Schr. M. A. McGahan, Hall, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to Murray, Ferris & Co. Nov. 8, lat. 37, lon. 73 30, spoke brig Golden Horn, Fitzpatrick, from Gloucester, Wales, for Richmond, 80 ds. out; supplied her with provisions and water.

Schr. Sarah Jane, (Br.,) Ferguson, St. Johns, N. F., via Halifax 12 ds., with fish and oil to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Put into Halifax in distress.

Schr. Mary A. Hooper, Gilman, Savannah 13 ds., for Newburg.

Schr. A. E. Willard, Gulliver, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to J. C. Wilder & Co.

Schr. H. T. Hedges, Franklin, Sag Harbor, for Philadelphia.

Schr. L. B. Ives, Bowditch, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. W. Wright, Bishop, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. A. M. Acken, Hale, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. Sarah Selsey, Brett, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Robin Hood, Adams, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Chas. R. Washington, (new,) Holbrook, Wellfleet.

Schr. Lady Ellen, Sommers, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Chas. A. Grainor, Hovey, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Geo. Moon, Fitch, Nantucket, with fish to Moon & Lamphear.

Schr. Balloon, Clay, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Richard Patterson, Patterson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Georgia, Kenny, Nantucket, with fish to Moon & Lamphear.

Schr. Susan, Dennmanl, Thomaston, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Gloucester, Hodgdon, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Eliza Hamilton, Cole, Norwich.

Schr. J. G. Pierson, Ferris, Stamford.

Schr. Mail, Holmes, Greenwich.

Schr. Danl. Russell, Clark, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Chas. Hawley, Bennett, Sag Harbor.

Schr. Mariner, McGinnis, Greenwich.

Schr. J. M. Kissam, Kissam, Bridgeport.

Schr. Sarah Reed, Arnold, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Suffolk, Sprange, Providence.

Schr. M. L. Bartlett, Riker, Norwalk.

Schr. Veranda, Ponder, Providence.

Schr. Talma, Pryer, Bridgeport.

Schr. C. P. Shultis, Young, Bridgeport.

Schr. E. H. Barnes, Avery, Greenport.

Schr. Avail, Dibble, Niantic.

Schr. S. S. Tyler, Pratt, New-Haven.

Schr. J. H. Bartlett, Nickerson, Providence.

Schr. M. M. Brainard, Stewart, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Anticedent, Pendleton, Portland, Conn.

Schr. E. Flower, Russell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. G. W. Tufts, Reed, Bridgeport.

Schr. Sterling, Heath, Bridgeport.

Schr. John Brooks, Fox, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. Geo. P. Kane, Ball, Bridgeport, for Albany.

Schr. Nelly Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. Surf, Abbott, Norwich, for Trenton.

Canal boat C. J. Stevens, Gillett, Montreal 14 ds., with barley to C. H. Platt.

WIND—At sunset, N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Ship Gardner Colby, for Savannah.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—Arr. steamer Saxony, from Philadelphia; brigs Circassian, from do.; T. M. Merritt, from Havana; Haze, from Baltimore; schrs. Kathleen, from Havana; Granite State, from New-York; Margaret, from do.; Willianme, from Savannah.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 12.—Arr. steamers Charleston, from New-York; Weybossett, from New-York; Falcon, from Baltimore; brigs Joven Antonio, from Matanzas; G. F. Gery, from New-York; schrs. Matooka, from Georgetown, D. C.; Marion Gage, from New-York.

Sld. bark Jurenta, for Liverpool; brig Shamrock, for Liverpool; schr. Ella Howell, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 12.—Arr. Revenue Cutter Northerner, she reports:

Passed in for Baltimore—Brigs S. P. Underwalt, from Rio; D. C. Chapman, from Sagua; Elizabeth, from St. Johns; Sarah Crowell, from Aricebo; she reports brig Wardale, from Norfolk for Barbados, put into St. Thomas in distress.

Sld. brigs Mary E. Turner, Celta and Seinorita, for Baltimore.

The monitor Distator is at Compas Buoys, in the Roads.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov. 10, P. M.—Arr. schr. Falco, (Br.,) Providence, for St. John, N. B.

Sld. U. S. steamer Speedwell; brigs Elmira, Almon Rowell, and Irene; schrs. Gettysburg, W. F. Adams, (Br.,) Benj. Franklin, Hattie Ellen, Roamer, New Zealand, Midnight, M. Sewall, Baltimore, Nellie Chase, Georgia, John Stroup, S. A. Hoffman, Howard, Clara, Osprey, Dr. Kane, Hattie E. Sampson, Henry, Louis Walsh, Marshal Perrin, Atlantic, Sabao, and Beta.

P. M.—Arr. schrs. Fred. Fish, Philadelphia, for Boston; Delaware, Elizabethport, for do.; Island Belle, New-York, for Pembroke.

11th, A. M.—Arr. bark Philena, Baltimore, for Portland; brig M. L. B., (Br.,) Providence, for Portland; schrs. Dolphin, do., for Ellsworth; Elvie Davis, Eliza B. Emery, Sophia Godfrey, Florence Nowell, R. K. Vaughan, and Sarah Watson, Boston, for Philadelphia; Chas. P. Stickney, Philadelphia, for Boston; Alvarado, Rondout, for do.; Onward, Nantucket, for New-York; Ocean Star, Boston, for do.; Helen M. Waite, Calais, for do.; Frolic, from Boston.

Passed by—Schr. Grand Island, Rockland, for New-York.

Sld. schrs. J. G. Huntington, Leonessa, C. G. Cranmer, Delaware, Fannie H. Bucklin, Elvie Davis, E. B. Emery, Sophia Godfrey, Florence Nowell, and R. K. Vaughan.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 12.—Sld. steamers Lawrence, for Boston.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—Cld. ships Rutland, for Liverpool, with 32,000 sacks of wheat, and Lyna, for Queenstown, with 14,000 sacks of wheat.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 12.—Arr. ship Constitution, from Liverpool; schrs. Harry Landell, from Richmond; A. F. Fabens, from Philadelphia.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 12.—Arr. steamers Volunteer and Rebecca Clyde, from New-York; Pioneer, from Philadelphia.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—The schr. Abraham Lincoln, from Long Island for Boston, with sand, sunk off Cape Cod on the night of the 10th inst. All hands were saved and brought to this port.

Spoken, &c.

Wayfarer—Br. ship, from Calcutta for London, 82 ds. out, Sept. 4, off the Cape.

Caspian—Br. ship, from Madras for London, was signalized Sept. 23, no lat.

Foreign Ports.

At Buenos Ayres, Sept. 14, bark Ada Gray, for New-York in 29 ds.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 12.—The steamship Denmark from New-York, arrived at this port to-day.

The Royal Mail steamship Scotia, Captain Judkins, from New-York Nov. 3, arrived at this port at 1 o'clock P. M., and subsequently sailed for Liverpool.

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PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, offer for sale the BONDS of the KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY. These Bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation *now earns more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan*. There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. *Principal and Interest payable in Gold.* Price 96, and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on application.

A Choice Security.
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD,
Free of Government Tax.
NEARLY 10 PER CENT. CURRENCY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
MIDLAND RAILROAD.
THESE BONDS CAN BE REGISTERED.

SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS PAID-UP STOCK SUBSCRIPTIONS. No bonds issued on road under construction; issue limited to $20,000 per mile of road built and in running order, BEING ONLY ABOUT HALF THE ACTUAL CASH COST. The road is being built with great economy for cash; 100 miles are done, and in the most thorough manner; 50 miles additional will be finished in November; and the whole line (over 400 miles) it is expected will be completed within the ensuing year. It is one of the most important roads in the State of New-York. It shortens the route from New-York City to Buffalo 70 miles, and to Oswego 45 miles; it traverses a populous district destitute of other railroad facilities, which must furnish it a large and profitable local business; and it will be completed at an aggregate cost far below that of any competing line. These advantages cannot fail to make it one of the best paying roads leading from the metropolis, and its First Mortgage Bonds one of the safest securities ever issued. All mortgage bonds issued on Railroads running from the City of New-York are good, and the interest promptly paid, although some of them are mortgaged for more than double the amount per mile that the Midland is. Among the bonds now offering we know of none equal to these. For the investment of trust or other funds there is nothing better; and in exchange for Government Bonds they give a large increase of income, beside capitalizing the premium. They are meeting with rapid sale, and we have been gratified to find that they are taken chiefly by our most conservative and sagacious capitalists in exchange for Government securities. Price par, and accrued interest in currency. Circulars, pamphlets, &c., on hand for distribution.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

TIFFANY & CO.
ARE OPENING DAILY THEIR
IMPORTATIONS
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BRONZES,
MANTEL SETS,
AND
FIGURES
IN GREAT VARIETY, MANY QUITE NEW,
WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK.
Nos. 550 and 552 BROADWAY.

SEVEN WISE MEN,
JUDGES AT THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, AWARDED THE
FIRST MEDAL
FOR THE NEW PATENT BASE BURNER,
MORNING GLORY
FIREPLACE HEATER.
WISE BUYERS WILL BUY NO OTHER.
BURTIS & RICE,
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FORD & TUPPER,
MANUFACTURING
SILVERSMITHS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
NOS. 787 AND 789 BROADWAY,
CORNER 10TH-ST., UP STAIRS.

FIRST MORTGAGE
CONVERTIBLE
SINKING FUND
SEVEN PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company
OF ILLINOIS,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER 1.
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

LENGTH OF ROAD..........117 5-100 MILES.
CAPITAL STOCK..........$3,000,000.
TOTAL ISSUE OF BONDS..........$2,000,000.

The bonds are limited to less than $18,000 per mile, and are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire property of the Company, which cost about $40,000 per mile, and which, we can say with the utmost confidence, will be worth soon after the completion of the road at least double its cost. The consolidation of this line with the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Road, places over two hundred miles under one management, and furnishes still further security to the bondholders, these bonds having been assumed (a virtual guarantee) by the consolidated Company, under the name of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company. This is an east and west road, connecting with direct lines to Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore on the east, and with the Pacific Roads on the west. It runs through the richest and most populous district of Illinois, the local business of which will be more than sufficient to sustain it, while the through business (which will be limited only by the capacity of the road) must make it one of the best paying railways in the country. The greater part of the road is now finished, and the balance will be completed and thoroughly equipped by the 1st of January next.

Over two-thirds of the loan has been taken by actual investors. We continue to offer, for the present, the balance at 95 and accrued interest in currency, at which price they pay about 10 per cent. interest in currency—50 per. cent. more than Governments. The high premium which the stock of all the East and West roads in Illinois commands justifies the belief that the stock of this road will also soon sell above par, thus making the convertible clause of the bond a valuable option.

These bonds can be registered.

All marketable securities received in exchange at the highest market rates. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge. Pamphlets containing full particulars furnished on application by the undersigned financial agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

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UNION ADAMS & CO.

FOR GENTLEMEN.
Patent Merino Shirts.
Patent Merino Drawers.
Scarlet Cashmere Shirts.
Scarlet Cashmere Drawers.
Cloth and Buck Gloves.
Scarfs and Ties.

FOR YOUTH.
Shirts and Collars.
Kid and Buck Gloves.
Patent Merino Shirts.
Patent Merino Drawers.
Cardigan Jackets.
Woolen Hosiery.

No. 637 Broadway.

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SAFETY
BOILER.

The position of this Boiler as absolutely safe from disastrous explosion, economical in fuel, and as a thoroughly reliable, durable, practical and efficient Steam Generator is fully established, as evinced by the sale of about One Hundred and Fifty Boilers, in sets of from 5 H. P. to 300 H. P., the sale, to many purchasers, of a second one after trial of the first, and by the experience of those who have used it. Its safety is self-evident, it not being built of any dangerous materials, as large wrought iron plates, containing unseen defects, nor cast-iron, which cracks and gives way instantly, but being composed of the best Wrought Iron Boiler Tubes, tested to 500 pounds pressure, water and steam inside of them, and having no large sheet iron shell to explode. Its economy of fuel, and many other advantages, resulting from its sectional form, as lightness, low freight, facility of enlargement, &c., are equally evident upon examination. Its use secures the economy of high pressure without danger. In view of the thousands of victims maimed or murdered by all the common forms of boilers, no humane man can afford to incur the risk of using a boiler in which such fearful results are possible. They are possible and somewhat probable in all shell boilers, the danger being inherent in the large diameter, and ready to develop itself at any moment in an explosion. Root's Safety Boiler offers absolute immunity from such results. Send for illustrated pamphlet. Address ROOT STEAM ENGINE CO., 2d-av., corner 28th-st., New-York.

THE GENUINE TEXAN
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
Manufactured by Harras & Schrade, Clinton, De Witt County, Texas.

From Professor Liebig's own receipt. Analyzed and indorsed as superior to the best specimens of the imported article by John C. Draper, Professor of Chemistry at the New-York University Medical College. Makes excellent soup and beef tea at a trifling cost in a few minutes.

No family, and particularly no invalid, should be without it.

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BARGAINS IN TEAS, COFFEES, FLOUR, MACKEREL, MOLASSES, SYRUPS, BUTTER.
And all kinds of Groceries and Provisions.
ONE PRICE—CASH ONLY.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Murray and Greenwich sts., New-York.

MANY FAMILIES HAVE FOR 22 years used nothing but HYATT'S SWISS LINIMENT in their houses for all aches and pains. 50 cts.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

TAMMANY.—"THE GREAT ACT" HANLONS. Little Bob. The Ascent of the Glasses. The Lilliputian Gladiators in Mid-air. Caddies. Sands. Lauris. Silvesters. French's Dick and [illegible]. New Farce, the Gallician Fete; Female Drum Corps. Admission, 50 cents; family circle, 25 cents. To-day Matinee at 2. Admission, 50 cents. Children to Matinee half price.

THREE CHILDREN MURDERED.

A Mysterious Crime in Iowa—Both Parents Now Insane—Return of the Mother After Four Days' Absence.

Correspondence of the Chicago Journal.

STATE CENTRE, Iowa, Nov. 6, 1869.

The agony of suspense that has held this part of the country for the last four days is now somewhat relieved. The absolute mystery that has surrounded the murder of the three children in the town of Eden is partially cleared up by the return of the mother, Mrs. CLARK, though her appearance is almost as mysterious as was her disappearance. The history of the affair is most singular. First, the child of a neighbor went to the house of Mr. A. D. CLARK to carry some dinner to her father, who was doing some work not far off. On going in the door, which was ajar, the horrible sight met her gaze—three children, her former playmates, lay on the trundle-bed dead. She ran home and told her parents. Soon the tale was told all over the country, and the people collected to investigate. There were found the children—the two oldest boys in bed, undressed, and partially covered up, the backs of their heads broken; the youngest, a babe, was on the foot of the trundle-bed, dressed, and the left temple broken. Just above, on the edge of the large bed, was the ax, giving no evidence of its part in the deed except a few hairs sticking to the pole and a little blood on the helve. The stove was full of kindling and wood. The meat was in the frying-pan, the potatoes sliced—the clock wound—and everything was ready for the preparation of the morning meal,—but the mother of the household was nowhere to be found. Outside everything was as it should be, with one exception—the dog, a small terrier, was killed. Who did it? Where is MARY? were the inquiries that ran around. The father had been off at some distance, threshing, and did not come home every night. When he was told of the fate of his family, he hastily mounted a horse, riding recklessly to his door, fell off, and was picked up a crazy man. Nothing could be learned from him as to the probabilities in the case. So everything was conjecture—there was no more reason to believe one theory than another. The strongest belief was that the mother, in a fit of insanity, murdered her children, and then did away with herself, either by drowning or hanging. Search was begun—the nearest creek was dragged—straw stacks were overhauled, and neighboring cornfields and sloughs closely examined, without success. An inquest was held over the dead bodies, and the jury returned a verdict of "death from an ax in the hands of the mother." Meanwhile the news spread, but nothing appeared by which the least clue could be obtained. Reports began to circulate of a crazy woman being seen in the direction of Newton, and some school boys saw a woman roaming in the timber west of the house about two miles. The first report was investigated and found incorrect. The second set the tide of search toward the timber, where it continued without abatement until Thursday night, when the crowd began to get discouraged, as no reasonable clue had been gained. Friday the search was renewed, but in different directions. Some examined the house and surroundings more closely, and others extended the search for miles, in hopes that she had appeared at some secluded house, where the people had not heard of the calamity. Again night came, and no success rewarded the labors of the day. The crowd had once more dispersed to their firesides to rediscuss the matter. At the house of CLARK were the parents of the missing woman and some few friends—the former suffering the greatest agony of spirit, the latter trying to soothe the anguish—when the missing woman suddenly walked in and asked for her baby. Where did she come from? Four days had now elapsed since the slaughter. The country had been searched with the closest care. Two hundred men had been straining eyes and muscles in the search without any result. She certainly had not been far away—her clothes were not soiled in the least. No marks of violence were found on her person. Where had she been? In the morning a close examination of the straw stack, which the writer had before examined, and which probably 500 men had searched, and into which iron rods had been run, disclosed the hiding-place of the woman. Still there was a mystery surrounding the affair. The woman is crazy now. She calls for her baby, and says, "he will kill it—he said he would." She was ravenously hungry when she came into the house, eating everything she could lay her hands on. It is altogether likely that she did the deed, and secreted herself. But that conclusion has some strong evidence to overcome. Why should she kill the dog? Beside, if she killed it before the children were murdered, she must have walked from her woodpile, south of the house, to the dog, west of the house, and killed it; or, if after the murder of the children, she must have carried the ax out, killed the dog and then carried it back and laid it on the bed. And why did she make her preparations for breakfast? Would she have done this if she was insane? And so there are many things that look very improbable, but still are possible. If she regains her mind the truth may be ascertained. If there is a sane fiend that has committed the deed it is to be hoped that he will be brought to justice.

The Story of the Babes in the Wood.

From the New-Orleans Times, Nov 6.

On last Saturday, Mrs. W. H. LEWIS, who lives on the Metairie Ridge, left her home about 3 P. M., in order to visit Greenville. When she returned, towards dusk, she discovered that her two sons, aged 6 and 8 years respectively, accompanied by a white boy, some 15 years of age, and a dog, had gone, as it was supposed, along the swamp for a walk. The party not returning by 7 o'clock, she became seriously alarmed. The neighbors were aroused. Hurrying to the edge of the swamp, they fired off guns, and shouted until the sluggish air resounded with their cries. No answer came back to the mother. But these shouts were heard by the children far back in the swamp. With the consciousness upon them of having been imprudent; with the despair born of the dark shadows and the awful solitude of a Louisiana morass around them, they caught the voices of their friends, and turned their faces toward the home they had left. Between them and it was an oozing slush, half water and half mire, but with no earth firm enough to hold their weight, slight as that was. They had no hope save one. That hope was in the courage and coolness of the largest boy. We do not know his name—let us call him Faithful. Under his guidance the little party started from the spot where they had nearly fallen through exhaustion. They shouted back toward their home; but the wind carried their boyish voices away from it and from their friends. Still they labored on, sinking to their knees at every step; losing strength at every effort; weeping, now and then, the tears that babies will weep when they suffer; sustained only by the voice of their brave companion. The friendly guns were silent; but he consoled them with the prospect of soon getting to the land. How long the two little babies, held up by Faithful, toiled through slush and bog, we do not know. Faithful himself does not know. He only remembers that the glooming swamp proved too much for the poor little babes that had been caught within it. At last—it might have been near 10 o'clock, or perhaps later—the babes gave up. They could go no further. Beyond them but a hundred yards was firm ground, if they had only known it. But each one said: "I can go no farther," and so lay down in the black slush. The night was cold, and being already wet, FAITHFUL knew that they might be frozen if he could not rouse them. He made one effort—a dozen efforts. It was of no use. "I can go no farther; indeed, I can't," said each again. There was but one thing for him to do. He did that. He pulled off his coat and vest, wrapped up each of the babes, gathered piles of the moss that hung like a pall over them, made as dry a bed as he could, raised them upon it, covered them over and over with moss, put the dog between them both. As for himself, some of the moss made him a bed and the coverlet. And they slept through the night. The breath of the frosty air fell upon them; the night birds mourned out their requiem through the long hours; and no sound came from the party but the howl of the dog that watched, with sleepless eye, over the babes at his side. In the morning they were found all pale and motionless. The frost had done its work. Even Faithful could not plan for the babes, and was as weak and motionless as they. The dog alone remained on the alert. He seemed to know that the night had worked evil upon his masters. Perhaps the exposure had worked fierceness even upon him. Who can say? He would, at first, allow no one to approach them. He made a furious attack on those who came up, and it needed the efforts of six men to drive him away. That did not prevent him from following the little babes to the house. He was their "chief mourner." And the end of this story? It is one line, and this is the line:

Died—Sunday, Oct. 31, HENRY BONNABEL LEWIS, aged 6 years.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

THURSDAY, Nov. 11, 1869, 2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, No. 15 City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Moore, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—9.

The minutes of meeting held November eight were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman McGrath—

Resolved, That James Dickson be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in place of Francis Murray, resigned.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Coulter—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on north and south sides of Eighty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues, be fenced in.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Coulter—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Patrick F. Maginn for the sum of one thousand six hundred and eighty-three dollars, the same being excess of Inspector's fees on contract for building sewer in Seventieth-street, from North River to and through Tenth-avenue to Seventy-fifth-street.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That permission be given to James H. Sherwood to erect bay windows on his buildings now in course of erection, on the northeast corner of University-place and Eleventh-street.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the fire hydrant now standing in front of number nine East Fortieth-street be removed and placed in front of number twenty-nine.

Which was laid over.

REPORT.

Report of the Committee on Streets to change the names of Bond-street to Second-street, Amity-street to West Third-street and Great Jones-street to East Third-street.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman O'Brien moved that Committee on Street Openings be discharged from further consideration of resolution, that the Counsel to the Corporation be directed to take the necessary legal measures to have Canal-street on north side, between Mott and Mulberry, widened and straightened.

Which was carried and the paper laid over.

Alderman McQuade moved that the Committee on Street Pavements be discharged from further consideration of resolution, that Twelfth-street, from Eighth-avenue to East River, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was carried and the paper laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Resolutions, To place new landing stage and stairs at Whitehall-slip; to lay crosswalks from number seventeen East-street to bulkhead opposite; to pave with Belgian pavement East Seventeenth-street, from First-avenue to East River, and Hester-street, from Bowery to Division-street; to flag sidewalk on west side of Suffolk-street, in front of numbers sixty-five and sixty-seven, full width, where not already done; to donate three hundred and seventy two dollars and forty cents to St. Ann's Church, Eighth-street, between Fourth-avenue and Broadway; to appoint the Insurance and Real Estate Journal a corporation newspaper; to designate as Mount Morris-place One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between Madison and Sixth avenues.

Which were severally laid over.

On motion the Board then adjourned until Monday, fifteenth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

THURSDAY, Nov. 11, 1869—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Assistant Aldermen Lysaght, Robinson, Hampson, Hoffman, Pinckney, Gioney, Roberts—7.

A quorum failing to answer to their names on the call of the roll, the Clerk announced that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, fifteenth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

WM. H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

ELECTION DISTRICT BOUNDARIES—1869.

AN ORDINANCE

TO DIVIDE THE CITY OF NEW-YORK INTO CONVENIENT ELECTION DISTRICTS, PURSUANT TO SECTION EIGHT, ARTICLE THREE, TITLE THREE, OF ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE PASSED APRIL FIVE, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO.

(Containing all Amendments to Aug. 1, 1869.)

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The twenty-two wards of the City of New-York (comprising seventeen Aldermanic districts, as constituted under the fiftieth section of the Amended Charter, passed April 14, 1857,) shall be and are hereby severally divided into election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows, that is to say:

FIRST WARD.

SEC. 2. The First Ward shall be divided into six election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Morris-street, Greenwich-street, Battery-place, Bowling-green, Whitehall-street and the East River, including Governor's, Ellis' and Bedloe's Islands in the Bay, and belonging to the City, and within its jurisdiction—all parts contained within these parts shall be the First Election District of the First Ward.

The Second Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Rector-street, Broadway, Battery-place, Greenwich and Morris streets—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Second Election District of the First Ward.

The Third Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Liberty, Greenwich and Rector streets—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Third Election District of the First Ward.

The Fourth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Greenwich and Liberty streets, Broadway and Rector-street—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Fourth Election District of the First Ward.

The Fifth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within corner of Broadway and Beaver-street, through Broadway to Liberty-street, Maiden-lane, East River, Old-slip and Beaver-street to Broadway—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Fifth Election District of the First Ward.

The Sixth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Whitehall-street, Beaver-street, Old-slip and East River—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Sixth Election District of the First Ward.

SECOND WARD.

SEC. 3. The Second Ward shall be divided into two election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chatham, Spruce, Gold and Liberty streets.

The Second Election District of the Second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Gold and Ferry streets, East River and Maiden-lane.

THIRD WARD.

SEC. 4. The Third Ward shall be divided into four election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Vesey-street, Broadway and Liberty-street.

The Second Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Robinson, Greenwich and Murray streets, Broadway and Vesey-street.

The Third Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Chambers-street, Broadway, Murray, Greenwich and Robinson streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Reade-street, Broadway and Chambers-street.

FOURTH WARD.

SEC. 5. The Fourth Ward shall be divided into seven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham, Duane, Rose, Frankfort and Dover streets, East River, Peck-slip, Ferry, Gold and Spruce streets.

The Second Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rose, Duane, Chatham, Roosevelt, Madison and Pearl streets, New Bowery and Frankfort streets.

The Third Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within New Bowery, Pearl, Madison and Roosevelt streets, East River and Dover-street.

The Fourth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak and Catharine streets, East River and James-street.

The Fifth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Roosevelt, Chatham, James and Oak streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak and James streets, East River and Roosevelt-street.

The Seventh Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham-street, the Bowery, Catharine, Oak and James streets.

FIFTH WARD.

SEC. 6. The Fifth Ward shall be divided into eight election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Reade street, West Broadway and White street.

The Second Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal-street, West Broadway and White street.

The Third Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Broadway, North Moore, Hudson and Reade streets.

The Fourth election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Broadway, Canal, Hudson and North Moore streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Reade, Hudson, Harrison and West streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Harrison, Hudson, Beach and West streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Beach, Hudson, Vestry and West streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Vestry, Hudson, Canal and West streets.

SIXTH WARD.

SEC. 7. The Sixth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part o the Ciity bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chatham and Chambers streets.

The Second Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chambers, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Third Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham, Chambers, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Franklin, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Fifth Election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Centre, Franklin, Baxter, Pearl and Chatham streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bayard, Mott, Park, Mulberry, Chatham and Baxter streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bowery, Chatham, Mulberry, Park, Mott and Bayard streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Walker, Elm, White, Baxter and Franklin streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal, Bayard and Mott streets and the Bowery.

The Tenth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal, Baxter, White, Elm and Walker streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal, Bayard, Mott and Baxter streets.

SEVENTH WARD.

SEC. 8. The Seventh Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Catharine, Madison, Market and Division streets.

The Second Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Catharine streets, East River and Market street.

The Third Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Pike, Madison and Market streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Pike streets, East River and Market-street.

The Fifth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Clinton streets, East River and Pike-street.

The Sixth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Clinton, Madison and Pike streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Division, Gouverneur and Madison streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Gouverneur streets, the East River and Clinton-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Grand, Jackson, Monroe and Gouverneur streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Monroe and Jackson streets, East River and Gouverneur street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand and Jackson streets and East River.

EIGHTH WARD.

SEC. 9. The Eighth Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal, Wooster and Spring streets.

The Second Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Spring, Wooster and Prince streets.

The Third Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Prince, Wooster and Houston streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Canal, Sullivan and Broome streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Spring, Sullivan and Broome streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Spring, Sullivan and Prince streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Prince, Sullivan and Houston streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Canal, Varick and Spring streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Spring, Varick, Charlton and Prince streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Prince, Charlton, Varick, King, Macdougal and Houston streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Macdougal, King, Hudson and Houston streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Varick, Canal, Hudson and Spring streets.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Varick, Spring, Hudson and Charlton streets.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Varick, Charlton and King streets.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Canal and Spring streets.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Spring, West and Charlton streets.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Charlton, West and West Houston streets.

NINTH WARD.

SEC. 10. The Ninth Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Houston, Varick, Clarkson, Hudson, Leroy, and West streets.

The Second Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Houston-street, Cottage-place, Bleecker, Leroy, Hudson, Clarkson and Varick streets.

The Third Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Leroy, Hudson, Barrow and West streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Leroy, Bleecker, Barrow, Bedford, Christopher and Hudson streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Carmine-street, Sixth-avenue, Fourth, Christopher, Bedford, Barrow and Bleecker streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, Greenwich-avenue, Charles and Fourth streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain allthat part of the City bounded by and lying within Greenwich and Eighth avenues, Fourth and Charles streets.

The Eighth election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, West Twelfth-street and Greenwich-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, Fourteenth-street, Greenwich and Eighth avenues and West Twelfth-street.

The Tenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southerly side of West Fourteenth-street, the westerly side of Eighth-avenue, the northeasterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Jane-street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northwesterly side of Fourth-street, the southwesterly side of Perry-street, the northeasterly side of Hudson-street, the southeasterly side of Jane-street.

The Twelfth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Fourth-street, the southeasterly side of Perry-street, the northeasterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Christopher-street.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northwesterly side of Barrow-street, the easterly side of West-street, the southeasterly side of Charles-street and the southwesterly side of Hudson-street.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Charles-street, the easterly side of West street, the southeasterly side of Hammond-street.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Hammond-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southeasterly side of West Twelfth-street.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of West Twelfth-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southeasterly side of Gansevoort-street.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Gansevoort-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southerly side of Fourteenth-street.

TENTH WARD.

SEC. 11. The Tenth Ward shall be divided into twelve election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Rivington, Allen and Delancey streets.

The Second Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Allen, Delancey and Broome streets.

The Third Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Broome, Allen and Grand streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Rivington, Norfolk and Delancey streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Delancey, Norfolk and Broome streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Norfolk, Broome and Grand streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Ludlow, Division and Norfolk streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Allen, Canal and Ludlow streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Allen, Canal and Forsyth streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Forsyth, Bowery and Canal streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Canal, Forsyth and Division streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forsyth, Canal and Division streets.

ELEVENTH WARD.

SEC. 12. The Eleventh Ward shall be divided into twenty-five election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Houston, Ridge and Rivington streets.

The Second Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ridge, Houston, Pitt and Rivington streets.

The Third Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Pitt, Houston, Sheriff and Rivingston streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sheriff, Houston, Columbia and Rivingston streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Columbia, Houston, Lewis and Rivington streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Lewis, Houston and Rivington streets and East River.

The Seventh Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Avenues B and D, and Second-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-street, Avenues B and D, and Third-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-street, Avenues B and [illegible]

The Tenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth-street, Avenues B and C and Seventh-street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-street, Avenues B and C and Eighth-street.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth and Ninth streets, Avenues B and C.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth and Tenth streets, Avenues B and C.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Tenth and Eleventh-streets, Avenues B and C.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Eleventh and Twelfth-streets, Avenues B and C.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Twelfth and Fourteenth-streets, Avenues B and C.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third and Fifth streets, Avenues C and D.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth and Seventh streets, Avenues C and D.

The Nineteenth Election District of theEleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh and Ninth streets, Avenues C and D.

The Twentieth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth and Tenth streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth and Eleventh streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eleventh and Fourteenth streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Fourth-street, Avenue D and East River.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth and Sixth streets, Avenue D and East River.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth and Ninth streets, Avenue D and East River.

TWELFTH WARD.

SEC. 13. The Twelfth Ward shall be divided into eighteen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-sixth-street, Fifth-avenue, One Hundred and Tenth-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twentieth-street and the Hudson River.

The Second Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-sixth-street, Eighty-ninth-street, Fifth-avenue and the East River.

The Third Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-ninth-street, Ninety-first-street, Fifth-avenue and the East River.

The Fourth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninety-first-street, Ninety-fourth-street, Fifth-avenue and the East River.

The Fifth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninety-fourth-street, One Hundred and Sixth-street, Fifth-avenue and the East River.

The Sixth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Sixth-street, One Hundred and Tenth-street, Fifth-avenue and the East River, including Ward's Island.

The Seventh Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Tenth-street, One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Eighth Election Eistrict of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Ninth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twentieth-street, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, Third-avenue and the East River, including Randall's Island.

The Tenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, Fourth-avenue and the Harlem and East Rivers.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Tenth-street, One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, Third and Eighth avenues.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Third and Eighth avenues.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twentieth-street, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, Third and Eighth avenues.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, Fourth and Eighth avenues.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, Harlem River, Fourth and Eighth avenues.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twentieth-street, One Hundred and Forty-second-street, Eighth-avenue and the North River.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Forty-second-street, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street, Eighth-avenue and the North River.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street, Harlem River, Spuyten Duyvil Creek and the North River.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 14. The Thirteenth Ward shall be divided into nine election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Norfolk, Broome, Clinton and Division streets.

The Second Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Broome, Ridge and Division streets.

The Third Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ridge, Broome, Cannon, Grand and Division streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Norfolk, Rivington, Clinton and Broome streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Rivington, Ridge and Broome streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ridge, Rivington, Willett and Broome streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Willett, Rivington, Cannon and Broome streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Thisteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Cannon, Rivington, East and Delancey streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Cannon, Delancey, East and Grand streets.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 15. The Fourteenth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Mott and Prince streets and Broadway.

The Second Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Bowery, Prince and Mott streets.

The Third Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Prince-street, Bowery, Spring and Mott streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Prince, Mott and Spring streets and Broadway.

The Fifth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Marion, Centre, and Grand streets and Broadway.

The Sixth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Mott, Grand, Centre and Marion streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring-street, Bowery, Grand and Mott streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand-street, Bowery, Canal and Mott streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Mott, Grand, Mulberry, and Canal streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Mulberry, Grand, Centre and Canal streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Centre and Grand streets, Broadway and Canal-street.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 16. The Fifteenth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Macdougal, Houston, Thompson and Fourth streets, Sixth-avenue, and Amity to Macdougal street.

The Second Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thompson, Houston, Wooster and Fourth streets.

The Third Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Wooster and Fourth streets and Broadway.

The Fourth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-street, Sixth-avenue, Tenth-street and University-place.

The Fifth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth-street, Sixth-avenue, Twelfth-street and University-place.

The Sixth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-street, University-place, Fourteenth-street and Broadway.

The Seventh Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth, Wooster and Eighth streets and Broadway.

The Eighth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Broadway, Fourth-street and Bowery.

The Ninth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-street, Broadway, Fourteenth-street, Fourth-avenue and the Bowery.

The Tenth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twelfth-street, Sixth-avenue, Fourteenth-street and University-place.

The Eleventh Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, Carmine and Bleecker streets, Cottage-place, Houston, Macdougal and Amity streets.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 17. The Sixteenth Ward shall be divided into eighteen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Second Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Third Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Fourth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Fifth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Sixth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth and Twenty-second streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Seventh Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Eighth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Ninth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets, Eighth-avenue and Hudson River.

The Tenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Eleventh Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Twelfth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth and Twentieth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth and Twenty-second streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth and Twenty-second streets, Tenth-avenue and Hudson River.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second and Twenty-sixth streets, Tenth-avenue and Hudson River.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 18. The Seventeenth Ward shall be divided into thirty-five election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bowery, Rivington, Allen and Stanton streets.

The Second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Essex, Rivington and Stanton streets.

The Third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Essex, Rivington, Stanton and Clinton streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Houston, Essex and Stanton streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Essex, Houston, Allen and Stanton streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Allen, Houston, Bowery and Stanton streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Bowery, First-avenue and Second-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-street, Bowery, First-avenue and Fourth-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-street, Bowery, Seventh-street and Second-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Second-avenue, Seventh and Eleventh streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Second-avenue, Eleventh and Fourteenth streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Twelfth and Fourteenth streets.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Tenth and Twelfth streets.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Seventh and Tenth streets.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Fourth and Seventh streets.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fourteenth and Thirteenth streets.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Thirteenth and Eleventh streets.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Eleventh and Ninth streets.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Ninth and Seventh streets.

The Twentieth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Seventh and Sixth streets.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City, bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Sixth and Fifth streets.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fifth and Fourth streets.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fourth and Third streets.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Third and Second streets.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Second and Houston streets.

The Twenty-sixth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Second and Houston streets.

The Twenty-seventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Second and Third streets.

The Twenty-eighth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Third and Fourth streets.

The Twenty-ninth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Fourth and Fifth streets.

The Thirtieth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Fifth and Sixth streets.

The Thirty-first Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Sixth and Seventh streets.

The Thirty-second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Tenth and Eleventh streets.

The Thirty-third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

The Thirty-fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

The Thirty-fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 19. The Eighteenth Ward shall be divided into twenty-four election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Eighteenth-street, Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street.

The Second Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-second-street, Sixth-avenue and Eighteenth-street.

The Third Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue and Twenty-second-street.

The Fourth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twentieth-street, Third-avenue, and Fourteenth-street.

The Fifth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, Third-avenue and Twentieth-street.

The Sixth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, East River and Twenty-fifth-street.

The Seventh Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-avenue, Twenty-fifth-street, Second-avenue and Twenty-second-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Twenty-second-street, Second-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Seventeenth-street, First-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Nineteenth-street, First-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth-street, Twenty-first-street, First-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-first-street, Twenty-third-street, First-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth-street, First-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Fifteenth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifteenth-street, Sixteenth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-street, Seventeenth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Eighteenth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth-street, Nineteenth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth-street, Twentieth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Twentieth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth-street, Twenty-fifth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that prrt of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Sixteenth-street, Avenue A and Avenue B.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-street, Seventeenth-street, Avenue A and Avenue B.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Twenty-fifth-street, Avenue A and East River.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Seventeenth-street, Avenue B and East River.

NINETEENTH WARD.

SEC. 20. The Nineteenth Ward shall be divided into thirty-one election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-second-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Second Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-second-street and East River.

The Third Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-second-street, Third-avenue, Forty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-second-street, Third-avenue, Forty-fourth-street and East River.

The Fifth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-fourth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-sixth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-fourth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-sixth-street and East River.

The Seventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-eighth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-eighth-street and East River.

The Ninth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-eighth-street, Third-avenue Fiftieth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Fiftieth-street and East River.

The Eleventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fiftieth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-second-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fiftieth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-second-street and East River.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-second-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-fifty-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-second-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-fifth-street and East River.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Fifty-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-seventh-street and East River.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-ninth-street, Third-avenue, Sixty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-seventh-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-ninth-street and East River.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Seventieth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-ninth-street, Third-avenue, Sixty-third-street and the East River, including Blackwell's Island, in the East River, belonging to the City and within its jurisdiction.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventieth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixty-third-street, Third-avenue, Seventieth-street and East River.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Eightieth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventieth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-fifth-street and East River.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eightieth-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-third-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-eighth-street and East River.

The Twenty-seventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-third-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Eightieth-street and East River.

The Twenty-ninth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eightieth-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-third-street and East River.

The Thirtieth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-third-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-sixth-street and East River.

The Thirty-first Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-ninth-street, Sixth-avenue, Eighty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue.

TWENTIETH WARD.

SEC. 21. The Twentieth Ward shall be divided into twenty-two election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Tenth-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street and the Hudson River.

The Second Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Tenth-avenue, Thirty-second-street and the Hudson River.

The Third Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirtieth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-second-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Fifth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Tenth avenue, Thirty-fourth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street and the Hudson River.

The Seventh Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-eighth-street and the Hudson River.

The Eighth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-eighth-street, Ninth-avenue, Fortieth-street and the Hudson River.

The Ninth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-street, Eighth-avenue, Thirty-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-seventh-street, Eighth-avenue, Thirty-second-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-ninth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-ninth-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Seventh-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street and Seventh-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Sixth-avenue, Thirty-first-street and Seventh-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirtieth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirty-first-street and Sixth-avenue, Thirty-second-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Sixth-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street and Seventh-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fourth-street, Sixth-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Seventh-avenue, Fortieth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue, Fortieth-street and Seventh-avenue.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

SEC. 22. The Twenty-first Ward shall be divided into twenty-one election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Twenty-eighth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Second Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth street, Twenty-ninth-street, Third-avenue and East River.

The Third Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-ninth-street, Thirtieth-street, Third-avenue and East River.

The Fourth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Thirty-first-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Fifth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-first-street, Thirty-second-street, Second-avenue and the East River.

The Sixth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-first-street, Thirty-second-street, Third-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Seventh Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Thirty-third-street, Third-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Thirty-third-street, Second-avenue and East River.

The Ninth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-third-street, Thirty-fourth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Tenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fourth-street, Thirty-fifth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fifth street, Thirty-sixth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Thirty-eighth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-eighth-street, Thirty-ninth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison-avenue, Thirty-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Thirty-ninth-street, Fortieth-street and the East River.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fifth-street, Thirty-eighth-street, Madison-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Thirty-fifth-street, Madison-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-ninth-street, Thirty-second-street, Madison-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Twenty-ninth-street, Madison-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fifth-street, Fortieth-street, Sixth-avenue and Madison-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Thirty-fifth-street, Sixth-avenue and Madison-avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that partof the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Thirtieth-street, Sixth-avenue and Madison-avenue.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

SEC. 23. The Twenty-second Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fortieth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-second-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Second Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fortieth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-second-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Third Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-second-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-fourth-street and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-second-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-fourth-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Fifth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-fourth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-fourth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Seventh Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-sixth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-eighth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-sixth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-eighth-street, and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-eighth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Fiftieth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-eighth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Fiftieth-street, and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fiftieth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Fifty-second-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fiftieth-street and Hudson River, the southerly side of Fifty-second-street, and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-second-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-second-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, the southerly side of Sixty-second-street, and the Hudson River.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within the northerly side of Sixty-second-street, the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, the southerly side of Seventieth-street, and the Hudson River.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Seventieth-street, the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, the southerly side of Eighty-second-street, and the Hudson River.

ELECTION DISTRICTS CONTAINED IN ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

The First Assembly District contains the following:
First Ward complete—Six Election Districts.
Second Ward complete—Two Election Districts.
Third Ward complete—Four Election Districts.
Fifth Ward complete—Eight Election Districts.

The Second Assembly District contains the following:
Fourth Ward complete—Seven Election Districts.
Sixth Ward—First to Eighth Election Districts.

The Third Assembly District contains the following:
Sixth Ward—Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Election Districts.
Fourteenth Ward complete—Eleven Election Districts.

The Fourth Assembly District contains the following:
Seventh Ward complete—Eleven Election Districts.

The Fifth Assembly District contains the following:
Eighth Ward complete—Seventeen Election Districts.
Ninth Ward—First and Second Election Districts.
Fifteenth Ward—Eleventh Election District.

The Sixth Assembly District contains the following:
Thirteenth Ward complete—Nine Election Districts.

The Seventh Assembly District contains the following:
Ninth Ward—Eighth and Ninth Election Districts.
Fifteenth Ward—First to Tenth Election Districts.
Sixteenth Ward—First Election District.

The Eighth Assembly District contains the following:
Tenth Ward complete—Twelve Election Districts.
Eleventh Ward—First to Sixth Election Districts.
Seventeenth Ward—First, Second and Third Election Districts.

The Ninth Assembly District contains the following:
Ninth Ward—Third to Seventh, and Tenth to Seventeenth Election Districts.
Sixteenth Ward—Ninth Election District.

The Tenth Assembly District contains the following:
Seventeenth Ward—Fourth to Ninth, Fifteenth and Twentieth to Twenty-first Election Districts.

The Eleventh Assembly District contains the following:
Eighteenth Ward—First, Second and Third Election Districts.
Twentieth Ward—Eleventh to Seventeenth Election Districts.
Twenty-first Ward—Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Election Districts.

The Twelfth Assembly District contains the following:
Eleventh Ward—Seventh to Twenty-fifth Election Districts.

The Thirteenth Assembly District contains the following:
Sixteenth Ward—Second to Eighth, and Tenth to Eighteenth Election Districts.

The Fourteenth Assembly District contains the following:
Seventeenth Ward—Tenth to Fourteenth, Sixteenth to Nineteenth, and Thirty-second to Thirty-fifth Election Districts.

The Fifteenth Assembly District contains the following:
Twentieth Ward—First to Tenth, and Eighteenth to Twenty-second Election Districts.

The Sixteenth Assembly District contains the following:
Eighteenth Ward—Fourth to Twenty-fourth Election Districts.

The Seventeenth Assembly District contains the following:
Twenty-second Ward—First to Fourteenth Election Districts.

The Eighteenth Assembly District contains the following:
Twenty-first Ward—First to Eighteenth Election Districts.

The Nineteenth Assembly District contains the following:
Twelfth Ward—First, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Election Districts.

The Twentieth Assembly District contains the following:
Nineteenth Ward—First to Twentieth, Twenty-second and part of Thirty-first, (exclusive of Central Park,) Election Districts.

The Twenty-first Assembly District contains the following:
Twelfth Ward—Second to Fifteenth Election Districts.
Nineteenth Ward—Twenty-first and Twenty-third to Thirtieth Election Districts.

IN BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN, Oct. 4, 1869.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be directed to publish twice in each week, from now until election, in the papers employed by the Corporation, the election district boundaries as amended by the Common Council, August one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine. WILLIAM H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Yesterday was a quiet day in the real estate market. The previous day was an unusually busy and exciting one; four sales were made in the salesroom, one in Brooklyn and one on Staten Island, and, as is generally the case after so very severe a day, the one following was very dull.

To-day no sales will be attempted. The old rule was to hold Saturday as a sort of holiday,—just now they are observing this custom; it is hard to calculate though how long it will be before it is encroached upon, and made as busy a day as any other of the week. Last season, during the busy months, no distinction was made. It is a little early yet for the excitement to commence, but, a month or two later, when the City sales have fairly commenced, and large crowds again congregate regularly at the salesroom, the rule will probably be once more suspended, and every day of the week pressed into the service.

Messrs. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., the well known auctioneers of New-Jersey real estate, have just issued their semi-annual descriptive list of New-Jersey property, in their hands for sale. It is a very neat pamphlet of about 200 pages, is handsomely bound, contains the railroad time tables, interesting notes concerning the various cities and towns where they have lands for sale, a number of illustrations, and complete descriptions of several hundred well-located and desirable pieces of property, some improved and some not. To all who think of purchasing country homes across the river, it is very valuable. Copies may be obtained by responsible parties on application at the auctioneer's office, No. 6 Pine-street.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Hall-place, n. s., 24.8 ft. e. of Duane-st., indefinite
Pearl-st., w. s., 32 ft. n. of Park-st., indefinite
Park-st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Duane-st., 24.8x88.9
Pearl-st., w. s., 78.1 ft. s. of City Hall-place, 24.9 x85.10x21x96 } 1-7 shr $2,000
Kingsbridge-road and 155th-st., s. e. cor., 100x105 8,000
3d-st., n. s., 60 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x48.1 13,500
22d-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 6th-av., h. and l., 16.8x86.3x17.3x81.7 14,000
38th-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of Lexington-av., h. and l., 20x24.9 14,200
43d-st., n. s., 295 ft. w. of 9th-av., 36.8x100.4
46th-st., s. s., 76 ft. e. of 11th-av., h and l., 24x75.3 } 22,500
43d-st., s. s., 199 ft. e. of 5th-av., 34x100.5 25,000
48th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x100.5 36,000
50th-st., s. s., 475 ft. w. of 6th-av., 75x100.4 16,500
50th-st., s. s., 131.3 ft. w. of 1st-av., h. and l., 18.9x100.5, q. c. .... nom.
51st-st., n. s., 475 ft. e. of 12th-av., 25x100.5
46th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 11th-av., 50x124 } 17,500
56th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 10th-av., 125x100.5 20,000
51st-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100 4,500
129th-st., s. s., 60.6 ft. w. of 6th-av., 35.6x99.11 6,000
Avenue C, e. s., 26.9 ft. n. of 12th-st., 25x62.6 7,000
Lexington-av., e. s., 60.5 ft. n. of 57th-st., 20x66 25,000
2d-av., w. s., 40.2 ft. s. of 43d-st., h. and l., 20.1x75 18,750
2d-av., w. s., 80.5 ft. n. of 57th-st., 20x60
57th-st., n. s., 113.5 ft. w. of Avenue A, 16x100.5 } 36,000
Lot No. 17, on Great Barn Island, about 2 acres 7,200

Leases Recorded.

35th-st., n. s. 40 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 5½ years, per year $2,310
1st-av., No. 77, 3 years, per year 1,020
2d-av., No. 553, 4 years, per year 1,200

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bergen-st., n. s., 206.5 ft. w. of Flatbush-av., h. and l., 25x68, contract $8,200
Butler-st., s. s., 205 ft. w. of Bond-st., h. and l., 120x20 16,000
Calyer and Oakland sts., n. e. corner, lot No. 232, May, 1864 1,000
Clinton-st., w. s., No. 196, with furniture, contract 14,000
Decatur-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of Patchen-av., 100x100
Stuyvesant-av., 325 ft. w. of, extending to Chauncey-st., adjoining Williamson & Bergen's, 62.3x102.3x—x— } 30,000
Degraw-st., n. and s. s., w. of Brooklyn-av., new Ninth Ward map, lots Nos. 342 and 343, map of executors of Jesse Remsen, lot and gores, q. c. 50
Douglass-st., n. e. s., about 75 ft. s. w. of 8th-av., 2 gores, 25x19 and 25x34.2 2,000
Fulton-st. and Willoughby-av., n. e. cor., 70.10x62x89.10x10.1, Oct. 22, 1869, ¼ share 2,500
Gold-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Johnson-st., h. and l., 25x85 4,800
Herkimer-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Utica-av., 185.6x50
Utica-av., w. s. 40 ft. n. of Herkimer-st., 20x70 } 33,000
Herkimer-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Utica-av., 50x185.6 2,000
Hickory-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 20x100 2,600
Hull-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of Saratoga-av., 75x100
Fulton-av., n. s., 194.2 ft. e. of Saratoga-av., 75x67.6x67.4x75x59x59.2
Truxton-st., n. s., 295 ft. w. of Stone-av., 100x20x100x100x91.5x91.6x87.8x14.7
Fulton-av., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Stone-av., 100x200, July 21, 1869 } 19,000
Luqueer-st., s. s., 240 ft. s. e. of Clinton-st., 100x2.5x105.10x37 1,000
Pulaski-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 25x100 1,200
Rapalyea-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Hicks-st., 25x100 1,200
Sackett and Smith sts., s. e. corner, h. and l., 20x80 13,000
Van Buren-st., n. s., 188.9 ft. e. of Patchen-av., 77.5x54.5x55.2 8,800
Thames-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of Bogert-st., 25x100 275
Warren-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Vanderbilt-av., 18.9x131 7,000
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 302 ft. e. of Bond-st., 18x100 6,000
North 10th-st., s. w. s., 100 ft. n. w. of 5th-st., 25x100 700
13th-st., s. s., 97.10 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100 4,000
40th-st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x100.2 200
Bay and Van Siclen avs., n. e. corner, 50x100 750
Bedford road and Washington-place, n. e. cor., 894.5x285x820x294.6, extending to Perry and Jefferson avs .... nom.
Bushwick-av. and Stockholm-st., n. e. cor., 100x198.4x100x196.5
Stockton-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Evergreen-av., 150x100
Stockton-st., n. s., 425 ft. e. of Evergreen-av., 50x100
Stockton-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Johnson-av., 98.5x108.5x56.6x100
Chestnut-st. and Johnson-av., n. w. cor., 225x90.6x282.8x25 } 7,000
DeKalb-av., n. s., 462.2 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 18.9x100 5,500
Fulton-av., n. s., 173.4 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., h. and l., 81.8x24.6x78.10x24.6 9,800
Lafayette-av., n. s., 140 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 20x100 500
Throop and Bartlett sts., northerly cor., 60x100 8,500
Utica-av., w. s., 40 ft. n. of Herkimer-st., 20x70 8,000
Van Siclen-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Bay-av., 50x100 650
6th-av., e. s., 20 ft. s. of Butler-st., 20x84.7 15,000

Gravesend.

Willis-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Nic. Stillwell's, 154.7x25x154.2x25 .... $80
Sheep's Head Bay road, s. s., adjoining Squan Creek, 2 acres 1 rod 1,500

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Bedford.

Cherry-st. to Whitlockville road, e. s., adjoining J. W. Miller's, 1¾ acres $3,250

East Chester

Becker-av., n. e. s., lots Nos. 124, 125, Washingtonville, 100x100
Becker-av., s. w. s., lots Nos. 138, 139, Washingtonville, 100x100 } $7,000
Fulton-st., n. w. s., lots Nos. 170, 171, Washingtonville, 100x100
Westchester-av., n. e. s., lots Nos. 149, 150, Washingtonville, 100x100 } 7,000

Morrisania.

136th-st. and Alexander-av., s. e. corner, 100x256 .... $15,000

West Farms.

Andrews-place, n. s., 175 ft. from Central-av., 100x175
Andrews-place and Grand-av., s. e. cor., 100x100 } $8,050
Forrest-av., e. s., 75 ft. n. of George-st., 140x150 12,000
Washington-av., s. e. s., part lot No. 45, Upper Morrisania, 55x120 7,500
West Farms road, James H. Barre's property, 6 3-10 acres 12,500

Westchester.

Grand-st. and William's Bridge road, n. e. corner, 75x90 .... $3,600

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

South 2d-st., n. s., 150 ft. of Monmouth-st., 50x100 .... $5,000

Hudson City.

Lot No. 79, map of Foster & Clinton, 25x100 .... $815

Bergen.

Atlantic-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Pine-st., 50x100 .... $1,400

Hoboken.

Clinton-st., e. s., lot No. 7, block No. 43, Coster's estate, 25x100 .... $1,000

West Hoboken.

Lots Nos. 2 and 3, Deniston's estate $400

Kearney.

180½ acres adj. Passaic River, J. M. Hood's property $180,000

Union Township.

Lot No. 384, H. F. Maacken's, 25x100 .... $200
Lot No. 1,273, block No. 3, Weehawken Land & Association 150

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF JACOB CRAM, DECEASED—UNION-SQUARE PROPERTY.—For sale, the extra-sized house and stable, northeast corner of 4th-av. and 17th-st.; a good location for a first-class business, bank or savings bank or institution; early possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CAPITALISTS ARE REQUESTED to read the auction advertisement of the great sale of Twenty-first Ward, Brooklyn, lots, to be made by JOHNSON & MILLER, at Exchange Salesroom, on TUESDAY, Nov. 16. Every lot offered will positively be sold to the highest bidder.

FOR SALE—ON THE SOUTHWEST CORner of 5th-av. and 36th-st., a four-story brown-stone English basement house, 20x100, with vacant lot, 25x67, on side street, subject to lease to May, 1870; terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE-STORY STORES and dwellings, Nos. 97, 99, 101 and 103 West Houston, corner Thompson-st., by auction, at No. 111 Broadway, Nov. 30, 1869. Particulars with MULLER & WILKINS, No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house in 80th-st., near 5th-av. The house is a very superior one, and will be sold cheap. Apply to KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 46 East 23d-st., Young Men's Christian Association Building.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR LEASE—Unfurnished, an extra-wide and full-sized house and lot, 125 feet deep, No. 30 Union-square; recently renovated and put in thorough repair. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$7,500.—A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE IN Harlem a fine house with modern improvements. For further particulars address A. L., Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The executors of Thomas C. [illegible], deceased, offer for sale, with possession May 1, 1870, the large corner store and lot in fee No. 82 [illegible], [illegible] corner of Platt-st., 22.8 1-7 feet front, 25 feet rear by about 72.6 feet in depth. This is one of the most eligible corners for investment, improvement and large rent roll in the market.

Also, the first-class store and lot in fee No. 74 John-st., about 25x95, four stories in height; possession May 1. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TENEMENT PROPERTY—Four four-story brick houses in 11th-st., west of 1st-av., each 20x½ block. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW BROWN-STONE houses in 79th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs. Apply to KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 46 East 23d-st., Young Men's Christian Association Building.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

DO NOT FAIL TO SECURE A MAP of the splendid Twenty-first (late Ninth) Ward, Brooklyn, lots, to be sold by JOHNSON & MILLER next TUESDAY. The sale will be absolute in every particular.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.—FOR SALE—A neat cottage house and lot, pleasantly located near the Kill von Kull; will be sold cheap if applied for soon.

Also a store, the best business stand in the town. Also building lots on the best avenues and streets; adapted for residences, also for business purposes.
Apply to A. D. MELLICK,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1869. No. 67 William-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET.

A superior three-story brick dwelling in 77th-st., in perfect order and lately painted throughout. Apply to KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 46 East 23d-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, EIGHT rooms, water, piazzas, &c., thirty minutes' ride to all the ferries, and half block from car route; rent $30 per month; No. 195 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; keys at corner candy store. Inquire of Mrs. WHITE, De Kalb-av., third door from Clermont-av., all in Brooklyn.

TO RENT—AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., A PLEASant cottage handsomely furnished, with furnace, &c.; nine rooms. Possession immediately. Apply to GEO. M. CLEARMAN, No. 110 Wall-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—HOUSE AND lot No. 15 West 20th-st.; 28x100; doctor's office reserved, if let. Apply on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—BALLROOM, (WITH DRESSING rooms,) Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av., corner of 26th-st. This elegant, finely-lighted and perfectly-ventilated room will be rented afternoons and evenings for receptions, private balls, concerts, &c., and on Sundays for religious uses. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 77 Cedar-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TILL MAY 1, A FULLY FURnished high-stoop house, for a small private family of adults, above 14th-st., between 4th and 6th avs. Address, stating lowest terms, &c., S., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED BY a gentleman with a very small family, who is willing to pay $600 a month for the Winter. Address Post Office Box No. 271.

WANTED—A PRIVATE STABLE, SITUated between 14th and 22d sts., and Lexington and 6th avs., with accommodation for seven or eight horses. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WANTED—IN OR NEAR NYACK, A FURnished house for one or more Summers; stable required. Address No. 5,031 New-York Post Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

JOHNSON & MILLER.
HOME AGAIN.
Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
At 12 o'clock, on
TUESDAY, Nov. 16, 1869.

On this occasion they will positively sell, without limit or reservation,

300 VALUABLE TWENTY-FIRST WARD BROOKLYN LOTS, SPLENDIDLY SITUATED ON THE GREAT LINE OF IMPROVEMENTS BETWEEN THE BROADWAY AND FULTON-AVENUE RAILROADS.

The property consists of the
ENTIRE BLOCK, bounded by Howard and Saratoga avs., Macon and McDonough sts.
ENTIRE BLOCK, bounded by Howard and Saratoga avs., Decatur and Bainbridge sts.
ENTIRE BLOCK, bounded by Saratoga and Hopkinson avs., Bainbridge-st., and the Brooklyn and Jamaica Turnpike road.
ENTIRE BLOCK, bounded by Saratoga and Hopkinson avs., McDonough and Decatur sts.
ENTIRE BLOCK, (excepting front on Broadway,) bounded by Macon and Halsey sts., Saratoga-av. and Broadway.
ONE GORE OF GREAT VALUE, 700 ft. long, the entire front on Halsey-st., between Howard and Saratoga avs.
ENTIRE FRONT ON WEST SIDE OF HOWARD-AV., between Decatur and Bainbridge sts., 10 lots.
ENTIRE FRONT ON WEST SIDE OF HOWARD-AV., between McDonough and Macon sts.
SOUTHEAST CORNER OF HALSEY-ST. AND HOWARD-AV.—Valuable corner lot.

This will be the largest and most important sale of the season. The owner and auctioneers intend business, and announce positively that every lot offered will be sold to the highest bidder. The property is on the great line of the 21st (late 9th) Ward improvements, not further from New-York City Hall than Central Park, and when the bridge is completed it will be far more accessible. Many of the lots are within a stone's throw of the Broadway Railroad, and all are between it and the Fulton-av. Railroad. Lots in New-York City, no nearer to Wall-st. than the above, bring readily from $5,000 to $50,000.

Secure at once a map, carefully examine the property and attend the sale. Terms liberal.

Maps and full particulars at offices of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., N. Y., and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARMORY AND OTHER GROUNDS AT HARPER'S FERRY, WEST VA., AND VICINITY.
ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1869.

In pursuance of the act approved Dec. 15, 1868, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the property of the United States at Harper's Ferry, West Va., and vicinity, will be sold by public auction, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of November, 1869, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. and continuing from day to day until all is sold.

The value of this property for manufacturing purposes is too well known to render it necessary to describe it herein, but a description of the same is being prepared, and will be sent to persons who may wish it, as soon as it is printed, upon their applying by letter to this office.

The property will be sold in lots. The first will include the Musket Factory, embracing a strip of land running to the western boundary, on the Potomac, the Armory Canal, and water power of the river. The walls of two large buildings are standing on this ground, and the foundations of several others; and the water wheels, with gearing, and the flumes are in almost perfect order. Three of them are turbines, of the most approved kind, and the others are mostly cast iron with wooden buckets.

The second will be the site of the Rifle Factory and water power on the Shenandoah, the buildings upon which have been destroyed, but the canal is in good order.

The third will be the Shenandoah Ferry, with a tract of 68 acres of land on the south, and a lot on the Harper's Ferry shore opposite.

The fourth will be the perpetual right to cut and remove wood from a tract of 1,395 acres mountain land across the Shenandoah.

The fifth will be the right to dig iron ore from a tract of about 1,400 acres of land known as Friend's Ore Bank, acquired by deed from Henry Lee and others.

The remainder, consisting of houses and lots in the town, will be sold lot by lot.

The Government will convey to the purchasers, after payment shall have been made in full, all its right and title to the property, which is believed to be perfect in every case.

The terms of sale, prescribed by law, are a credit of one and two years, the purchasers to give bond and security for the payment of the purchase money; and these terms must be complied with within ten days after the sale.

A map, showing the metes and bounds of the Harper's Ferry property, will be exhibited at the time of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw any or all lots offered, if the bids are not satisfactory.
A. B. DYER,
Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

Persons who purchased lots in 1852, and have not fully paid for them, are notified that if they pay what is due before the day of sale, the lots will be deeded to them, otherwise they will be resold.
A. B. DYER,
Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF CATHARINE DUNCAN, DECEASED, OF THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PREMISES NO. 12 WASHINGTON-SQUARE, NEAR THE 5TH-AVENUE, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MESSRS. MILLER, STOUTENBERG & PECKHAM.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

WASHINGTON-SQUARE—The first-class three-story brick dwelling house and lease of lot, situate on the north side of Washington-square, between the 5th-av. and University-place, extending through to an alley way on the rear, and known as No. 12. The lease is from the Sailors' Snug Harbor for twenty-one years from May 1, 1852, with usual covenants for renewal; annual ground rent, $475, taxes and assessments. The house is 31 feet 6 inches by about 65 feet, with an extension of about 40 feet. Lot 31 feet 6 inches by an average depth of 145 feet.

THE SALE WILL BE PEREMPTORY.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS, ON 67TH-ST., AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Nov. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

SIXTY-SEVENTH-ST.—Four lots, situate on the north side of 67th-st., commencing 150 feet west of 8th-av., between the Central Park and Grand Boulevard, each 25x100 feet. Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BLEEKER & KLENEN, Auctioneers [illegible].

TUESDAY, NOV. [illegible], AT 12:30 P. M.,
ON THE PREMISES,
ABSOLUTE SALE,
By order of R. B. NOSTRAND, Esq., of the most desirable property at

SANDS POINT, L. I.,

Consisting of FOUR BEAUTIFUL BUILDING PLOTS, each POSSESSING A FINE WATER FRONT.

The famous and popular Summer Resort,

SANDS POINT HOTEL,

WITH ALL THE FURNITURE, FIXTURES, &c., and THE STEAMBOAT DOCK, with adjoining land, and water right.

SANDS POINT is situated on the north shore of Long Island, almost directly opposite New-Rochelle, and only 16 miles from New-York City, 1 hour 15 minutes' sail by the elegant steamers *Seawanhaka* and *Arrowsmith*, which land at the above dock. (The projected extension of the North Shore Railroad will make the property still more easy of access.)

This beautiful point of land, projecting far out into Long Island Sound, is unsurpassed for its beauty of location and scenery, as well as healthfulness.

It has long been a chosen place for resort and residence for our best families, and is fast increasing in popularity.

The property offered comprises (beside the Hotel plot, which contains 7½ acres,) about 20 acres divided into four plots of from 2½ to 7 acres, each having a beautiful building site, with commanding view, and also a fine water front, affording the best facilities for bathing, fishing and yachting.

The beautiful residences of Hon. Richard O'Gorman, John W. Harper, Esq., and others adjoin the property.

The regular steamer *Seawanhaka* has been secured for the occasion, and will leave Peck-slip (Pier No. 23,) at 11 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. at 11:15 A. M.

REFRESHMENTS will be served at the HOTEL upon the arrival of the BOAT.

A photograph of the hotel may be seen at our office. Illustrated maps and tickets are now ready. For full particulars apply to
BENNET & KLENEN, No. 57 Cedar-st.

REAL ESTATE NOTICE.—JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom No. 111 Broadway, thirty-five acres of land in the town of Yonkers, on the west side of Central Park-av., and both sides of the road leading from Kingsbridge to Woodlawn Depot, Harlem Railroad. This valuable tract of land is known as the Abraham Valentine estate, and now to be sold by order of S. M. Valentine, Executor; will be sold in three parcels. Full particulars and maps at the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.
JAY COOKE & CO.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD

OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS.
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

New-Orleans City Seven per Cent. Bonds,
Louisiana Eight per Cent. Bonds,
Memphis and Charleston Railroad Second Mortgage Bonds,
Memphis City Bonds,
For sale by LEVY & BORG,
No. 41 Pine-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE NASSAU BANK,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1869.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this bank, held 9th inst., the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected:

H. BLYDENBURGH,
JAMES C. BELL,
C. T. CROMWELL,
WILLIAM E. DEAN,
CHARLES G. HARMER,
WILSON G. HUNT,
DAVID JONES,
L. S. LAWRENCE,
WILLIAM MILES,
CLEMENT S. PARSONS,
ENOS RICHARDSON,
AUGUSTINE SMITH,
HENRY SUYDAM,
EDMUND THOMPSON,
FRANCIS M. HARRIS.

At a subsequent meeting of the board FRANCIS M. HARRIS was unanimously elected President, and WILLIAM H. ROGERS was appointed Assistant Cashier.
AUGUSTINE SMITH,
Vice-President.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NOS. 561 AND 563 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1869.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this bank, held Nov. 9 inst., the following named persons were unanimously chosen:

A. MASTERTON, ALLEN HAY,
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, NATH'L WHEELER,
JOHN S. MITCHELL, W. MOSER,
JOHN C. JOHNSON, H. R. TREADWELL,
SAMUEL HAWK, J. M. MASTERTON,
ALFRED B. DARLING.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr. ALEXANDER MASTERTON was unanimously reëlected President.
THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1869.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR seven Directors and three Inspectors held on the 1st inst., the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing four years, viz: Isaac Bell, William Vernon, Samuel Willets, Charles D. Kirkland, William Whitewright, Jr., William H. Guion and Aaron Ogden, and the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Inspectors of the next election, viz.: Isaac D. Cole, Jr., Sidney Wintringham and Edward Hen.

At a meeting of the Directors held this day Dayton Ogden was unanimously reëlected President.
A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1869.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL ELECTION.—Notice is hereby given that the election for nine Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the Company's Office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed preparatory to said election on Saturday, 6th inst., at 4 P. M., and reopened Friday, 19th inst., at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors,
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

PORT HURON AND LAKE MICHIGAN RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 14, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN PER Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Port Huron and Lake Michigan Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date, IN GOLD COIN, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, New-York.
W. L. BANCROFT, Treasurer.

PENINSULAR RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 14, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN PER cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Peninsular Railway Company of Michigan, due Nov. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date IN GOLD COIN, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, New-York.
C. WAKELEE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer books of this Company will close on Saturday, the 23d day of October, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be opened on Friday, the 26th day of November, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of Board of Directors,
GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	117¼	117¾	5-20 Coupon, '67.	115¼	115¾
Coupon, 1881	117½	117¾	5-20 Coupon, '68.	115¾	115⅝
5-20 Regis., 1862.	112¾	113	10-40 Regis.	107	107¼
5-20 Coupon, '62.	115¼	115⅜	10-40 Coupon	107¼	107½
5-20 Coupon, '64.	112¾	113	Gold	126⅞	127
5-20 Coupon, '65.	113¼	113½	U. S. Cur. Pac.	107¼	107¾
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	115⅝	115⅞			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK;
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

$250,000 TO PURCHASE FIRST mortgages on New-York and Brooklyn property. P. H. SUMNER, No. 134 Nassau-st., corner Beekman, Room No. 17.

$144,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-class City property, in sums to suit. Also, **$80,000** to invest in Second Mortgages. Apply to B. F. COOK, 176 Broadway, Rooms 19 and 20.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON CO.,
NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after Nov. 15, 1869, has this day been declared. The books of the Company, for the transfer of stock, will be closed from Nov. 1 to 15, inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors.
S. M. WILLIAMS, Treasurer, pro tem.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. **396** and **398** Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $6,903,455 34.
N. J. HAINES, JOHN McLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Classical, Commercial, English, French and German, No. 40 Washington-square, (south,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal. Fits pupils of all ages for Business or College on reasonable terms.

For references, terms, &c., see circulars to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

Students admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Extra branches optional.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., reopens in its Classical, French, English and Primary departments on MONDAY, Sept. 6. The Gymnasium on MONDAY, Oct. 4.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—The Fall Term of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, will commence Sept. 17. For admission, or circular with full particulars, address
Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M.,
President.

DR. F. BERTHET'S FRENCH, English and Classical School commences its fifteenth year on Sept. 20, at 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 812 Broadway.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
French and English Boarding and Day School
FOR YOUNG LADIES
No. 25 East 21st-st.
Was reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 21.
Address, personally or by letter, as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

WM. J. NEVIUS' INSTITUTE,
For young gentlemen, No. 35 Union-square, has some vacancies. Professor NEVIUS will give private tuition in New-York and Brooklyn.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE offers a four years' collegiate course for ladies. Graduates receive the baccalaureate degree. A three years' seminary course for ladies and gentlemen. The best college preparation for young men. Board and tuition in the entire course $300 a year. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, N. Y.

A FRENCH LADY, FROM THE CONservatoire de Musique of Paris, with great experience in teaching, wishes some few more pupils for piano, organ or singing, at her own house or at pupil's residence. Address TUITION, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Young ladies can pursue a thorough course of instruction in English and French, and enjoy the care and comfort of home. Address Miss M. W. METCALF.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL FOR Boys will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15 at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars at the book store of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the School. Three boarders will be received.

PREPARATORY FRENCH AND ENGlish day school for little boys. Mrs. PARROTT, assisted by professors, continues to receive her pupils at No. 50 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Circulars at Lockwood's.

$5 EACH—BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, day and evening; preparatory course; ladies department; private instruction; telegraphy, French, German and short hand. THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, No. 20 4th-av.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 23. For circulars apply as above.

MISS WARREN'S ENGLISH AND French School for Boys, Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.—Parents wishing a good school for boys under 14 will do well to call.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

SOUTH ORANGE PRIORY, N. J.—French and English boarding and day school. Address Miss GALE.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. Willis, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

A LADY, HAVING SEVERAL HOURS disengaged, desires a few more pupils in French, English and music. Address R. J., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANtels, &c.—The largest stock of the latest designs on hand, ready to ship or to put up at a few hours' notice. A. KLABER, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL LOCKS.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 16, 1869.

Sealed proposals for furnishing Mail Locks and Keys of new kinds, to be substituted for the Locks and Keys now used on the United States mails, will be received at this Department until 9 o'clock A. M. the 3d day of February, 1870. It is desirable to obtain Locks and Keys of a new construction for the exclusive use of the United States mails, and, if practicable, invented expressly for that purpose. As the exposure of a model Lock and Key to public examination would impair, if not destroy, its utility for the mails, the Department prescribes no model for bidders, but relies for its selection on the specimens of mechanical skill and ingenuity which a fair competition among inventors, hereby invited, may develop. It is sufficient to describe the principal requisites of a Mail Lock, as follows: Self-locking, uniformity, security, lightness, strength, durability, novelty of construction, and facility of use. Two kinds of Locks and Keys, one of brass and the other of iron, different in exterior form and interior construction or arrangement, are required; and proposals should specify separately the price of each brass Lock, each Key for same, each iron Lock and each Key for same. Duplicate samples of each kind of Locks and Keys proposed are required to be submitted with the proposals; one of each sample Lock to be riveted up and finished, and another to be open or unriveted, so that its internal structure and arrangement may easily be examined. Every sample should be plainly marked with the bidder's name, and, if the same or any part of it be covered by a patent, the date of such patent and the name of the patentee must also be attached thereto.

The internal plan or arrangement of the Locks offered, and the particular shape of the Key requisite to open them, must not be like any now or heretofore in use.

They must be warranted not to infringe upon or conflict with any patented invention of which the bidder is not the patentee. Preference will be given to a Lock the Key of which has not been exposed to general observation or been publicly described, disclosed or suggested.

A decision on the various specimens and proposals will be made on or before the 3d day of March, 1870; and, unless the Postmaster-General shall deem it to be for the interests of the Department to reject all the proposals and specimens submitted under this advertisement, (a right hereby expressly reserved to him,) contracts will be entered into as soon thereafter as practicable, with the successful bidder whose Locks shall be adopted, for furnishing similar Locks and Keys for four years, as they may be required and ordered. If mutually agreed to in writing by the contractor and the Postmaster-General for the time being, not less than six months before its expiration, the contract may be extended and continued for an additional term of four years. But on and after the expiration of either term of the contract, or on and after its rightful annulment at any time, the Postmaster-General shall have the right to contract with or employ any other party to furnish the same, or any other kind of Locks and Keys; and, if he shall deem proper, to demand and receive from the late or defaulting contractor all finished or unfinished Keys and the internal parts of the Locks contracted for, and all dies, gauges, and designs (which would enable others to make or forge such Locks or Keys) in the possession of such contractor, who, after their surrender to the Department, shall be paid for the same at such price as may be ascertained by fair appraisement.

The contractor must agree and be able to furnish, if required and ordered 20,000 Brass Locks and 3,000 Brass Keys within three months from the time of entering into contract, and 80,000 Iron Locks and 60,000 Iron Keys within ten months from such time. But the Postmaster-General will reserve the right to increase or diminish, as the wants or interests of the service may demand, the quantities of the Locks and Keys above specified, with a proportionate allowance of time to furnish them.

All the Locks furnished by the contractor must be warranted to keep in good working order for two years in the ordinary use of the service, when not subjected to obvious violence; such as become defective within that time to be replaced with perfect Locks without charge. All the Locks furnished under contract are to be, each, distinctly marked "U. S. Mail," in either sunk or raised letters, and all the Keys are to be numbered in the natural order; each Key having its appropriate number distinctly stamped upon one side of the bow and "U. S. Mail" on the opposite side.

The contractor will be required to deliver the Locks at his own expense at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., put up on sticks, forming separate bundles of five Locks each, and securely packed in wooden boxes containing not more than two hundred Locks each. The Keys are to be delivered to an agent of the Department duly and specially authorized in each case, to take charge of and convey the same from the contractor's manufactory to the Department, where both Locks and Keys are to be inspected and approved before they shall be paid for.

The contractor will be required to give bond with ample security in the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars, to be forfeited to the United States as liquidated damages, in case of his failure to faithfully perform the contract, either as to furnishing the supplies ordered within a reasonable time, or as to guarding the manufacture of the Mail Locks and Keys with due privacy, integrity and care.

No proposal will therefore be accepted if not accompanied with a bond of the penal sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars, duly executed by the proposed sureties, (whose responsibility must be certified by a Judge of a Court of Record nearest to their place of residence, attested by the Clerk of such Court under the seal thereof, and conditioned for their becoming responsible as sureties on the required bond for the fulfillment of the contract, in case such proposals shall be accepted. The manufacture of Mail Locks and Keys is, of necessity, a highly important and delicate trust which the Department will confide to no bidder whose proposals are not also accompanied with testimonials of good character.

In deciding on the proposals and specimens the Postmaster-General may deem it expedient to select the Brass Lock of one bidder and the Iron Lock of another. He, therefore, reserves the right of contracting with different individuals for such different kinds of Locks as he may select.

Proposals should be carefully sealed and addressed to the "Second Assistant Postmaster-General," and indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Mail Locks."
JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

SUPPLIES FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAYMASTER
UNITED STATES NAVY, NO. 29 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1869.

Sealed proposals to be indorsed on the envelope "Bids for Provisions Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock, the 16th inst., for the following provisions of the best quality, and delivered free of expense, at the Navy Yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

1,000 barrels Beef, 1,600 barrels Pork, 10,000 pounds Rice, 26,000 pounds Dried Apples, and 30,000 pounds Pickles, all to be Naval standard.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of awards within TEN DAYS from date of said awards.

Bidders will be furnished with blank forms as usual, at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named.
J. C. ELDREDGE,
Paymaster United States Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL TAR.

The Manhattan Gaslight Company is prepared to receive proposals until the 15th day of December next for the entire quantity of coal tar to be produced at the Works and to be delivered into the wells of the company for a term of years from the 31st day of March, 1870.

The proposals, addressed to the undersigned, must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Coal Tar." They must state the offer for the tar at a price for each ton of coal carbonized at the works of the Company. The quantity of coal carbonized per annum is about 140,000 tons, and the average yield of tar per ton of coal is about 12 gallons. The Company do not bind themselves to accept the offer of the lowest or any bidder.

Any further information may be obtained on application to
JOSEPH A. SABBATON,
Engineer Manhattan Gaslight Company.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—To Contractors: Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of bidder and date of offering, will be received at this Office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Tuesday, 23d instant, for the construction of the following stone block pavements, viz.: Tenth-street, between Fifth-avenue and University-place; Sixty-third-street, between Third and Lexington avenues; Forty-first-street, from Fourth to Madison-avenue; Ludlow-street, from Grand to Broome-street; Laight-street, from Canal to West-street; Thirty-second-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue; Thirtieth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue; and Lispenard-street, from Broadway to West Broadway. And for the laying of crosswalks from opposite No. 561 Sixth-avenue to opposite No. 1,290 Broadway; Fifth-avenue, at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth, One Hundred and Thirtieth, One Hundred and Thirty-first and One Hundred and Thirty-second streets; opposite No. 723 Sixth-avenue; and across West-street, from south side Perry-street to Pier No. 54.

Blank forms for bids and further information can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this Office, (Rotunda, Park.)
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1869.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
GEO. S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS: Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of the offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24, 1869, for the laying of the pavement known as the "Robbins Preserved Wood Pavement," at a price not exceeding five dollars and fifty cents per square yard, in Fourth-street, from Bowery to Mangin-street, and in Fifth-street, from the Bowery to Mangin-street. Also, for the laying of the pavement known as the "Stow Foundation Pavement," at a price not exceeding five dollars per square yard, in Maiden-lane, (throughout,) and in Fifteenth-street, from Broadway to Seventh-avenue. Bids will be received only from such persons as may be legally authorized to lay these pavements. For further information, apply to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
GEORGE S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
ROTUNDA CITY HALL PARK, Nov. 10, 1869.

NOTICE TO SURVEYORS AND CIVIL ENGINEERS.—The Trustees of the Village of New-Rochelle will receive tenders up to Dec. 1, 1869, for the survey, establishing of monuments and making of maps of said village within the corporation limits thereof. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all the bids at their discretion. Specifications may be seen and full particulars obtained on application to JOHN D. DEVEAU or WILLIAM R. HUMPHREY, Main-st., New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,500 WILL BUY A COUNTRY store well stocked with goods, in a good location for business, with good house and three-fourths of an acre of land. The buildings are nearly worth the price asked for the whole. The store will be sold separate if desired. Other business engages the owner's attention. Apply at No. 382 Hudson-st., New-York, or P. B. KNAPP, Westbrookville, N. Y.

TO COUNTING HOUSE STATIONERS.—A partnership is desired by a young man who can bring a large amount of city trade and capital, if necessary; first-class parties only need apply; references exchanged. Address Box No. 4,940 New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 362 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 362 Bowery.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED CONfectionery, with lease; doing a good business; ill health cause for selling; also a lot of confectioner's tools for sale. No. 171 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 11th day of November, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CYRUS R. CRANE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, and LORIN P. CRANE, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who have carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of their petition in the City of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of each of them individually, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, United States of America, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.
S. R. HARLOW, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT on the 5th day of November, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MORITZ MEYER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, corner of Nassau-street, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in New-York City, before Mr. James Dwight, Register, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.
S. R. HARLOW, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK A. WHEELER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Frederick A. Wheeler, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of November, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of November, 1869.
GEO. F. BETTS,
n6-1aw3wSa* Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE PERRY, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Theodore Perry, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of December, 1869, at 12 o'clock M, at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 9th day of November, 1869.
n13-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS FRANKENSTEIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 1st day of December, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 4th November, 1869.
n6-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY COHN and LEWIS REINSTEIN, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Henry Cohn, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 1st day of December, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 1st November, 1869.
n6-1aw3wS* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York—In the matter of MOSES NELSON, bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 3d day of November, A. D. 1869, before John Fitch, Register.—Before John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Moses Nelson, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditor's petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 3d day of November, A. D. 1869.
CHAS. GERDING, Assignee,
n6-1aw3wSa* No. 247 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDMUND G. LUCAS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Edmund G. Lucas, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1869, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated City of New-York, Oct. 28, 1869.
BENJAMIN P. TODD, Assignee, &c.,
No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.
o30-1aw3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM R. HODGES, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment of assignee of William R. Hodges, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of November, 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
n13-1aw3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For laying Nicolson pavement in Cortlandt-street, from Broadway to Greenwich-street.

Second—For laying Nicolson pavement in Twenty-fourth-street, from First to Madison-avenue.

Third—For laying Nicolson pavement in Twenty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue.

Fourth—For laying Nicolson pavement in Fourteenth-street, from University-place to Eighth-avenue.

Fifth—For laying Nicolson pavement in Dey-street, from Broadway to West-street.

Sixth—For laying Nicolson pavement in Franklin-street, from Elm-street to West Broadway.

Seventh—For flagging in Jane-street, northwest corner of Greenwich-avenue.

Eighth—For flagging in Forty-third-street, southeast corner of Fifth-avenue.

Ninth—For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Second-avenue to the East River.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Cortlandt-street, from Broadway to Greenwich-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Twenty-fourth-street, from First to Madison-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Third—Both sides of Twenty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Ninth avenues, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Fourth—Both sides of Fourteenth-street, from University-place to Eighth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Fifth—Both sides of Dey-street, from Broadway to West-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Sixth—Both sides of Franklin-street, from Elm-street to West Broadway, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Seventh—The property on the northwest corner of Jane-street and Greenwich-avenue.

Eighth—The southerly side of Forty-third-street, commencing at Fifth-avenue, and running to a point one hundred and fifty feet east of the same.

Ninth—Both sides of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Second-avenue to the East River, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office No. 19 Chatham-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1869.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. TIEMAN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of Thomas J. Northall, No. 9 Willoughby-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 27th day of November next.—Dated May 21, 1869.
GEORGE H. SIEMON,
FREDERICK A. STOHLMANN, } Executors.
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EXCISE NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED will apply to the Metropolitan Board of Excise on the 11th day of December, 1869, for a license to sell strong and spirituous liquors, wines, ale and beer, at No. 57 Reade-st., New-York.
FREDERICK LIMBURGER.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,

NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FRANCAISE DESIRE SE PLACER pour prendre soin de grands enfants et coudre; ou faire des chambres et coudre. S'adresser au 409 le 45 ème rue de l'Ouest, pour deux jours.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations; one as good plain cook, and is willing to help with the washing, and the other as chambermaid and assist with the washing or do waiting; has the best of City reference from their last place. Call for two days at No. 107 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and nurse for growing children, by an American Protestant woman; can do fine sewing and work on dresses neatly; can give the best of City reference. Address M. S., seamstress, Box No. 101 *Times* Office, for this week.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN a situation as first-class cook; understands French and English cooking, also baking and pastry, all kinds of deserts, jelly and ice-cream; has lived with the best of families; good City reference. Call at No. 12 Union-court, University-place.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS TO GO out by the day or week; understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting children's dresses; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine; on her own if required. Call at No. 311 East 34th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR WAITRESS and parlor maid, with excellent City references, a situation in a first-class family or genteel boarding house in the City or country; takes the entire charge of the silver and dining room in style; wages $12. Call at No. 308 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist in the washing; three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 571 3d-av., between 37th and 38th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROtestant woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 144 East 15th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress in a first-class family; no objection to assist with chamberwork if required: best of reference given. Call for two days at No. 119 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable Protestant, as nurse; thoroughly understands the care of an infant; is a good seamstress; good City reference. Apply at No. 328 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 155 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A MOST COMPETENT PERson, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; has the very best of City reference. Call at No. 287 1st-av., near 16th-st., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as first-class cook; has two years and a half City reference; understands her business perfectly. Can be seen for two days at No. 290 3d-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands boning, larding, pastries, soups, jellies; is a good baker of bread and cakes; first-class City reference. Call at No. 240 East 25th-st.; no washing.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON A situation as good cook, good washer and ironer, in a small private family; good references; no objections to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 344 West 26th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family; is a good cook and baker and an excellent washer and ironer; the best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 220 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do the washing of three or four gentlemen, or do family washing at her own residence; best reference. Call at No. 345 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., rear house.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 563 3d-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable English Protestant woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 426 4th-av., in the store, one door above 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman, a good cook; understands meats, soups, game, pastry, and all kinds of desserts; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 247 West 19th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND capable American person, a situation as nurse; is a good seamstress; willing and obliging. Can be seen at her last employer's, at No. 60 Montague-st., between Hicks and Henry sts.; best of reference.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference from last place, where she has lived ten years. Call at No. 232 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; no objection to the country; good City references given. Can be seen at No. 61 Bank-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOman a situation as child's nurse; is competent to take entire charge of an infant; has reference. Call for two days at No. 159 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN as cook in a private family; has a perfect knowledge of her business; can give City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 212 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant person as nurse or waitress. Call or address No. 340 East 23d-st., in the store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as nurse or chambermaid and seamstress. Call for two days at No. 427 West 17th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as seamstress; can take care of children and do plain sewing. Apply at No. 311 East 34th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A SMALL private family as cook, by a very reliable German woman. Apply at her present employer's, No. 30 East 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant German girl as nurse and seamstress; has the best of City references. Apply to or address No. 61 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress, or would do chamberwork; has City reference. Can be seen at No. 207 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL A SITUAtion as waitress; has good references. Apply at No. 1 1st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and laundress, or as laundress; good reference. Call at No. 306 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO GET A situation for her waitress. Apply from 9 to 3 at No. 16 Clinton-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 First-st., cor. Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a young man; willing and obliging; would like to make his home with the family; has the best of City references from last and former employers. Call or address G. L. N., No. 305 4th-av., in care of D. Wright.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom by a single man, with good City reference; understands his business thoroughly; wages not so much of an object as a steady place. Address R. W., No. 94 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as light porter in a store; will make himself generally useful at anything; best of reference as to sobriety and honesty. Address WM. H. ARMSTRONG, No. 238 7th-st.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN of 3[illegible], having a few hours to spare each day, would like to be employed in some business place, or otherwise, and will run his horse if required. Call on or address M. R., grocery store, No. 416 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man (colored;) has the best references; thoroughly understands the business; is willing and obliging. Call or address THOMPSON, No. 59 Irving-place, club stables.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man; no family; thoroughly understands his business. Address HORTICULTURIST, Mott Haven, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A MAN A SITUATION AS gardener; understands all farming business; his wife as laundress or cook; can come well recommended. Address R. G., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A PROtestant, a situation as gardener; understands gardening in all its branches. Address W. G., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable American man as heavy porter. Call or address for two days J. V. B., No. 111 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter; good reference; Protestant. Address WAITERMAN, No. 227 3d-av., corner of 19th-st.

HELP WANTED.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

WANTED—BY THE ERIE RAILROAD COMpany, 300 brakemen, to whom good wages and steady employment will be given; good and experienced men will be paid $2 per day. Apply to A. P. BERTHOUD, Superintendent Eastern Division, Jersey City; G. S. REDDINGTON, Superintendent Delaware Division, Port Jervis.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ADdress, who writes a good hand, and of undoubted integrity, in a commercial establishment. Address P., Post Office Box No. 3,505, in handwriting, with references, stating age.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 30 gallons each. To be seen at No. 394 Pearl-st., up stairs.